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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Labor Truce in Canada; Americas to Plot Ways To Maintain Their Trade

The World's Day—At a Glance
Sept. 16, 1939

Canadian Labor Declares Industrial War Truce

OTTAWA (CP)—Three Canadian labor organizations indicated yesterday their desire to co-operate with the Government and employers to prevent the outbreak of industrial disputes during the war. Statements were issued by the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, the All-Canadian Congress of Labor, and the Canadian Federation of Labor, declaring that efforts will be made to have labor peace while Canada is at war with Germany.

How to Cushion War Shock Aim of Americas

NEW YORK (AP)—State Department officials headed by Sumner Welles, Undersecretary, sailed yesterday for a conference with 21 South American republics on war problems.

"The chief discussion will be how to cushion the shock of the dislocation of inter-American commerce resulting from the war," said Mr. Welles. "The conference is being called because the general European war is a potential menace to the peace of this Continent," Mr. Welles stated.

Mr. Welles said he did not anticipate that any South American Republic would "co-operate" with any belligerent and added the conference would not discuss military or naval arrangements.

Christie Named Canadian Minister to U. S.

OTTAWA (CP)—Prime Minister W. L. McKenzie King announced yesetrday that Loring Christie, member of the External Affairs Department since 1913, has been appointed Canadian Minister to Washington, succeeding Sir Herbert Marler. The appointment is effective immediately.

War Steps Up Immigration to United States

NEW YORK (AP)—The European war has stepped up immigration to the United States. Byron H. Uhl, district director of the Immigration and Naturalization Bureau at Ellis Island, said that applications for certificates of arrival—the first step toward United States citizenship—had been filed by 90,000 persons, including some who had lived here for years without attempting to become American citizens.

WPA Rolls Reduced to 1,660,557 on Sept. 6

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Works Projects Administration reported yesterday that it reduced its rolls by 180,055 in the first week of September, bringing the total enrollment down to 1,660,557 on Sept. 6. The fact that the steel industry is expected to put an additional 125,000 men to work, they said, might make it possible to cut WPA enrollment further in centers such as Gary, Ind., Pittsburgh, Pa., and Birmingham, Ala.

Canada to Control Exchange and Exports

OTTAWA (AP)—A newly established Foreign Exchange Control Board Sept. 16 took control of all Canadian exports of goods, money, and securities. Wide powers to regulate and control transactions as part of Canada's program to put the Nation on a wartime footing were granted. Graham Ford Towers, Governor of the Bank of Canada, was appointed Chairman. [Details: Financial Page.]

Price-Raising Barred in France by Decree

PARIS (AP)—A decree of Premier Edouard Daladier today prohibited raising wholesale or retail prices on merchandise or foodstuffs during the war without official authorization.

The law provided penalties of from 100 francs ($22) to 10,000 francs ($2,200) for infractions of the wholesale restrictions and from 16 francs (32 cents) to 500 francs ($110) for retailers. Requests for price increases must be submitted in advance to the Government.

Oct. 1 Set for National Prayer in Britain

LONDON (AP)—The Archbishop of Canterbury "with the approval of the King" announced that Sunday, Oct. 1, "has been appointed to be observed as a day of national prayer."

New Jersey Fair Sales Law Invalidated

TRENTON, N. J. (AP)—A lower court's ruling invalidating New Jersey's "fair sales" law was upheld today by the State Supreme Court. The 1938 statute prohibited "the advertising, offer for sale, or sale of merchandise at less than cost" in all retail fields.

Missouri Governor Seeks Senate Seat

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. (AP)—Gov. Lloyd C. Stark formally announced his candidacy for the United States Senate here. He will seek the seat now held by Senator Harry S. Truman, also a Democrat, who has said he will seek re-election.

Governor Stark attracted nation-wide attention by his intra-party war on Kansas City's boss, Tom Pendergast, now serving a Federal prison term for tax-dodging.

Delvers Into Remote Ages Now Fly, as Well as Dig

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Flying has become an important part of archaeology, and is being used by the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago in its current work. The Institute is now participating in a proposed airplane survey of Iraq and India, reports Dr. John A. Wilson, Director.

Why go up in the air when treasures of antiquity are found buried deep beneath the sands?

"Not all field archaeology consists of excavation," Dr. Wilson explains. "Exploration is a necessary prelude to digging. It involves a survey of an entire cultural area to determine the most fruitful point of attack.

"Exploration sifts the larger area to find the key-sites and thus incidentally produces a great deal of general information on the historical development of the larger area."

A twentieth anniversary is being observed this year by the Institute, which was founded in 1919 by Dr. James Henry Breasted. Since that date nearly 30 expeditions have been sent out from Chicago to the Near East. Many important finds have been made, such as that of the stables of King Solomon, at Megiddo; traces of Paleolithic man in the Nile Valley; a 40-ton Assyrian bull; and 30,000 Elamite tables with records of the Persian army in the fifth century, B. C.

This year publications of the Institute passed the hundred mark. Most ambitious of its editorial undertakings is that of the Assyrian dictionary, begun in 1921. More than 1,000,000 card references have been made, but the work is not yet finished. But when it is complete, it will give an intimate picture of an ancient civilization through knowledge of what these people actually said, Dr. Wilson explains. The cards reveal the story of the intellectual development of early man, he said, adding, "Nowhere in the world is such a sweep of years visible in such detail."

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Pronunciation in the News

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor

The following pronunciations of Polish names follow the rules as given by the Merriam-Webster Dictionary:

Mościcki, Ignacy (ēg-nä'tsi môs,-tsēts'kē)—Polish President.

Śmigły-Rydz, Edward (ěd'värt, s,mēg'ĭ-rĭts')—Inspector General of the Polish Army.

Beck, Józeph (yōō'zĕf bĕk)—Foreign Minister.

Potocki, Jerzy (yĕ'zhi pō-tôts'kē)—Ambassador to U. S.

Sosnkowski, Kazimierz (kä-zē'myĕsh sōs'n'-kôf'skē)—Infantry General.

Sławoj-Składkowski, Felicjan (tĕ-lē'tsyän slä'voi-sklät-kôf'skē)—Polish Premier.

Kwiatkowski, Eugeniusz (ĕ'ōō-gĕn'yōōsh kfyät-kôf'skē)—Vice-Premier and Minister of Finance.

Kasprzycki, Tadeusz (tä-dĕ'ōōsh käs-pshits'kē)—Minister of War.

Warszawa (vär-shä'vä)	Kielce (kyĕl'tsĕ)
Kraków (krä'kōōf)	Otwock (ôt'vôtsk)
Lwów (l'vōōf)	Płock (pĭôtsk)
Łódź (ŏōdz,)	Białystok (byä-ĭs'tôk)
Poznań (pōz'nän,)	Wisła (vēs'lä)
Gdynia (g'din'yä)	Bug (bōōk)
Bydgoszcz (bĭd'gōshch)	Niemen (nyĕ'mĕn)
Częstochowa (chĕn'stō-kō'vä)	Narew (nä'rĕf)
Katowice (kä'tō-vē'tsĕ)	Pomorze (pō-mô'zhĕ)
Tczew (chĕf)	Poznań (pōz'nän,)
Grudziądz (grōō'dzyônts)	Stanisławów (stä'nē-slä'vōōf)
Sosnowiec (sōs-nô'vyĕts)	Nowogródek (nô'vō-grōō'dĕk)
Zawiercie (zä-vyĕr'tsyĕ)	

Polish Names Made Easy; A Guide to Pronunciation

With Polish names in the news, the mysteries of their pronunciation become a matter of concern to every newspaper reader. The following article, on the pronunciation of Polish, has been prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *by G. & C. Merriam Company, Springfield, Mass., publishers of the Merriam-Webster Dictionaries.*

To the speaker of English who knows nothing of the Polish language or of phonetics, the spelling of Polish words is likely to suggest a language of extremely difficult and illogical pronunciation. That *sz* should have the sound of *sh* in *ship* perhaps strikes most speakers of English as queer; and yet it is no more so than that English *sh* in *ship* should have the sound it does: the sound represented by Polish *sz* has in it neither *s* nor *z*, and the sound represented by *sh* in English *ship* has in it neither *s* nor *h*; as a matter of fact, both of these two-letter combinations represent a single sound, not two.

Actually, once the values of the Polish letters and letter-combinations are mastered, Polish turns out to be more regular in its pronunciation than English.

And the accent in Polish words is with so few exceptions on the next-to-the-last syllable that one will make few mistakes if he accents all words on that syllable.

The usual values of the letters in Polish are as follows:

[The values in the accompanying list are given in the standard pronunciation symbols used in Webster dictionaries, as follows: āle, chāotic, cāre, ädd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; ice, ill, charity; ōld, ŏbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sôft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.]

Polish Vowels

a (ä). This and all other Polish vowels are fairly short.

ą (ôN). A nasal sound, like *on* in French *bon*.

c (ts). But not so in the case of Foreign Minister Beck, whose surname is pronounced (bĕk), not (bĕtsk).

ć. The sound of the letter *c*—that is, (ts)—palatalized. See explanation below.

ch (ĸ). Like *ch* in German *ach*.

cz (ch).

dz (dz).

dź. (dz) palatalized. See explanation below.

dż. (j), as in English *jump*.

e (ĕ).

ę (ĕN). The sound ĕ pronounced through the nose as well as the mouth. Resembles in in French *fin*.

g (g). Hard, as in *go*.

i (ē). Before vowels, pronounced like *y* in English *yes*; e. g., *Kielce* (kyĕl'tsĕ).

j. Like *y* in English *yes*, as in *Janów* (yä'nōōf). After a vowel in the same syllable, it forms a diphthong with that vowel: thus *aj* is pronounced like *i* in English *ice*, *ej* approximately like *a* in English *ale*, *oj* like *oi* in English *oil*.

l, ł. Both of these letters are articulated with the tip of the tongue against the back of the upper front teeth. For l, however, the rest of the tongue is in approximately the same position as for *ee* in *see*; for ł, in approxi-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

U. S., in Midst Of War, Houses People Better

Has just added $24,499,000 to $671,680,000 commitments for slum clearance projects.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 — American slums are coming down. In the midst of war news, constructive processes in the domestic scene are lost sight of. But a compilation of the hitherto fragmentary results of the drive to rehouse low-income masses from American slums shows that the campaign is going ahead and that loan contracts actually have reached almost to the $500,000,000 mark.

Thus, in the war-torn world in which millions of dollars every minute are being spent for explosives, guns, armament and other lethal weapons of war, money is also being spent nearer at home to better the lot of poor people and re-house them in closer accord to the standards of living of the richest nation on earth.

The United States Housing Authority so far has a grand total of $493,949,000 in loan contracts, it was stated here today, with local housing authorities in 130 communities. Besides this vast amount, there are outstanding earmarkings of $177,731,000, making a total of $671,680,000 in USHA commitments for 161 participating communities, all engaged in the national slum clearance and low-rent housing program.

Latest batch of loans approved by Nathan Straus, Administrator of the Housing Authority, amounts to $24,499,000. These range from a high of $7,719,000 for construction of a huge development in Chicago, which will ultimately have 1,345 units, to a $572,000 loan for a 146-unit in Hartford, Conn. New York City moved ahead in the latest grants on its $60,000,000 slum-clearance program when it received approval of a new $6,631,000 loan contract. This will finance 90 per cent of the cost of a 1,326-dwelling low-rent project to be erected in Manhattan.

Although these figures appear large in the aggregate, housing authorities agree that the problem is still very much larger than the steps taken to solve it. In fact, compared to the per capita expenditure in low-rent housing and slum-clearance campaigns in some of the nations in Europe, now generally interrupted by war, the present drive seems relatively modest, in view of America's greater wealth.

'Keep America Out of War' But Debate Splits on How; Soviet-Japan Make Peace

Armistice on Eastern border it is feared may lead to non-aggression pact.

MOSCOW, Sept. 16 (AP) — An armistice today in Far Eastern fighting between Soviet Russia and Japan was stipulated in an agreement which diplomatic quarters saw as foreshadowing a possible nonaggression pact between those traditional enemies.

The official Soviet news agency, Tass, said the armistice, announced last night, woud go into effect today.

Military forces of the two powers, who have been fighting intermittently for four months on the frontier of Sovietized Outer Mongolia and Japanese-dominated Manchoukuo, would maintain positicns which they held at 1 p. m. yesterday.

The armistice culminated negotiations started not long after Soviet Russia on Aug. 24 signed a nonaggression pact with Germany, Japan's partner in the Anti-Comintern Agreement. The discussions of long-troubled Soviet-Japanese relations were carried out by Premier-Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff and Japanese Ambassador Shigenori Togo.

Recent Hostilities Intense

The most recent hostilities on the Manchoukuo frontier started May 11, and at times reached great intensity as aerial and mechanized forces were brought into play. The outbreak was only one, however, of a series of difficulties the two nations have had along 1,000 miles of their mutual twisting frontier in the Far East.

The Tass announcement said a commission of two Soviet-Mongolian and two Japanese-Manchoukuan representatives would be organized "at the earliest possible date" to determine the boundary.

Within a few hours after announcement of the armistice, Russia named a new Ambassador to Japan, Constantin Smetanin, who had served as Chargé d'Affaires in Tokyo since June 5, 1938, when former Ambassador Mikhail Mikhailovitch Slavutsky returned to Moscow.

A Japanese communiqué announcing the armistice said prisoners and dead of the four-month conflict would be exchanged while arrangements are completed to establish the exact Manchoukuo - Mongolia boundary.

The Army section of the Japanese Imperial Headquarters declared both sides had suffered "considerable damage" during an outburst of bitter fighting between Aug. 20 and Sept. 1. No details were made known.

Blow to Britain in East

Moscow observers said that a Soviet - Japanese nonaggression pact would mean a setback to the British position in East Asia and possibly to Far Eastern interests of the United States.

It would have an even greater effect on the Japanese campaign in China. Russia has given more or less open material aid to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in his fight against Japan.

Throughout the Japanese-Chinese conflict reliable sources have reported that the flower of Japan's military forces have been concentrated in Manchoukuo in readiness for any major move by the Soviet Union in that region.

A reconciliation between Moscow and Tokyo has been one of Germany's aims since the Soviet-German pact was signed and would constitute a diplomatic triumph for Adolf Hitler.

Nazi officials have been active in trying to stave off what they feared were British efforts to reach an understanding with Japan.

© Harris & Ewing
Charles A. Lindbergh
Pleads against involvement in European wars.

© International
Henry L. Stimson
Favors embargo repeal as aid to U. S. peace.

Events reshape neutrality issue with variations on chief theme of peace for U. S.

By Erwin D. Canham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 — Already the main lines of the historic neutrality debate, as it is being reshaped in the lurid light of European war, have been defined by eminent authority, of whom the latest are Henry L. Stimson and Col. Charles A. Lindbergh. American public and Congressional opinions are now studying these main positions, as the Government devotes itself to the task of administering neutrality amid successive buffets.

Latest of these blows to policy was the Soviet-Japanese truce with its implications. If the agreement means that Japan now has a free hand to go ahead farther and faster in Asia, which might mean an ultimate drive in the direction of British, French, and Dutch possessions in Malaysia, then American policy will be even more closely involved.

On the domestic front, the basic single emotional issue of the neutrality debate has been made clear. Opponents of arms embargo repeal are trying to make that repeal out to be virtual involvement in war. Senator Gerald P. Nye, (R) of North Dakota, in Chicago yesterday, described repeal literally as an "act of war," showing the verbal extreme at least to which the isolationist group is prepared to go.

Conflicting Views

On the other hand, leaders like Mr. Stimson, whose views on the matter are at one with the Administration, view repeal of the embargo as "perhaps the last remaining hope of our avoiding being dragged" into war.

Midway between the views, on a platform heartily indorsed by both sides, is the sweeping desire to remain out. Colonel Lindbergh's sincere and appealing speech, delivered in his boyish voice and with unprofessional conviction, expresses a deep-seated desire. Leaders in the Administration, Members of Congress, Mr. Stimson, and many others all join in saying that their sole objective is to save the nation from being plunged into war.

But the cleavage of opinion arises over interpretation of arms embargo repeal., Colonel Lindbergh did not mention the embargo nor the neutrality law. Yet to some, his speech was intended to give aid and comfort to the isolationists, was an oblique appeal against change in the arms embargo. However, those asking for repeal are able to indorse every word the famous aviator said.

So the progress of the present debate turns largely on whether the overwhelming national desire to stay out of war can be converted by the isolationists into sentiment against altering the arms embargo. If the Colonel Lindberghs, with their sincere desire to protect the nation, also oppose lifting the embargo, then their force could become formidable. If, on the other hand, substantial groups agree with both Colonel Lindbergh and Mr. Stimson, then it would be possible to repeal the embargo and go ahead with a firm determination to avoid American involvement.

The outcome, therefore, largely hangs on the success of either side in capturing the "peace" vote. The isolationists have already rechristened themselves the "peace bloc," obviously hoping by such means to make themselves the paramount defenders of nonparticipation. But the other side will not be forced into a war-making position, and with such eloquence as Mr. Stim-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Stimson and Butler urge neutrality repeal: Text of Colonel Lindbergh's speech: Page 6.

Germans Focusing On Key Stand Of Poles at Kutno

BERLIN, Sept. 16 (AP)—A German communiqué reported today that additional divisions have been moved to Kutno, key to a diminishing circle of territory still held by the Poles west of Warsaw and a buffer between the beleaguered Capital and the German Army to the West.

Meanwhile another section of the Eastern Army was reported pushing to the Southeast with Lwow as its principal objective. Lwow, principal city of Southeastern Poland, is 225 miles from Warsaw.

At the same time, the communiqué cited successes in drives to the Northeast and Southeast. Przemysl, 50 miles east of Lwow, and Bialystok, 110 miles northeast of Warsaw, were reported taken.

General Visits Front

Importance of the position was demonstrated by the visit yesterday of Gen. Walther von Brauchitsch, German Army Chief of Staff, to front lines there to confer with leaders and give orders.

The German announcement was taken to indicate that the plan was to end the resistance of the divisions at Kutno quickly, while closing the ring of steel tighter around Warsaw in the hope the Capital may surrender.

Hungarian dispatches stated that the Polish defenders of Warsaw and Lwow had pushed back their besiegers, inflicting severe losses on the German forces.

On the Western Front, the High Command announced, activity was limited to the region around Saars-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Intimate Message from Washington

Involvement in War? Huh, the PWA Says It's in Chamberlain's Hands and Even the TVA Puts Its Publicity on Ice

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

As if to confound the isolationists who believe, or seem to believe, that the United States can live its national life completely cut off from overseas nations, Washington itself in the last fortnight has been a vivid hive of "involvement." Not a governmental department has failed to feel the direct effects of the war.

"How goes the PWA?" we asked that agency's press officer the other day.

"Chamberlain has taken over the PWA," he replied. By which he meant, of course, that war purchases and war boom—embargo or no embargo—are expected to take up much of the slack in great public works, and to relieve some of the burden of unemployment. There are no plans for continuing PWA after the present fiscal year, and no new projects have been allocated since the year began.

"Well, how is the CCC?" we asked the former newspaperman who helps run this vast agency of conservation and youth-employment.

"We've got a real problem," he answered. "We'll see when the next admission date of boys comes. Our job is to reassure mothers of the fact that if their sons join up with the CCC that doesn't mean they're actually going to war. They'll be no different from any other citizens. But it's a tough task to persuade the country of this. People think the CCC is some kind of military reserve, when it's nothing of the kind."

The next press officer we saw—they are pretty thick in the Washington spots where newspapermen circulate—spoke for the TVA. He hailed us before we had a word to say: "Well, you needn't worry about our handouts any more. We've locked up the old mimeograph machine for the duration of the war!"

"Goodness, don't say that!" we protested. "If you have any good and interesting news about domestic developments, not propaganda, we want to know about it. The war is important, but we want to keep on reporting the other things in the world, too."

First Flutter Subsides

This last interchange illustrates a newspaper problem! The ordinary sources of constructive, non-war news dried up greatly from Sept. 1 onward. Probably they will begin to flow again before long. But for the moment it would seem as if most activities in this neutral capital were suspended while everybody talked, ate and slept war.

Already, however, the war psychology has begun to wear off. Perhaps the return to radio normalcy, or as near-normalcy as that medium regularly possesses, had a lot to do with it. In any case, officials could no longer keep constantly on the radio qui vive. The little hand-box radios which had made their purring appearance on the desks of various executives were turned off and put away on the shelves. We suspect this same sort of thing was true in many homes of the country. We know it was in ours.

The State Department was the busiest place in town. Its dim and musty corridors echoed to hurrying feet; its bright young men took off their coats and rolled up their sleeves and abandoned all hope of two hours for lunch and maybe a spot of golf later in the afternoon. Indeed, the Department's bright young men were under such a strain as to revive many demands for improving our diplomatic personnel. Some key men in the Department were coming through with flying colors. Others weren't doing so well. And it was quite apparent that more and better men were woefully needed in the whole set-up.

This isn't an aspersion on many able officials now laboring night and day, but a reminder that they need help, and that the "peace" Department of the Government is at this time even more important than the War and Navy Departments.

The White House, perhaps with no more justification, was expanding its staff to cope with the emergency. Three new "anonymous" assistants are just getting into the saddle, and a workable emergency staff is rapidly expanding.

Silk Topper Boys Also Busy

The embassies were also hard-working. We were amazed, in the most dignified and leisurely of them all, to see that suave secretaries and aloof attaches had also removed their coats and were working in shirt-sleeves far after hours, but perhaps it was only the influence of a new ambassador. In the smaller embassies and legations, dwindled staffs were rushing harriedly through their duties. We spent an evening at the home of a legation secretary. His telephone rang far into the night, for he was "on call," and the people who appealed at his legation were given his home.

In the Treasury, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Labor, the Department of Commerce—indeed, everywhere—the effects of the emergency at home were being weighed. And if officials were encouraged by prospect of higher tax returns, more employment, etc., they also frequently and candidly pointed out that nobody should be deluded by the boom. Many spokesmen recalled the aftermaths of the last war and reminded the Nation that it should take care to avert the worst maladjustments which might threaten to follow a war-produced boom.

War's one gracious touch came yesterday. The chief German newspaper correspondent in Washington had just returned from his homeland. So had a prominent British correspondent. And a Frenchman turned up for the President's press conference. They all greeted cheerfully, exchanged friendly reminiscences, swapped impressions of events, as they stood in the White House lobby. They enacted a warm little tableau demonstrating the fraternity of the press—and of the human race.

Erwin D. Canham

Mercury Makes Another Attack On Old Tradition

In convincing support of the New England Council's proposal that Labor Day should no longer mark a sudden and arbitrary end to school vacations and to summer resort activities, Boston's official thermometer climbed to 90 degrees yesterday—only three points below the season's high mark. Swimming suits were thrown into the back of thousands of cars as they rolled off last night and this morning in a stream of heavy traffic headed for beaches, lakes and mountains.

A few brilliant touches of autumn coloring, seen early here and there, reminded the week enders that the mellow season of fall foliage drives is only three or four weeks off, too.

The official weather forecast by G. Harold Noyes of the Boston Weather Bureau, stated that Boston could expect temperatures of 90 degrees again today and of around 85 degrees tomorrow, but that there may be cooling showers tomorrow afternoon or evening.

Sixteenth Day of the War:

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Far Eastern Armistice, arranged between Soviet Russia and Japan to end five-months-old border warfare on the Manchu-Outer Mongolia frontier, has aroused extraordinary interest. Berlin circles regard it as prelude to a closer understanding between Moscow and Tokyo such as Berlin has been trying to bring about, in an effort to keep Japan from resuming its old friendship with Britain. No certain information on this point is yet forthcoming.

On the Eastern front, the Polish divisions entrapped around Kutno west of Warsaw were still beating back German attacks. Without waiting for their elimination, German forces report advances in the north, capturing the railway center of Bialystok and in the south the important center of Przemysl. Slightly north of the center they were battering at the gates of Brest-Litovsk, leaving Warsaw still holding out in the rear. On the Western front operations continued with small forces, the Germans, according to French reports, giving way slowly in the advance positions before the Limes (Siegfried) Line.

Submarine activities continued, the sinking of two British and one Belgian freighters being recorded. Britain, however, announced that a number of German submarines had been destroyed. The navy was stated to be holding some 70 merchant ships off the south coast. Peace drive rumors, emanating from Berlin, were increased with the return from Italy of the Italian Ambassador Bernardo Attolico to Berlin after a flying visit to Rome.

Other War News: Pages 4, 5, and 6.

The Week in Focus: Reich Smashes Through Poland; Roosevelt Summons Congress

Allies Make Gains in West; Russian-Japanese Armistice

By William H. Stringer and Neal A. Stanford
Staff Writers of The Christian Science Monitor

East Front

The world this week saw what a Blitzkrieg, or "lightning war," could accomplish. "Poland conquered in three weeks," boasted the German General Staff as hostilities began. It's not been quite that, but Poland's armies today seem to be in desperate straits.

Their strategy was to be: steady retreat, drawing German forces far into the interior, then a vigorous stand on a wide front along the Vistula, Bug and Narew Rivers. But the constantly "strafing" German airforce, and the smashing penetration of Germany's motorized units, turned retreat into routs. Polish heroism could not conquer tanks unaided, and when the "Polish Marne" was reached, the tide of battle was halted, but could not be turned. Now Lwow, last of the industrial centers, is under fire, the railway to Rumania and outside aid is threatened, and the Polish front is in confusion.

Polish lines still may reform east of Brest-Litovsk, or the armies may retreat into the Pripet Marshes and adopt the uncertain strategy of guerrilla warfare. But barring a startling turnabout, Germany soon will be able to detach many divisions from the eastern front and hurl them against the West.

The world also has seen what war's frightfulness can be. Germany, taking offense at sniping by Polish civilians, dropped its Roosevelt pledge against civilian bombing and began devastating open towns. Perhaps this was intended as a grim warning to other small nations with thoughts of resistance, perhaps as an attempt to break forever the Polish will to resist. From London, Foreign Secretary Halifax warned that Britain might consider like measures over Germany, but Prime Minister Chamberlain later assured that "His Majesty's Government will never resort to deliberate attack on women, children and other civilians for purposes of mere terrorism." Bombs over Germany might well destroy any effect Britain's dropping of leaflets may have produced.

West Front

At the Luxemburg end of Germany's Limes Line (which is proof against Blitzkriegs) France has been advancing in gains measured by yards rather than miles. Slowly the mine-and-machine-gun-infested territory is being felt out. Saarbrücken has been threatened, but the main German fortifications have yet to be stormed. Except for yesterday's heavy counter-attack, Germany has remained largely on the defensive. Neither Britain nor France wishes to throw away men in a second Passchendaele offensive. So they are "worrying" the German line as a cat worries a mouse, and seeking weak spots for a break-through.

The Allies, avoiding the 1914 mistakes of divided command, already have formed a Supreme War Council. Prime Minister Chamberlain flew secretly to France for its first meeting. There discussion, it is believed, centered around assistance to Poland, and the possibility of attack on other German fronts—perhaps in the Baltic or at Wilhelmshaven on the North Sea.

Europe's Sideliners

The demarches of the belligerents extend beyond the battlefronts. Allies are being sought—Russia, Italy, Japan, the Balkan nations. Berlin is in close contact with Moscow, which causes the grim shape of the well-armed Russian bear to loom on the Allied horizon. From 1,000,000 to 2,500,000 Russian troops have been mobilized on the Polish borders. A Russo-Japanese armistice has been concluded in the Outer Mongolia fighting.

Russia. Observers wonder: Are these Stalin's means for keeping Russia safe while internal development progresses? Or is something more sinister afoot—a Soviet-German partition of Poland? And in the Far East is Russia ready to sign that non-aggression pact with Japan, which Hitler has been urging as as means of preventing Britain and Japan from reaching an understanding?

Italy. In Rome the French and British Ambassadors have been seeing Foreign Secretary Count Ciano. Soon may come a demand that Italy join the Allied cause. But Italy, fence-sitting and gauging the slow progress on the Western front and the goosestep through Poland, may decide to seek the profits of neutral commerce for months to come. Italian liners have resumed their sailings, and Italy is striving to win back its Balkan trade, lost to Germany while Italy was fighting sanctions and Haile Selassie.

Balkans. The Balkan nations today are the site of an intense trade war between the Allies and Germany. Rumania and Yugoslavia give indications of preferring Allied gold rather than German promises to pay, for their vital raw materials—cereals, oil, minerals. Germany may have difficulty in extracting supplies for a long war from Southeastern Europe without the use of force.

Canada. With Canada's war proclamation, all the Dominions save Eire have answered the British roll call. Canada's Government and Parliament eschewed the subterfuge of undeclared hostilities. French Canada has been pledged that there will be no conscription for service overseas. Ottawa's Parliament, after declaring war and upping taxes, has adjourned. The Government now hopes to wage war on a more or less "pay as you go" policy, and believes Canada can serve the Allied cause best by acting as an aviation training school and a source of raw materials and munitions.

American 'Neutrality'

Congress convenes on Sept. 21. And if the Administration has its way neutrality legislation will be the only subject of discussion. The President is desirous of changing the Neutrality Act of 1937 only to the extent of repealing the arms embargo clause. Because of its presence, he was forced soon after the outbreak of hostilities to ban the export of arms, ammunition, and instruments of war to all belligerents.

By asking the leaders of Congress to return a day earlier, the President made a commendable bid for national unity on this national issue.

Already sides are being taken. Senator Borah of Idaho opened the neutrality debate over the air this week by opposing repeal of the arms embargo as constituting the first step to war. His greatest aid in forming the position of this so-called "peace bloc" came from Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, who also, over a nation-wide network, pleaded for isolation from Europe's wars. He did not directly touch the neutrality issue, but his address was in tune with the "peace bloc" program.

But other equally well-known American figures lined up during the week for repeal of the embargo. Bernard Baruch, Henry L. Stimson, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler all urged that repeal, rather than getting the country into the war, would keep America out of it.

They argue that the present embargo on arms does not cut off the bulk of the war trade. The Neutrality Act, they say, is already unneutral in that it favors Germany by cutting off arms for Britain and France, who have sea superiority and with whom American sympathy lies.

If the issue in this struggle is Hitlerism, as the British and French insist, can Americans approve of a situation of their own making which in any way aids that "ism"? Also, Americans should ask themselves, can they tolerate the defeat of Britain and France? What would the world be like if Pax Germanica were to replace Pax Britannica?

America's neutral rights have still to be defined clearly. But Secretary Hull this week made it clear that neutral rights had an elastic interpretation.

—Talburt, New York World-Telegram

Don't Ask Us How It's Done

—Duffy, Baltimore Sun

"Yoo Hoo! Heard About the War?"

American Highlights

American news this past week was not all as directly tied to the European war as the neutrality issue.

Squalus Verdict

For instance the final verdict on the Squalus which for 3½ months had defied gallant attempts to rescue it from Davy Jones's locker was made as the battered "sub" floated in drydock in Portsmouth, N. H. The main induction valve, it seems, had for some unknown reason jammed and remained open as the submarine went into its fateful dive. As the Navy men would say, it dove with its mouth open.

The inquiry was hardly complete before repair work was started on the $4,000,000 craft. This mechanical sea-shark is still on active duty, as the Stars and Stripes that floated over it in drydock eloquently testified.

Louisiana Scandals

There is also no conceivable way of tieing the convictions in the Louisiana scandals to Europe's war chariot. With the convicting of Seymour Weiss, a Huey Long heir, and Dr. James Monroe Smith, the much-indicted ex-University President, plus a group of lesser Louisiana lights, on mail fraud charges, the stage was set for further and what was expected to be more sensational trials and convictions.

The Long political machine faces the coming gubernatorial elections with its spark plugs seriously damaged by indictment.

Bridges Case.

This week also saw the Harry Bridges deportation hearing, which has been going on for over nine weeks out on Angel Island in San Francisco Bay, come to a close. From the more than a million and a half words of testimony given by 31 government and 28 defense witnesses, it is up to Examiner James M. Landis to make a decision as to whether the West Coast labor leader was, or is, affiliated with the Communist Party, and whether that Party advocates violent overthrow of the Government. On Mr. Landis's decision will depend whether or not Mr. Bridges is shipped back to his native Australia. Dean Landis, who immediately packed his bags for the Harvard Law School, may take two months or more to arrive at a decision.

Dies Hearing.

The Communist Party in the United States also made headlines in Washington as the Dies Committee turned a colorful searchlight on its activities. Who is this "millionaire Communist" who it is affirmed has been "financial angel" to the party? A Dies witness described Abraham A. Heller, a retired New Jersey manufacturer as the underwriter of the Party's enterprises.

An examination of Communist Party bank books also revealed that an average of about $2,000,000 a year has been deposited to the Party's credit. The vague financial arrangements by which the Party operated blurred the making of distinct conclusions, but this examination did bear out the contention of witness that the Party spent $2,000,000 a year on organization and propaganda. Was that Moscow money? The Die Committee has yet to find the answer.

British Peace Views

Britain, though preparing for a three year war, found two occasions this week for stating its peace aims. The Ministry of Information, replying to Field Marshal Göring's peace bid to France, declared "Hitler has made many promises to foreign countries; none of them has been kept . . . Britain therefore is justified in requiring that peace should be concluded with a German Government whose word may be trusted."

And Anthony Eden, in a trans-Atlantic broadcast, said: Britain is ready for a long war, if necessary, to "rid the world of Hitlerism and all that Hitlerism implies." He expressed the hope that the war would lead to a better civilization in Europe. "Can we finally rid Europe of the barrier of castes and creeds and prejudice?" Mr. Eden asked. "Can frontiers, and faiths, and language and commerce serve to unite nations and not divide them? Can we create a true unity in Europe?" That this is the only justification for the suffering and devastation of Europe in war, was implicit in his whole speech.

Miami and Florida Resorts Prepare for Big Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—Due to the war in Europe officials of this resort city are preparing for stimulated travel this winter in the southern part of this country and are rushing to completion 40 new hotels costing approximately $4,000,000.

Travel agencies are stressing a theme of "See More of America" and in accordance steamship companies, air lines, railroads and bus lines operating between North and South are revamping and expanding schedules to care for the anticipated greater winter season.

Hotel construction at Miami Beach is more than twice the amount invested during the first eight months of last year and almost equal to the amount provided for in building permits assued for all types of construction during the same period in 1938.

Eighteen of the new hotels at Miami Beach will cost more than $100,000 each and a few in excess of $200,000 the survey shows. All will be completed by Dec. 1 and will provide upward of 2,700 rooms.

The year round city of Miami, across Biscayne Bay, reports that a $30,000,000 building program is being rushed to completion.

Erection of 30 new hotels and 31 new apartment houses has provided 2,500 additional rooms for use of the visitors, New homes have sprung up at the rate of 350 a month.

Expansion programs of the two cities, occasioned by prospects of a banner season, have resulted in building permits in the area of the two cities, Miami and Miami Beach, reaching a total of $22,650,000 for the first eight months of this year. Additional construction this fall will boost the total to the $30,000,000 mark, setting an all-time high for building here since the boom years of 1925-27.

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Wholesalers Shift Blame For Rising Food Prices

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 16—With several food items registering substantial price advances, spokesmen for large wholesale food jobbers in New York City yesterday placed the blame for the increases on "general market conditions," to the rush of consumers on sugar and other foods, and, to some extent, on the price boosting by holders of sugar and other staples.

Spokesmen, countering charges by the City Department of Markets that jobbers had profiteered in food since the outbreak of war in Europe, declared there was no profiteering.

The sudden run on commodities caused difficulty in getting some goods and thus raised the price, they added.

"The minute war was declared wheat prices and sugar prices were boosted by the holders of wheat and sugar," one jobber said.

Meanwhile, investigators of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the State Department of Agriculture, and the City Bureau of Weights and Measures of the Department of Markets continued their inquiry into charges of profiteering by jobbers and retailers.

Simultaneously, a survey of food quantities and prices throughout the City revealed that there were ample supplies of all food for normal demands. Price increases were registered by meat, butter, and eggs during the week.

Market officials and retail dealers were not able to say how much of the rises in these commodities was due to the situation in Europe. It was recalled, however, that the United States Department of Agriculture predicted higher meat prices for this season on the basis of normal conditions.

Pork rose more than 18 per cent in the past two weeks, and is 3.85 per cent higher than it was at this time last year; beef rose 9.25 per cent in the same period, although it is still 2 per cent below the 1938 price; veal gained 7.27 per cent and is 6.63 per cent above 1938 prices and lamb advanced 14.95 per cent and stands at 18.34 per cent over last year.

Butter advanced 2 cents a pound during this week and is about 4 per cent above last year's prices. Grade A eggs rose 5 cents to 49 cents a dozen this week.

Market officials said many of the rises were due to slackening of supplies and regular seasonal increases.

The price of fruits, vegetables and fish remained low this week.

Kansas Rural Towns Enthuse Over New Library on Wheels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kan.—"Have you a book about Sweden? My grandmother used to live there."

"Have you a book on the identification of lilies?"

"How can one remove old wallpaper?"

"Have you a book of games that we could use at our next 4-H Club meeting?"

These were some of the questions asked the librarian on her first trip through Kansas in the "bookmobile," sponsored by the Professional and Service Division of the WPA. This library on wheels now carries books to rural communities in Allen and Bourbon Counties heretofore deprived of library service. Librarians are watching the local experiment with interest.

Miss Julia Ross, a technically trained and experienced librarian of Fort Scott, drives the truck, which holds more than 700 books. At each stop she sets up a small table to serve as a desk. Children show boundless enthusiasm for the library on wheels and prove to be the best advertising agents during its stay in town.

Although the book truck is still in an experimental stage, the State-wide library program has been in operation under the WPA for more than two years in Kansas. Miss Gladys Judy, past president of the Kansas Library Association, is supervisor. She considers the service to shut-ins one of the most valuable phases of the work. During recent months 3,572 books were taken to readers who were unable to visit libraries themselves.

Britain Assures Neutrals Freedom In Securing Food

LONDON, Sept. 16 (AP)—A Ministry of Information communiqué Sept. 14 assured neutral powers that Britain had no intention of preventing them from importing foodstuffs and other material for their own use.

"The German wireless has distorted the purpose of the British contraband policy as setting out to strangle neutral trade and bringing starvation and death to old people, women, and children in neutral countries," the communiqué said.

"Britain does not seek to dictate to any neutral government. She has already categorically declared that she will do all in her power to facilitate bona fide neutral trade.

"What Britain is endeavoring to do is to prevent the German Government from importing goods and material which will enable them to prolong the war."

Hitler Greets Mexico

BERLIN (AP)—Reichsführer Hitler, still with the German Army on the Eastern Front, on Sept. 16, telegraphed his and the German people's best wishes to President Cardenas on the Mexican Independence Day anniversary.

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

New Jersey May Cut 1 P. C. Tax On Workers' Wages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 16—Abandonment or suspension next year of the 1 per cent assessment on workers' wages for unemployment compensation benefits is recommended by former Gov. Harold G. Hoffman, Director of the New Jersey Unemployment Compensation Commission, who holds that the fund is accumulating more rapidly than disbursements are being made. The Legislature, he said, could "safely" consider repeal of the 1 per cent tax on workers, adding that he proposed to make recommendations to this effect when the lawmakers meet here on Sept. 25 to consider race track legislation.

The State's benefit fund was estimated by statisticians of the department as approaching $131,000,000 by the end of this year. Compensation benefits for the calendar year of 1939 were calculated at not more than $20,000,000, leaving a balance of $111,000,000.

Mr. Hoffman said four alternatives in view of the sound condition of the fund were open: The workers' contributions could be eliminated; employer contributions could be reduced; benefits could be increased, or, the time for benefits could be extended. Employers would not profit from a tax reduction, since the Federal Social Security levy would absorb the difference.

"New Jersey workers have been contributing approximately $11,000,000 annually to the fund," he continued. "Employers, on the basis of contributions at the rate of 2.7 per cent, are now paying into the fund approximately $31,000,000 annually.

"At the present time employees contribute in only four other states. In my judgment, the time has arrived when we may safely consider the suspension, if not the elimination, of workers' contributions.

N. Y. Auto Show Charge 40 Cents

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A flat 40-cent admission charge for the fortieth anniversary National Automobile Show in Grand Central Palace here beginning on Oct. 15, was announced by the show committee of the Automobile Manufacturers Association Sept. 16.

"This figure," Byron C. Foy, of Chrysler Motor Corporation, chairman of the committee, said, "will apply to admissions in the evening as well as afternoon. Its adoption in place of the usual 55 and 75-cent tickets recognizes the fact that in the four decades since the National Show was established as an annual affair, the motor vehicle has come to be an essential part of the individual lives of the people in all walks of life, and that ownership and interest in the car is universal in the United States."

Mr. Foy said the exhibits at this year's show would include a number of mechanical demonstrations of the engineering devices incorporated in the cars. This year's models would register the greatest advances in comfort, convenience and safety in the history of the show, he added.

Other members of the show committee are Richard H. Grant, of General Motors; Paul G. Hoffman, of Studebaker Corporation, and Alfred Reeves, Show Manager.

Dickinson Refuses Bid To Attend Boxing Match

LANSING, Mich. (AP)—Gov. Luren D. Dickinson, Michigan's crusader against "high life" drinking, refused to accept free tickets to the Joe Lewis-Bob Pastor heavyweight championship boxing match and commented that "prize fights are brutal."

"Anything that is brutal is on the immoral line," Governor Dickinson said in announcing his refusal to be the guest of Mr. Pastor and his manager at the contest. "I disapprove of prize fighting generally."

Lewis Auto Union Is Victor Over A. F. of L. in Election

DETROIT, Sept. 16 (AP)—The United Automobile Workers (Congress of Industrial Organizations) won a smashing victory over the American Federation of Labor United Automobile Workers in a National Labor Relations Board election for Briggs Manufacturing Co. employees, Frank H. Bowen, NLRB regional director here, announced Sept. 15.

The election was held in six Detroit plants and one at Evansville, Indiana, but tabulation of the votes was not completed until late yesterday.

Only in the Evansville plant was the voting close, the U. A. W.-A. F. of L. scoring 524 votes to 655 for the C. I. O. In the six Detroit units the U. A. W.-C. I. O. received approximately 90 per cent of the ballots cast.

The grand total for the C. I. O. in the seven plants was 13,301. The A. F. of L. received 1,052 votes, while 978 employees voted for neither union. A total of 21,000 persons were eligible to vote.

Charging that the NLRB here was partial to the U. A. W.-C. I. O., Homer Martin, head of the U. A. W.-A. F. of L., announced Wednesday that his union would not participate in the election and asked that its name be stricken from the ballot. Mr. Bowen declined to do this as it would have meant a postponement of the election.

After being verified by the NLRB, the results of the election will give the C. I. O. union exclusive bargaining rights in the seven plants.

Strike Hits Air Industry

DETROIT (AP) — Curtailment of airplane manufacture because of a shortage of bearings was believed imminent Sept. 15 after simultaneous walkouts by the United Automobile Workers in seven Bohn Aluminum & Brass Corp. plants here.

S. D. Den Uyl, company secretary, said no attempt was being made to operate the plants. The union's demand for a union shop clause in a new contract deadlocked negotiators. Other demands include vacations with pay and five cents an hour extra pay for night workers.

Strike Threatens Armour

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Congress of Industrial Organizations' leadership in the packing house field served notice Sept. 15 that Tuesday was the zero hour for a strike at Armour & Co. meat packing plants unless Armour officials agreed to meet and negotiate with the C. I. O.

Washington Record

WASHINGTON — **President:** Ordered reorganization of the White House executive offices; under authority of the Jones-Costigan Act suspended sugar quotas until further notice; issued proclamation inviting nations to continue participation in the New York World's Fair during 1940; summoned a special session of Congress to convene on September 21.

Green Says A. F. L. Plans Strict Neutrality Drive

CINCINNATI, Ohio (AP)—A drive on war profiteering and a stand fevoring strict neutrality for the United States will mark the national Convention of the American Federation of Labor here next month, William Green, President, declared here recently.

Jalopy Tax

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—Lee Houts and two of his pals put in $4 each last summer and bought a 1921 Model T.

They are a little bewildered by an assessment notice valuing the jalopy at $220 and levying a $3.33 tax.

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Washington Sideglances

Mrs. Roosevelt finds no subversive activities in her travels—It isn't always the New Deal—When will Congress adjourn?—Sea serpents and submarines—Rumors, press, and radio.

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

Observation: In Mrs. Roosevelt's column in the current Democratic Digest:

Question: "During the past few years you have traveled widely throughout the country. On your trips have you seen any evidences of, or have you had called to your attention, any examples of subversive or un-American activities?"

Answer: "I have seen no evidence in my trips throughout the country of any subversive or un-American activities. . . . One can, of course, always hear stories of Communist meetings and activities just as one can hear stories of Nazi and Fascist meetings and activities. As yet, it does not seem to me that any of these groups have any real hold on the people."

The Old New Deal: An elderly couple of tourists were strolling past the century-old Capitol, watching the painting operations which take place at this time of year.

"Look at that!" said the lady, "put up a nice building of stone and then paint it! Isn't that just like the New Deal!"

It was originally painted, like the White House, to cover the blackening and smoke marks after the interior of the building was burned in the War of 1812.

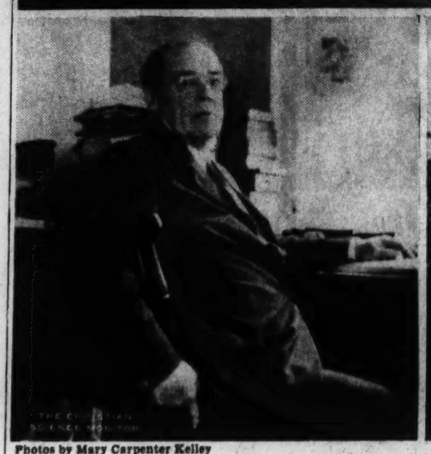
Adjournment?: Most cynical guess as to when the special session of Congress will adjourn: a few days before the regular session opens on Jan. 3, just to give the Legislators time to collect their mileage fee of 15 cents a mile for a fictitious trip to their homes and back.

Sea Serpents: If it weren't for the periodical sighting of sea serpents by, say, the crews of trawlers off the Banks, or by good Cape Cod citizens walking along the dunes, or by passengers on sundry steamships, naval authorities here might get more alarmed at the stories of strange submarines or swastika-decorated airplanes that have been pouring in. As it is, they realize that strange things may be seen at sea under certain conditions, and they remember that after all New London, Conn., and Portsmouth, N. H. are American submarine bases, and all the submarines don't always stay at dock. But the sea serpent stories are likely to continue. Just in case any of them are true, the Navy has begun what will be an intensive patrol of Atlantic territorial waters up to 200 miles or more offshore.

Whuxtra! Whuxtra! The first war "victim" in Washington made his mistake on the Sunday afternoon that Britain and France declared war. He was the Managing Editor of a local newspaper. He got out an extra edition with the flaming headline that the Bremen had been captured. It was a "rumor" from Paris. He lost his job. Apart from the mistaken judgment in getting out an extra for this rumor, the Editor evidently overlooked what is now widely recognized: That the radio can be and is extra quick on the extra.

Profits and Prophets: Regional economic interest is working up strongly for repeal of the arms embargo, and will make things difficult for various well-known isolationists. Thus, this week an important tobacco trade association demanded repeal of the embargo—and made its views known to Senator Robert T. Reynolds (D) of North Carolina. Senator Reynolds, who has just returned after having been "lost in Europe" for some weeks, is one of those isolationist Senators who prophesied that there would be no war in Europe. He is attributed with this remark on the floor of the Senate—a remark we could not find, however, in the Congressional Record, that: "there isn't going to be any war in Europe. Anyone who says that is foolish." In fact, the isolationists broke all the records for prophecy. Nearly all of them said flatly that there wasn't going to be any war. Senator Borah himself led the group, in widely printed remarks which were not questioned at the time but he now denies, to the effect that his sources of information on Europe were better than Secretary Hull's, and that they told him there wasn't going to be any war—it was all bluff.

300 Miles North of Philadelphia



Photos by Mary Carpenter Kelley

Essayist and His Summer Residence

Upper: "The Drovier's House," Fellows Hill, North Sandwich, N. H. Lower left: Dr. Cornelius Weygandt. Right: The proprietor at the well.

Author Proves as Friendly as His Books

By Mary Carpenter Kelley

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Down Maine With Popular Authors

Last of 6 Articles

The mailman and I arrived at Dr. Cornelius Weygandt's house on Fellows Hill in North Sandwich within a half hour of each other. It was his usual time for getting round with the mail, 3 o'clock, and there was no reason for his being excited. But with me it was different. I had been dreaming of such a call as this ever since I first read "The White Hills" six years ago. I had so often at my home in Maine pictured "The Drovier's House," as Dr. Weygandt calls his home because it was built by a drover in 1805, that I knew the low, white farmhouse with its two ells, the moment I saw it. Familiar to me were the stone walls enclosing the front yard, the Provence roses close to the granite foundations, and the highbush cranberry thicket back of the kitchen, because I had so often read about them.

I was even prepared to name the mountains framed by the three flat, basket-handle arches of the east ell that Dr. Weygandt and his son had built on the foundations of the original ell which, years before he bough the place, had been sold to a neighbor for a shed. Yes, there they were, just as I had imagined, Toadback and Passaconaway in the north, Paugus and Chocorua in the east, and the Ossipees with old Black Snout in the foreground, in the south. When Dr. Weygandt, who had been sitting with Mrs. Weygandt there in the ell, which is really almost an open porch, saw me and came out to shake hands, it was all just as I had known it would be. The writer of such books as "New Hampshire Neighbors" could not be otherwise than cordial and friendly.

"Come right in. This is Mrs. Weygandt. We are sitting out here to get the breeze for this is the coolest spot in the house," he greeted me. And it was cool; a light wind blowing down from Sandwich Notch made the air delightful, and seemed to dispose of formality, as he began to tell me where the array of old pottery, jugs, jars, and pans that decorated the old-fashioned tables and benches, had come from.

Collector of Pottery

"Pottery was my first love in antiques," he said. "I began to collect it when we came to Sandwich 23 years ago. This harvest ring, worn on the arm, so, by the men working in the fields in order to have a refreshing drink handy, was my first piece," and Dr. Weygandt pushed the rough, hollow clay ring with its stoppered opening, up over his arm next to the shoulder.

"Nearly all these pieces came from auctions and sales in the neighborhood. The tables and chairs, also. Every one of them has a story. Let us go into the house and see other things."

The porch door opens into the living room, what was once the drovier's parlor, one of two large rooms on either side of the big chimney in the middle of the house, each with a fireplace. As is usual with this type of New Hampshire farmhouse, a small front hall, with closet built into the chimney, occupies the third side, while a sleeping room, formerly the kitchen, has its fireplace on the fourth side. All the walls around the chimney are panelled in pine and painted pure white, while the outside walls are plastered and finished in soft plain colors to harmonize with the rugs and hangings. The hardware on doors and about the fireplaces is black iron.

The living room, furnished with maple antiques, is glorified by a magnificent painting in oil, of a bit of Maine seacoast, while various old prints, framed maps, and manuscripts add further interest. Across the little hall is the dining room, with windows on the south and west; and in the west windows hang, just as I had pictured them, pots of lavender and white "star of Bethlehem." Speaking of this plant, which adorns so many Sandwich houses, did not Dr. Weygandt write "the house looks as homey as if lived in all the year. The window-flowers give the suggestion of permanence without which home is not home"? And "The Drovier's House" is to the Weygandt family, above all else, a home.

Six Books at Once

He does his writing in the dining room, and he has a small table between the west windows, on which stands a kerosene lamp, for there is no electricity in his part of Sandwich. Near at hand he has another table piled high with reference books, and under it arranged for publication—six books ready for the publisher, all having been written concurrently, and a seventh, "The Dutch Country," written along with them, to come out this fall.

"How could you have kept them all going at once?" I asked. "It rests me to go from one to another," was his reply. "When I get tired of one subject, I write about something else a while. Or when I need information about a thing and have to wait, I go on with another subject. My stuff is all essays. I always do enough to make a book and a half; and when I get ready to publish, I go through it and throw a third away.

"Now here's an essay which I called 'The Need for Nighthawks.' I get ideas from everyone. You saw the mailman just now? Well, the idea for this came from his father. One day we were talking and he said that nighthawks had become extinct. Just as he made that statement I happened to look up and saw a nighthawk circling above me. I pointed it out to him, thinking that the joy of seeing that they were not extinct would make up to him for the pain of being corrected. So there was an idea for an essay. I came home and wrote it. It's never been published, maybe it never will. Again it may."

First Draft a Drag

"Writing is not easy for me. I get no joy out of the first draft of anything I do. My method is to write a thing out, destroy it and rewrite, and it is in the rewriting that I find pleasure and excitement. The illustrations for my books are always from things that I have collected. Let me show you some of the originals of those in the New Hampshire books. Here is the map of New Hampshire done by Samuel Lewis in 1813; and here are two Staffordshire plates, one with a view of the Sandwich mountains and the other with a picture of Mt. Washington. This is a Currier and Ives print of wood ducks. I used it to illustrate the essay on 'Wood Ducks Have Come Back,' and here is John Pratt Whitman's beautiful sketch of 'Chocura Past the Peaked Tree,' used with 'The Peaked Tree.'"

"Yes," said I, "and 'Granite' is another essay that I remember particularly. You love granite as much as a real New Hampshireman, do you not, Dr. Weygandt?"

"I do. I love to lie on the granite doorstep out here in front of the house after supper on warm days. It was out there that I got the phrase, 'Its granite holds longest the heat of the sun' that I wanted for my new book on New Hampshire. All my New Hampshire books have been written in Sandwich, but the Pennsylvania books were done at home.

"You see, I was born in Germantown within two miles of the place where the first Cornelius Weygandt settled in 1736, and many of my books deal with what I call the Dutch country. 'Philadelphia Folks,' for instance. That came out last fall and so far has been my best seller. I was criticized because in it I said so much about food, but I contend that that is why it sold so well. This fall 'The Dutch Country' is coming out. In fact the mailman brought the proofs this afternoon. Here is the jacket."

He showed me a design done in bright colors. This will be his thirteenth published book. Those reposing in the files under the table will have "Doves and Distelfinks," "The Country Heart," "High Days and Holidays" for their titles.

"In Germantown we live very much in the country," he told me, "I am full of the country and it is country things that content me most. All I want of the city these days is the symphony."

Bringing the Chickens

Here he spoke more, perhaps, in the character of professor than of author; but that it was no pose on his part I found out when we went to the barn to get a shovel with which to dig up a little butternut tree for me to take home. The barn contained absolute proof that its owner was indeed a devotee of country ways, for the first thing that met my eye was a pile of crates such as hens are shipped in. I must have looked surprised, for he hastened to explain that he had brought his flock of Dominique biddies up from Germantown in them. Yes, the Weygandts have hens in Pennsylvania and they need hens in New Hampshire, so why not take them along?

They are a family who are fond of all things that have served them well and this accounts for the presence of a 1914 Ford in the big gray barn that takes the place of garage, woodshed and ice house. "That," said Dr. Weygandt, "brought us to Sandwich safely seven times years ago. It is a faithful old car; there is plenty of room here, so why discard it?"

By now he had found the shovel and also the little "white walnut" tree, as Sandwich folk call the butternut, growing among the highbush cranberries. He started to take it up. The roots were deep in the earth; but at last they yielded and up came the tree to be laid alongside the eaves-tub in the shade, while Dr. Weygandt stepped over to the well to get himself and me a dipper of the coldest water in North Sandwich.

The well is not so very deep but the water is like ice and has never been known to fail even in the most prolonged dry weather. Data on wells, dowsers, and divining rods interest Dr. Weygandt. In fact nothing happens in the entire region either among people or in the domain of nature that does not interest him. It was in 1916 that he bought his hundred acres of Stephen Fellows. The family spent the next summer there and that very year became interested in everything around them.

He has a genuine love for New Hampshire. In "The White Hills" he has written, "Even as a child my heart homed north." That is why he grieves that last fall's hurricane took the old-growth beeches at the back of his pasture. That is also the reason why he attends auctions to retrieve old treasures, and why he cherishes the friendliness which Sandwich folk feel toward him and his.

Stalin Pact Blow to U. S. Communism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 16 — Cooling off of interest in the Communist Party of the United States began to make itself felt among the "fellow travelers" or Communist sympathizers immediately upon word of the hook-up of Soviet Russia with Nazi Germany, but the regular membership of the Party has fallen in line without questioning the spectacular volte face, it appears from inquiry here at the center of American Communism.

Party discipline, however, may splinter tomorrow as European developments continue dramatic disclosure.

Should events lead American Communists to believe Joseph Stalin's new policy wrong or deceiving, or should Russia ultimately join its military forces with those of Germany and participate in a partitioning of Poland, indications are that a split in the party would follow, cleaving it wide open.

Jewish Element

A chief reason for this eruption would be the large Jewish element in the ranks of American Communists, bitterly anti-Hitler as the result of National Socialist Germany's persecution of the Jews.

Therefore until the Russian angle of the European situation has fully worked itself out, no evaluation is possible of the final effects of the Soviet pact with the Nazis upon the dues-paying rank and file of the Party in this country, say observers.

Defections were publicly admitted by Earl Browder, general secretary of the Party, at a large Madison Square Garden mass meeting Sept. 10 when he commiserated the "fellow traveler" as wavering through "muddleheadedness."

Stalin's gesture toward Berlin, it is plain, has tested Party devotion to an extent transcending even the Trotsky defection issue.

Nevertheless, mimeograph machines and presses at headquarters of the Communist Party of the United States at No. 50 East Thirteenth Street, near Union Square, are busy these days with a paper flood against the question mark raised for members and sympathizers by the Moscow action.

Defends Action

Now that the party headquarters here, which used to fulminate against Nazi aggression, has recovered from its 24-hour speechlessness at the linking of the seemingly two opposite forces, it is producing up to the hilt to combat what it terms "capitalist" propaganda that the pact is the forerunner of a "smashup" of Communist Party organization outside of Russia.

In every way it is asserting rank and file solidarity behind the Stalin "peace" policy.

As Party voice and press swing into action behind the latest Moscow edict, the rank and file vibrates with claims that the Soviet-Nazi treaty was designed primarily to keep the "workers' fatherland" out of a European war and in particular not to risk a situation that would confront the Soviet peoples with an onslaught by the capitalist countries—a situation they have feared and fortified against since 1919 and made to seem imminent to them after four months of Anglo-French-Polish negotiations disclosed that the "peace front" endorsed Poland's unwillingness to open its frontier to the Russian military against the Nazi aggressor.

Sees Pact for Peace

Opposition forces here, meanwhile, continue to hammer for the incongruous proceedings wherein the same crowds mass in Madison Square Garden one week to anathematize all Naziism, only subsequently to praise a Stalinist move that brings the Soviet and Nazi Germany into comradeship.

The Madison Square rally was their answer to statements that the effects of the pact had shattered the party which claims a membership of 100,000 in the United States.

Through Mr. Browder the American Communist membership sees the Soviet-Nazi Pact as the outcome of Anglo-French conversations which left the Soviet Union standing alone in pressing for the formation of a solid peace front in an attempt to "trick it into the position of drifting into war not on its own account or for its own interests, not even in support of any system of collective security, not even with the right to fight in that war." The pact signed with Germany, in this view, demonstrates to the world that if there was to be no collective security, the Soviet Union still had the ability to protect itself fully, decide its own policy and "retain its strategic position of leadership in the struggle for world peace."

A survey in New York State, where nearly one third of the Communist membership in the United States is centered, reveals that as of today there has been little or no tearing up of enrollment cards. Leaders declared the same holds for Party gains nationally.

In New York State the Party lost its ballot status in 1938 when it failed to poll the requisite 50,000 votes for Governor, but is pushing a drive for $250,000 for a 1940 war-chest. While growth of the Party in America is infinitesimal after 20 years' efforts among 40,000,000 workers, the Party claims its growth lies in the wide circle of "sympathizer" organizations, the strengthening of industrial trade unions, the Congress for Industrial Organization transfer, as the Party sees it, of a large part of the American workers' movement "to class struggle position," and the series of large-scale strikes.

Officially the Party is continuing its support of President Roosevelt as a progressive and stresses the American function of activity for "democracy, peace, jobs, and security."

Five in Louisiana Get Prison Terms for Fraud—Four Appeal

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 16 (AP) —Federal prison sentences up to 30 months were imposed yesterday on five prominent Louisianans convicted of using the mails to defraud Louisiana State University of $75,000.

Concurrent sentences of 30 months and fines of $1,000 on each of two fraud counts were meted to Seymour Weiss, dapper New Orleans hotel man and key figure in the late Huey Long's political machine; Dr. James Monroe Smith, whose resignation as President of the State University precipitated widespread investigation of Louisiana politics, and Monte Hart, wealthy Louisiana contractor.

Louis C. Lesage, former Standard Oil official, and J. Emory Adams, nephew of Dr. Smith by marriage, were fined $500 and given concurrent sentences of a year and a day on each of two counts.

All promptly filed notices of appeal from the convictions, voted by a Federal Court jury in the Government's first major court test in its drive against corruption in Louisiana public affairs. Dr. Smith, however, elected to begin his prison term at once since his bond on dozens of other charges has been set so high he has been unable to post it.

The five were convicted of using the mails in a deal in which the University paid for furnishings of the Bienville Hotel, although these furnishings allegedly had been included in the school's earlier purchase of the building.

The Government announced dates for two more trials of high political leaders.

Abraham L. Shushan and four others will go to trial Dec. 4, on mail fraud charges growing out of a $496,000 fee paid a local investment firm by the Orleans Levee Board in 1936 and 1937 in a bond refunding operation.

Gov. Richard W. Leche will be called to trial Jan. 2 along with Weiss on charges they conspired to violate the Connally "hot oil" act, which regulates the interstate flow of oil produced in violation of State conservation laws.

State Senator Clarence Lorio of Baton Rouge and Eugene Barksdale, former Assistant Building Superintendent at L. S. U., will go to trial Nov. 13. Mr. Lorio is charged with using the mails to defraud and Mr. Barksdale with diverting WPA materials and labor.

Pacific Air Mail Pact Rewritten

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 16 — Pan American Airways System announced today that the Civil Aeronautics Authority had just granted it a new scale of payments for the transportation of United States air mail on the trans-Pacific route between the United States, Hawaii, the Philippines and China, effecting a 67½ per cent increase over the rates formerly paid by the Government.

The rate calls for a payment of $3.35 a mile for the transportation of up to 1,000 pounds of mail in each direction over the route to the Philippines, plus a lump payment of $4,950 for each trip across the China Sea, Pan American reported, adding that the former rate, under the original Foreign Air Mail Act, was restricted to $2.00 a mile for transportation of up to 800 pounds of mail per trip over this same route.

The company announced the new rates will pay it $2,888,398 for approximately 50 trips a year, as compared with $1,649,200 paid under the old rates last year for an equivalent number of trips. Since the CAA made the new payments retroactive to April 1, 1939, the company will also receive an additional $500,000.

The CAA also permitted Pan American to retain all payments made by foreign governments for transportation of air mail to the United States. Formerly this amount was deductible from the company's mail pay by the U. S. Post Office Department, it was said.

Jacqueline Cochran Sets 309 M. P. H. Air Record

BURBANK, Calif. (AP)—Jacqueline Cochran, woman speed pilot, flew from Union Air Terminal to San Mateo and back today and set a new national record of 309 miles an hour for the 1,000-kilometer distance. She made the flight in two hours and two minutes.

The international record is 325 miles an hour, set by Furio Niclot in 1937.

Made Air Lines Director

CHICAGO (AP) — Election of Frank W. Fuller, Jr., San Francisco, a business executive and sportsman pilot, to the United Air Lines Board of Directors was announced Sept. 13 by W. A. Patterson, President. Mr. Fuller recently won the Bendix trophy air race from Burbank, Calif., to Cleveland.

Just a Graduate 25 Years Ago Is Today Head of Colorado U.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOULDER, Colo.—Twenty-five years after his graduation from the University of Colorado, Dr. Robert L. Stearns has become its President, advancing from the post of Dean of the Law School.

Born in Canada of United States parents, Dr. Stearns obtained most of his education in Colorado and considers himself a native son of this State. Awarded his B. A. degree by the University in 1914, he did some work toward his law degree here but received his LL. B. degree from Columbia University in 1916. He was associated with a prominent Denver law firm when this country entered the World War. He enlisted in November, 1917.

In 1931, he left his law practice in Denver and 10-year position on Denver University's Law School faculty to serve as Acting Dean of Colorado University's Law School for two years and has been Dean since 1935. He is active in the American Bar Association and has been President of the Colorado and Denver Bar Associations. Dr. Stearns is very popular and, as Dean, found time to hike, fish, and play tennis.

Dr. George Norlin, the University's retiring President, faithfully served the University for 40 years as teacher and executive and has been called the "First Citizen of Colorado." He has watched the University grow from a valuation of a third of a million dollars in 1899, to almost $10,000,000. Its student body has increased 10 times—from 433 to 4,400—the campus from 52 acres to more than 160.

Most of this growth has occurred since 1917 when Dr. Norlin became Acting President, during the absence of Dr. Livingston Ferrand, the President "somewhere in France."

Andrew J. Graham

The Rev. Andrew J. Graham, C. S. B., who passed on Thursday morning, Sept. 14, after a brief illness, has for many years been an active worker in the Christian Science movement. After spending 34 years in the ministry of the Episcopalian Church, Dr. Graham became interested in Christian Science through his own healing, which occurred in 1911. After devoting some time to the Christian Science practice, in 1918 he became a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, which work he continued until 1930. Latterly, Dr. Graham was engaged in the practice of Christian Science at his home in Charles River Village, Massachusetts.

The funeral service was held Saturday, Sept. 16, at two o'clock, at Storey Chapel, Mount Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge.

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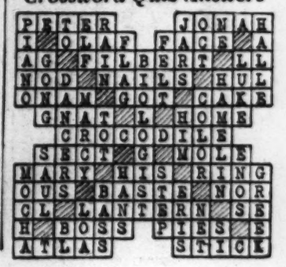

Hoover for European Board To Study Conduct of the War

NEW YORK, Sept. 16 (AP)—Former President Hoover proposed yesterday that north European neutral countries create an international commission to "observe and report" facts concerning "incidents of warfare upon civilian populations."

He said "The belligerent countries should be asked to give agents of this commission free movement within their borders."

"The purpose of this commission through these agents would be to determine where, and when, and whether these undertakings not to war on innocent men and women and children have been intentionally violated."

In his formal statement, he suggested the commission "could well be organized by the northern European neutral nations—Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Finland, Holland and Belgium. I believe it would be accepted by the countries at war. I believe it would be supported by all the other neutral countries."

Elimination of propaganda and presentation of facts, he believed, would "aid in keeping other nations out of this war." He termed the commission a "protection" to governments whose "intentions are honestly carried out within the limits of human fallibility."

"Of far more importance," he added, "such independent inspection will be a real deterrent on deliberate infraction of this undertaking. Such a determination of guilt would carry final conviction to the neutral world."

Fascists See Duce's Policy As Unchanged by Neutrality

ROME, Sept. 16 (AP)—The Bologna newspaper Il Resto del Carlino has asserted that Italy in its present neutrality was pursuing the policy of the Rome-Berlin Axis.

The newspaper, regarded as an important Fascist organ, predicted flatly Germany would win the war, and added:

"And in the hour of passage of power between the old plutocracies and the young totalitarian states, Rome will take the place which belongs to it."

The article was regarded as the most outspoken to appear in the Fascist press since the war began. The newspapers have scarcely mentioned the axis or military alliance with Germany.

"Italy has changed nothing of the foreign policy which is that of the axis," the newspaper said, "and if she maintains a certain reservedness it is due to international duties which she wants to observe in the capacity of a non-belligerent State.

"Italy has not entered the war because Il Duce sees further than anyone and is very jealous of our blood and our gold."

Il Resto del Carlino recalled that Führer Hitler, in a message to Premier Mussolini at the start of the conflict, said he had no need of Italian military aid.

Italy was described as armed and ready to defend itself. The newspaper said no foreign power would dare to attack because "Italian force is enormous and can be thrown on the balance if and when Il Duce wishes."

The newspaper pointed out that Premier Mussolini a year and a half ago guaranteed the efficiency of Italy's armed force, asserting it could mobilize 9,000,000 men and place half of them in the front lines and that it had the largest submarine fleet, one of the best air forces in the world and enough munitions and fuel for a long period.

Since then, Italy has "burned the road" in speeding its war preparations, the newspaper said.

"Italy disdained to waltz," the article continued, "and marches straight ahead. War will end with a German victory."

The newspaper recalled Mussolini had assured Italy it would reach its goals. It added that among these goals were Tunisia, Jibuti and Suez.

Sinking of Flour Barge Is Probed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Sept. 16—An inquiry into the sinking of a barge laden with flour for England was begun by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and local and railroad police here today to determine whether the craft was sunk by enemies of the entente powers.

When lifted to the surface, a section of the floor board of the barge, which was owned by the Lehigh Valley Railroad, was discovered in the water-logged hold, and officials of the railroad held it would have been almost impossible to dislodge this section of the craft without the use of diving equipment.

The barge is today being pumped free of water and efforts made to salvage the cargo, which was badly damaged.

The sinking of the barge recalled vividly the operations of saboteurs on this side of the Atlantic during the World War, and today Federal, State and local law enforcement agencies have strong guards along the New Jersey waterfront to protect shipping against any eventualities and to make impossible a repetition of the history of this waterfront during World War years.

Trans-Pacific Rates On Shipping Raised

HONG KONG (AP) — British, American, and Japanese shippers announced Sept. 15 a 20 per cent increase in trans-Pacific freight rates, effective Oct. 1, because of wartime reduction of available commercial vessels.

Bookings already made under the former rate for after Oct. 1 were cancelled.

Hong Kong to Bombay shippers increased rates 25 per cent, effective immediately.

European Events Reshape Debate On U. S. Neutrality

(Continued from Page 1)

son used yesterday, will say that they, too, wish to avoid the "dire contingency" of war.

Foreign policy officials here are naturally deeply concerned by the Russo-Japanese agreement. With Britain and France fully involved in Europe, the United States is the only force remaining capable of maintaining anything like the status quo in Asia. First effects of the German-Russian agreement were to turn Japan toward the democracies, and a great sense of relief was apparent in British policy, where the prospect of having to maintain strong naval forces in the Far East was dismaying.

As if to recognize its role in the situation, the United States during the first week of war dispatched the aircraft carrier Langley to the Philippines, the first American aircraft carrier ever to visit the Far East. The Philippines lie directly across the possible Japanese line of expansion to the south. To see Japan gain control of the chief world supplies of rubber and tin, in Malaysia, together with an immense oil supply there, might be regarded as a real blow to American interests. The United States is the world's largest consumer of rubber, and for a long time to come will probably be dependent on Malaysian supplies.

Of more immediate bearing in Asia is the possibility of the Russo-Japanese pact ending Russian assistance to China. If this takes place, the liquidation of the Sino-Japanese war will certainly be hastened with Japan able to dictate its own terms.

In broader lines, the reported agreement was regarded here as a new dictatorial threat to the democracies. Representative Joe Starnes (D) of Alabama described it as "the most positive threat to every truly democratic government that the world has yet seen," and advocated immediate repeal of the arms embargo. Representative Ed. V. Izac (D) of California said of the agreement: "This is just what I had been afraid of. If Russia and Japan ever get together, it will bring the war closer to our shores." He, also, urged immediate repeal of the arms embargo.

The immediate effect of world events, therefore, seemed to favor repeal of the embargo. But constant emphasis on isolation, such as Colonel Lindbergh's, may work in the contrary direction.

Although the aviator did not mention the embargo issue, his declarations against "this foreign propaganda that our frontiers lie in Europe" recalled remarks about the American frontier attributed in substance to President Roosevelt. To the public mind, therefore, Colonel Lindbergh probably gave the impression of combatting the President's policy.

An avalanche of mail has already begun to come into the Senate, and it is but the start of the tide. Up to a point the appeals are unanimous: they say "keep us out of war." Then the well-known split begins. A far larger proportion of anti-embargo letters is now being noted than during the last session, some Senators reported.

But the isolationist leaders claim the contrary. Senator Borah said he received over 500 telegrams on his radio speech this week, all but one or two commendatory. Senator Vandenberg's office said his mail is coming at the rate of 250 letters a day with the ratio five to one in favor of the present law. This mail, much of it from Michigan, was attributed to the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin's appeal for correspondence against repeal last Sunday. But whereas Senator Robert A. Taft (R), Ohio, last winter received 25,000 letters and telegrams in response to a Coughlin appeal, this time he got comparatively little. Senator Theodore A. Green (D), of Rhode Island, who got 3,300 from Coughlinites in January got only 100 from that source last week.

But the full-force appeal of the radio orators has not yet been turned on. It remains to be seen what sort of arguments affect Congress. Time was when the Coughlin tide of telegrams was irresistible. There is a strong suspicion by observers that times have changed. And it is felt that Herr Hitler, more than anybody else, may facilitate repeal of the embargo.

Co-operative Colonists Strike Gold in Alaska

ANCHORAGE, Alaska — Matanuska Valley sheep and cows may have to move if a gold-mining boom in Uncle Sam's far northern co-operative farming colony develops.

Antone Anderson, civil engineer, said assays showed Massive Butte carried gold averaging $2.15 to the ton. Lauren Smith of the original 1935 contingent from Carlton County, Minn., is credited with discovering the gold.

Storage Pay for Cotton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—South Carolina warehouse owners received a total of more than $500,000 from the Federal Commodity Credit Corporation last year as storage payments covering Government loan cotton in the official state system. The State leases the warehouses in which more than 200,000 bales are stored.

Signed Soviet-Japanese Truce

By a Staff Artist

Vyacheslaff Molotoff
Soviet Commissar of Foreign Affairs.

Shigenori Togo
Japanese Ambassador to Soviet Russia.

Details of Soviet-Sino 'armistice': Page 1.

Argentine Purchase in U. S. Expected as Outcome of War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina — Argentine opinion is largely centered on a proposed control apparatus to prevent price rises for food and imported goods in the new situation caused by the war in Europe.

President Don Roberto Ortiz has asked the Argentine Congress to grant him special powers to control food and other necessaries and to punish hoarders and speculators. He also counseled authority to fix maximum prices, restrict exports, and prevent unjustified wage reductions. Provincial commissions have already been set up to take stocks and control prices.

These reactions were not looked for in Argentina. Some kind of boom had been expected, in view of the British market for grain, meat, and other food produce. The British Government is understood to regard the River Plate route as vital in war time.

The supply of imports provides a perplexing problem. Britain wants Argentine products, but it doubted whether it will be able to maintain its normal level of exports to this country. Argentina will not wish to reduce its standard of living while exports are maintained, so that more purchases will be made in the United States. The question is asked, how will these be paid for? From Britain's gold funds? Or will the United States buy more from Argentina?

The Socialists are reported to be considering parliamentary action to induce the Government to break off relations with Germany. The Radical attitude is uncertain. Party leaders formerly declared that, in the event of war, the country could not remain indifferent. It is doubted whether the Socialists and Radicals combined could secure a Chamber majority on this issue. The Ortiz Government through the Conservatives, is almost impregnable in Congress, and, so far, general opinion definitely favors strict neutrality.

Polish Names Made Easy; A Guide to Pronunciation

(Continued from Page 1)

mately the same position as for oo in hood. Though most of them are perhaps not aware of it, speakers of English have these two varieties of *l*, automatically pronouncing *l* initially, as in *leaf*, and *ł* finally, as in *full*. The difficulty in Polish is that *l* (called clear *l*) may occur finally and *ł* (called dark *l*) may occur initially; and that a number of words otherwise spelled exactly alike (e. g., *lata, łata*) are distinguished in spoken Polish by the difference in the pronunciation of the *l*'s. No very great ambiguity would probably result if, in the case of a few Polish names in an English context, the distinction between *l* and *ł* were ignored and both were pronounced like English *l* in a corresponding situation: on this principle, Polish *l* and *ł* are both respelled (l) in the pronunciations in the Merriam-Webster Dictionaries. For the benefit, however, of those who may wish to make or attempt a distinction, Polish *ł* is respelled (ł) in the pronunciations in and accompanying this article. Before a vowel or between vowels (as in *Łowicz* (lô'vĕch), *Biała* (byä'łä), the sound of English *w* (as in *will*) is often recommended for Polish *ł*.

n. Like *n* in English *noon*.

ń. The preceding sound palatalized (see explanation below). Like *gn* in French *agneau*.

o (ô). Example: Pomorze (pô-mô'zhĕ).

ó (ōō). Example: Ostrów (ôs'-trōōf).

r. Trilled in Polish. But the ordinary English pronunciation will suffice, so long as the letter is not completely dropped after a vowel.

rz (zh). Like *z* in English *azure*.

s (s). Like *s* in English *sun*.

ś. The preceding sound palatalized. See explanation below.

sz (sh). Like *sh* in English *ship*. Example: Szack (shätsk).

u (ōō). Has the same sound as Polish *ó*. Example: Turja (tōōr'-yä).

w (v). Like *v* in English *vine*. Example: Wilja (vēl'yä).

y. A vowel. It will be adequate for the English-speaker to give this the sound of *i* in English *bid*. Example: Dynów (di'nōōf). The true Polish sound does not exist in English. It is a sound midway between English ĕ and ōō, formed by raising the middle of the tongue close to the middle of the palate.

z (z). Like *z* in English *zeal*.

ź. The preceding sound palatalized. See explanation below.

ż (zh). Like *z* in English *azure*. Has same sound as Polish *rz*. Example: Żyźma (zhĭzh'mä).

Letters not listed above are pronounced as in English.

Acute Accents

The acute accent in Polish does not indicate the syllable on which the accent falls. Rather, it indicates a modification in the pronunciation of the letter over which it occurs. Over a consonant, it indicates that the sound of the unmodified consonant is "palatalized." Thus *c, n, s, z* are differently pronounced from their respective modifications *ć, ń, ś, ź*, the latter group being palatalized. The difference between unpalatalized and palatalized sounds may be illustrated by *n, ń*. The character *n* is pronounced in Polish like *n* in English *noon*, the tip of the tongue being in contact with the back of the upper front teeth or with the ridge just behind the teeth. In pronouncing *ń*, however, the tip of the tongue is held down low against or behind the *lower* front teeth and contact is made between the front part of the tongue (which is some distance behind the tip) and the hard palate; thus the pronunciation of Polish *ń* is much the same as that of French *gn* in *agneau*. Other palatalized consonants are formed in a similar manner. The characters *ć* and *dź* represent double sounds (see above), and both elements are palatalized. In the case of *ś* and *ź*, the tongue merely approximates the palate, and does not actually make contact with it. In Polish, *ś, ź, ć*, and *dź* are not, as is often stated, pronounced respectively like *sh* in *ship* and *z* in *azure*, *ch* in *chin*, and *dge* in *budge*, but such pronunciations will serve for speakers of English who find the proper sounds too difficult. The sounds *ć, ń, ś, ź* are also frequently explained as being the sounds of *c* (ts), *n, s, z* followed by a (y) sound. In the pronunciations in and accompanying this article, palatalization is indicated by a comma following the letter to be palatalized.

Successive Consonants

If two successive consonants seem to be unpronounceable, insert a brief vowel like *a* in *sofa*, as in *Brda* (b'rdä), *Gniew* (g'nyĕf), *Siedlce* (syĕd''l-tsĕ). Piotrków (pyô't'r-kōōf).

A number of pairs of consonants in Polish (as in other languages) are identical in respect of the positions assumed by the vocal organs, differing only in that one member of the pair is accompanied by vibration of the vocal cords, whereas the other is not. The former are called voiced sounds, the latter voiceless. These pairs in Polish which concern us here are as follows (following each letter or group of letters is the ordinary Polish pronunciation, shown in parentheses in Merriam - Webster diacritics):

Voiced	Voiceless
b (b)	p (p)
d (d)	t (t)
dz (dz)	c (ts)
dź (j)	cz (ch)
g (g)	k (k)
rz, ż (zh)	sz (sh)
w (v)	f (f)
z (z)	s (s)

At the end of a word, or immediately preceding a voiceless letter, a voiced letter is pronounced like its corresponding voiceless letter. Examples: *Golub* (gô'lōōp), *Kraków* (krä'kōōf), *Kolebki* (kô-lĕp'-kĕ), *Rawka* (räf'kä).

Also, when a voiced letter immediately follows a voiceless letter in the same syllable, the voiced letter is pronounced like its corresponding voiceless letter. Examples: *Przedecz* (pshĕ'dĕch), *Krzepice* (kshĕ-pĕ'tsĕ), where *rz* is pronounced like *sz*; *Kwiatkowski* (kfyät-kôf'skė), where the first *w* is pronounced like *f*.

Certain respellings of Polish pronunciations will perhaps be clearer if it is borne in mind that the sound represented by the Merriam-Webster symbols (ch) is a combination of the sounds (t) and (sh), and that the sound represented by (j) is a combination of the sounds (d) and (zh). Thus: *Trzebinia* (chĕ-bē'nyä), *Drzewiczka* (jĕ-vĕch'kä).

English-speakers who are not able to produce the nasal vowels (ą and ę) can produce a satisfactory substitute by uttering a non-nasal vowel (ô for ą and ĕ for ę) and following it with one of the nasal consonants (n, m, ng), that one of the three consonant sounds being used which is most similar in formation to the sound of the following consonant. The proper sound is (n) before the letters d, t, s, z, ż, sz, c, cz; (m) before the letters b, p; and (ng) before the letters g, k, ch. Example: *Kęty* (kĕn'tĭ); *Kępno* (kĕmp'nô); *Węgrów* (vĕng'grōōf).

These rules mastered or kept ready to hand, the most formidable obstacle that remains to the attainment of a satisfactory pronunciation of Polish place names is the fact that most newspaper and periodical type fonts do not have the characters necessary to a correct representation of the Polish orthography. Since, for instance, dz, dź, and dż spell three distinct sounds, and since most newspapers are forced to print all three simply as *dz*, the difficulties are obvious.

In its column, "Pronunciation of Proper Names in the News," the Monitor presents each week orthography and pronunciation of the prominent names.

Germans Focusing On Key Stand Of Poles at Kutno

(Continued from Page 1)

brücken. It was admitted that the City, whose residents have moved, was under French artillery fire. Otherwise little was said of operations in that area.

In the Polish war zone, Kutno, Warsaw and Brest-Litovsk were centers of intense fighting.

In an area approximately 50 miles in diameter, the hard-pressed Polish Army continued to make a desperate stand against the encircling German forces.

Once the Polish troops at Kutno cease to resist, there will remain no opposition between Berlin and Warsaw except the snipers who still are giving the Germans trouble in hundreds of towns and villages.

At Brest-Litovsk, 100 miles east of Warsaw, where Germany imposed a World War peace on Russia which was later swept aside by the Versailles Treaty, a swiftly-moving East Prussian Army was pressing down from the North.

Brest-Litovsk is defended by a line of permanent fortifications and the Germans face a stern battle for its possession. Dispatches from the front today, however, said the East Prussian Army had taken some of the outer defenses.

Outside of these operations, the Polish campaign appeared to be developing into a chase to the Southeast, where the Russian and Rumanian borders came together.

German forces were reported close to Lwow, capital of the Polish Ukraine. Speedy advance units, which strike swiftly and fall back when the need arises, were said to be nearing Stanislawow, 70 miles southeast of Lwow.

Peace Talk

Talk of possible peace efforts by Premier Benito Mussolini was given impetus by the return to Berlin of the Italian Ambassador, Bernardo Attolico, who earlier in the week made a flying visit to Rome after conferring with Nazi State Secretary Baron Ernest von Weizsaecker.

While official quarters made no comment, the informed news service, Dienst Aus Deutschland, said "Berlin political circles are noting with interest the fact that the international press is again discussing the possibility of peace."

On the economic front, the Reich was taking energetic measures to offset the British blockade.

With Polish naval resistance overcome, military leaders said, the Baltic was fast becoming a German lake over which essential ores might be brought in from the Northern States and the blockade, consequently, could be no major disaster.

Vast reorganization is under way at Hamburg, Germany's world port, to replace by trade with the Baltic States and the East the traffic being held out of Germany by the British Navy.

Campaign for U. S.

It was indicated that Russia would provide a land outlet for commerce vital to Germany. That shippers regarded this outlet safe was indicated by the fact that insurance rates which were raised at the outset of the war to 1 per cent of the value of cargoes were cut today to ¼ of 1 per cent.

On the propaganda front, an effort to keep on good terms with the United States and persuade all independent nations of the Western Hemisphere to remain neutral was apparent.

Newspapers have been playing up Senator William E. Borah's stand against change in the United States Neutrality Law. Reports of polls in the United States indicating a sentiment for neutrality attracted wide interest and pleased comment.

Queen to Command Women's Services

LONDON (AP)—The London Gazette announced last night that King George had approved appointment of Queen Elizabeth as Commandant-in-Chief of the Women's Royal Naval Service, the Auxiliary Territorial Service, and the Women's Auxiliary Air Force.

Seamen's Demand for Bonus Holds Up Three Ships in N. Y.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16 (AP) — A strike by seamen demanding a cash bonus for entering war zones held up the departure today of three liners ordered by the State Department to pick up stranded Americans in Europe.

Gangplanks had been pulled up ready for sailing last night when the crews made last-minute demands for a bonus of $250 per man for plying submarine-infested waters.

Ships affected were the Scanstates of the American-Scantic Line and the United States Liners American Traveler with 39 passengers and the American Trader with 53.

The Traveler and Trader were bound for English ports, the Scanstates for Oslo and Copenhagen.

Stewards served dinner to the passengers, who later came on deck and relayed messages to watchmen a few feet away on the pier. Taking the delay nonchalantly, they were made comfortable by the crew and later given permission to leave. Most of the passengers were Britons returning to England for volunteer war duty.

Capt. George Fried, head of the United States Bureau of Steamboat Inspection and central figure in many a thrilling sea rescue, warned the crews of the Traveler and Trader their certificates as seamen were jeopardized by their action.

Newbold T. Lawrence, General Manager of the United States Lines, said seven members of the Trader crew of 70 agreed to sail but others refused to obey orders of Capt. Harold Milde. He said no officers were involved.

Joseph Curran, President of the Maritime Union (Congress of Industrial Organizations) disclaimed knowledge of the tieup, but added "no one can drive a man into what he thinks is extreme danger regardless of the type of articles signed."

This was the second instance of delayed departure since the return of Americans abroad got under way. The Liner President Roosevelt sailed eight hours late Sept. 6, when similar demands were made.

Shipping men have given some indication of allowing extra remuneration for seamen on ships traveling through war zones but said the present demands were "astronomical."

Two foreign liners arriving today carried 3,402 passengers, mostly Americans. The British liner Aquitania, whose course has been a mystery since she left Southampton 10 days ago, reached quarantine at 3:22 a. m. (E. S. T.). She had 1,633 passengers.

The Rex, first large Italian ship to sail since war started, listed 1,431 Americans among her passengers. She sailed from Genoa Sept. 8.

Furness Line Sails Oct. 15

NEW YORK (AP)—The British Furness-Prince Line, operators of four passenger ships in the New York-South America trade, announced Sept. 15 it would renew its suspended service Oct. 15.

German Ship Vanishes

MONTEVIDEO (AP) — The 4,574-ton German freighter Gonzenheim, loaded with wheat, disappeared Sept. 15 from the "food fleet" anchorage off Montevideo and was believed attempting to get through the British blockade. A number of German vessels have been anchored off South American ports waiting for an opportunity to make a run for Germany past British men-o'-war operating in South Atlantic waters.

Italian Ships Insured

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 (AP)—United States marine insurance underwriters agreed again to permit the placing of war risk iusurance on shipments carried by Italian vessels.

Japanese Deny Any Attempt To Alter Shanghai's Status

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Sept. 16—Rumors of imminent changes in the status of the Foreign Settlement in Shanghai have been plentiful since the Shanghai Defense Committee held its first meeting for several years.

However, the Japanese deny that any concrete proposals for changing the Settlement's status are under way. The meeting was called by Vice-Admiral Yoshinobu Shishido, commander of the Japanese naval landing party and Chairman of the Defense Committee. It was attended by Maj. Gen. Frank Keith, commander of the British forces, Col. Joseph C. Fegan, commander of the Fourth Regiment, United States Marines, an Italian delegate and representatives of the Shanghai Municipal Council and the Shanghai Municipal Volunteer Corps. A French representative was present as observer.

The Japanese intimate that all that concerns the Committee is the revision of the plans for Shanghai's defense, which have been unchanged since 1931. It was decided therefore that the Japanese naval landing party be invited in to draft a revised plan for future consideration.

At the moment the foreign-owned roads west of the Settlement are being patrolled by rifle-armed police employed by the Japanese-sponsored government. This control is protested by the Settlement on legal grounds. However, the situation is quiet despite the general impression that the Japanese are anxious to take over the foreign areas, but so far have been balked in their intension by apprehensions as to the attitude of America.

It is expected that the Japanese will endeavor to persuade the foreign defense forces to restrict the boundary lines of the Settlement to the Hangchow-Shanghai Railway somewhat to the west of the Settlement, which has been the defense limit since 1927. This area has been held by the British. Americans have never gone beyond the Settlement.

During the past months the Chinese police of Japan's puppet government have fostered the increase of gambling and narcotics on the outskirts of the Settlement, leading the Settlement authorities to demand jurisdiction over additional highways. A possible solution is that the Japanese might relax their grip of the Settlement area north of the Soochow Creek, while the British similarly withdraw from the western district.

Fair Cow 'Queen' Chews Bouquet In Accepting Honor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRAVERSE CITY, Mich. — "Blondie," mild-eye Jersey cow, acknowledged the honor of being crowned "queen" at the Northwest Michigan Fair here recently by munching the bouquet of flowers presented to her by Miss Jean Halmond, the National Cherry Festival Queen.

The gilded crown was not bestowed on Blondie for family or breeding, although it is well-known that her family traces its ancestors for generations back to the Island of Jersey. Beauty was her claim to fame, besides being a big producer.

Blondie has her home on a farm owned by H. M. Cronenweth, seven miles south of Traverse City on Silver Lake. She has one ruling trait, that to produce 600 pounds of butter fat a year.

75,000 Homeless In China Floods

CHUNGKING, China (AP) — The Hopeh Province Relief Commission reported Sept. 15 serious floods in Central China have left 75,00 persons homelses. The National Government was asked for aid although part of the section is under Japanese military control. The floods started last month.

Alien Menace Slight, Says Mrs. Roosevelt

WASHINGTON (AP) — Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt expressed doubt Sept. 13 that Communist and Fascist groups in this country "have any real hold on the people."

Writing in the Democratic Digest, a publication of the women's division of the National Democratic Committee, she said there was little to fear from the influence of such groups "if all of us make an effort to live our democracy day to day."

Basic Goods Decline

NEW YORK, Sept. 16 (AP)—Shedding some light on the stampede to buy basic commodities on the outbreak of war, the National Industrial Conference Board estimated here manufacturers' stocks of raw materials at the end of July were the lowest in recent years.

The Board said raw materials in hands of manufacturers declined about 1 per cent in July, making a drop of 15.8 per cent compared with the 1938 figure.

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Can the Siegfried Line Stand Shelling?

By a Military Expert
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

How strong is the Siegfried Line?

From the first day that the German's begun building their "West Wall," intelligence agents, particularly of the French, have sought the answer. The fact that answers have not been divulged in the press—and that the character and equipment of the German line remains a mystery to the public—does not mean that the Allied command is ignorant of the major outline of the Nazi fortifications.

But at the same time there are many things that cannot be found out without the exploration of preliminary combat. This, to a large degree, explains the "delay" in the offensive on the Western Front.

Term a Misnomer

For it must be understood that the term "line" is, in itself, something of a misnomer. The position is not a line of forts, pillboxes, trenches, and the like. It is a zone of varying width and probably reaching back as much as 30 miles from the frontier at some points. It extends from the Swiss border near Basel, running north along the frontier on the east bank of the Rhine River toward Karlsruhe, paralleling the French Maginot Line. At this point, and still fronting the border and French line, it leaves the river traversing the upland region to the west of the Saar, where it strikes the Moselle River at the Luxemburg border. From here it is out of contact with the Maginot Line, with Luxemburg and Belgium separating them. Then it swings north once more, paralleling the east Luxemburg and Belgian frontiers, a total distance of some 350 miles.

Haste in Building

It is known that the position was laid out and the works in it constructed in relative haste. In all probability the Siegfried Line is not as complete in detail of organization as the Maginot Line, to which the French devoted several years of intensive preliminary study and thorough execution.

If reports are correct of a shortage of cement in Germany, the construction work may not be of sufficient strength to withstand the pounding of heavy artillery and air bombs.

The military value of such a position depends on several factors. Important among them is readiness for defense, shelters, ammunition and food, telephonic communications, and traps to ward off attacks. In addition, it should have protective and tactical wire barriers to protect small posts from being rushed at short range or bombed by grenades.

Whether the Siegfried Line has all of these is surmise.

Several Positions

It is improbable that the landscape is checker-boarded with concealed guns and troop positions, but there are certain to be not one but several positions.

These successive positions, all generally parallel to one another, with switch positions running from parallel to parallel, will follow, so far as possible, the features of the terrain.

Moreover, they will be separated from one another, when practicable, by such distance as will prevent more than one at a time being taken under concentrated fire of attacking artillery. This would necessitate that the attacker bring his own artillery forward after capturing one position before being able to attack the next.

From the Swiss border near Basel to Karlsruhe, the Rhine River is the frontier between France and Germany. Here the Rhine Valley is the bottom of a wide trench made when rocks collapsed in ages past. Walls of the trench are sheer, high. Heavily wooded plateaus slope away from the crests. These form the Black Forest in Germany facing the Vosges Mountains in France. Here is a frontier ideal for defense.

Almost Invincible

The French today, operating against modern weapons, would have as little chance of success in any attack launched east from this part of the Maginot Line against the commanding crest of this huge bastion across the river as the Germans would have had in 1914 attacking west.

We know that the Germans not only made no serious attempt to attack this part of France in the World War but moreover did not dislodge the French, who had advanced rapidly east in the early days of the war, pushing their lines forward through Alsace to the river. It was not that the Germans had insufficient confidence in the ability of their heavy artillery to crush the French forts around Belfort but they realized that the topography placed all the odds against them and too strongly favored a protracted and stubborn defense by field fortifications.

Between the north end of the Vosges Mountains near Karlsruhe on the Rhine and the Luxemburg border near the Moselle River lies the region frequently referred to in military language as the Lorraine Gateway. At the west end of this line is the Saar Basin, over 700 square miles in area and one of the richest mining and industrial regions in Europe. Awarded by the Versailles Treaty to France to be exploited for 15 years in compensation for French coal mines destroyed by German forces in the war, it was restored to Germany in 1935 after a "plebiscite." Its largest city is Saarbrücken, near which was fought the first battle of the French-Prussian War of 1870, should forecasters be seeking a portent.

Rugged Region

This entire region strongly resembles the Ardennes to its west, being very uneven and rugged, densely wooded, with small streams cutting up the upland country in all directions, rendering cross-country travel arduous. Roads of necessity are forced to the valleys. The obstacle of the Ardennes Region did not escape Gen. John J. Pershing in his analysis of the situation in rear of the German forces confronting him in the battle of the Meuse-Argonne in 1918. Once he succeeded in driving them to the Meuse River, they had scant hope of making their way north to the Rhine through that almost trackless waste, as unfavorable for attack today as for withdrawal in 1918.

What does this signify?

That the French will probably find that portion of the Siegfried Line between Karlsruhe and the Saar not so thoroughly organized at the extremities named. In other words, the topographically weak parts of this section of the Line may be considered as being the natural openings pierced in it by the Rhine and Moselle River Valleys, which may well prove to be the heaviest fortified sections. It will be noted from recent reports that it is precisely here that the French are making their greatest efforts at the moment.

Important Approach

Cutting through the very heart of the rdennes region, the Moselle gorge, notwithstanding its meandering course, has from time immemorial been recognized as one of the most important avenues of approach through the mountain barrier into France from the north. So it is not surprising that in 1914 it served as the main line of communication of one of the invading German armies, nor should it be cause for wonderment that today the French are attacking along that axis. According to the latest advices obtainable, the French moved rapidly up to the line of the Saar River, a tributary of the Moselle that flows northwest past Saarbrücken to join the Moselle just south of Trier. East of Saarbrücken, they succeeded in getting a foothold north of the stream. Successful exploitation of a crossing at Saarbrücken will force the Germans to evacuate positions on the north bank of the Saar west of that town, and leave no important natural east-west barrier in front of the French. This line must be carried before any deep advance can be made down the Moselle.

It can therefore be safely assumed that the south bank of the Saar River is included in the Siegfried Line, organized as an outpost and designed for use in defensive operations to delay the advance of the French up to the Saar River. The main positions here can likewise be assumed as lying north of the river. This appears borne out by the recent actions, the French encountering heavier resistance and counter-attacks on coming up to that line. Meanwhile the Germans are reported to have lost no time in launching counter-attacks also against the penetration made by the French down the Moselle between neutral Luxemburg and the Saar, from which it can properly be deduced that the Germans consider it of great importance. The junction of the Moselle and Saar Rivers, south of Trier, will almost certainly be found very heavily fortified, as will the ridges between the numerous loops of the meandering Moselle that command the stream and the valley.

War of Trenches

Assuming continuance of the neutral status quo in Belgium and Luxemburg, is it too much to suppose a renewal of the last war's experiences—an end to the war movement for four years, and the war of the trenches instead?

If the Siegfried Line can prevent a rupture into Germany, if Belgium and Luxemburg remain uninvolved, and if Germany does not collapse internally, the Allies may find themselves compelled to force Italy into the open as a belligerent to enable them to strike through northern Italy into Germany's new province of Austria—an operation performed on more than one occasion by French armies with some success in Napoleon's time and with which every French office is intimately familiar by study.

Work Still Pushed On Siegfried Line

By the Associated Press

Berlin, Sept. 16

That fortifications work on the Siegfried Line is still continuing was indicated by a telegram sent to Field Marshal Hermann Göring on completion of his recent speech by Labor Leader Robert Ley.

Herr Ley stated he heard the speech "amidst workers on the western fortifications."

End to Bruising Of Cattle Sought

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 16 (AP)—The general manager of the National Livestock Prevention Board sought today an intensified educational program to teach methods of stopping the bruising of cattle in transit.

Such a program, Howard R. Smith of Chicago told the American Humane Association's final convention session yesterday, can save American livestock farmers a $12,000,000 annual loss in cattle, sheep and swine that are lost or crippled while being transported.

The Association re-elected Sydney H. Coleman of Yonkers, N. Y., President; Peter G. Gerry, Warwick, R. I., First Vice-President, and H. Lee Mason, Jr., of Pittsburgh, Pa., Second Vice-President.

Kerns Wright of Van Wert, Ohio, was named Third Vice-President, a new office, and William Phillips of Philadelphia, Pa., was elected a Director to fill a vacancy.

Re-elected Directors are Mrs. Richard Hardy, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Mrs. I. Milo Kittleson, Madison, Wis., and Robert F. Sellar, Boston, Mass.

Heroism Award Goes To Repay Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The United States Treasury recently received a check for $1,000 from the Carnegie Heroism Trust—an award for bravery in lifesaving.

It seems Charles Baker, 37-year-old Texas farmer, obtained a rehabilitation loan. Several weeks ago he was down by the Bosque River watching a group swimming when Jo Ann Monsingo, a 13-year-old girl, went down into water over her head. Mr. Baker plunged in and rescued her, though both had to be pulled from the water.

The Carnegie Trust sent him a medal and $1,000 "for a purpose approved by the Trust management." Mr. Baker decided to use the money to pay his Government loan and had the check made payable to the Farm Security Administration.

WPA School Clothing Totals 800,000 Pieces

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—More than 800,000 pieces of clothing manufactured by Works Progress Administration sewing projects have been handed out to New York City school children on the relief rolls, the largest distribution of this kind on record, according to a report by William Hodson, Welfare Commissioner, to Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia.

Mr. Hodson estimated the value of the clothing at $416,000 and said no child was being kept from school here because of lack of clothes.

Park Land of Adventure

GLACIER NATIONAL PARK, Mont.—Glacier National Park's exhibit at the Northwest Montana Fair at Kalispell, which already has attracted considerable attention, is designed to present the park to the public as a vacation spot in a land of adventure, D. S. Libbey, Superintendent, said. Built in the form of a massive gateway of larch logs, the exhibit conveys its theme through a cartoon map of the park and a series of eight natural-color photographic transparencies, each two feet square, showing recreational adventure in the park.

Lines in Heavily Fortified West Zone

Latest Available Data on Location of Siegfried and Maginot Lines
Location of the known air bases in this armored area is indicated.

France Looks to New World for Oil Supplies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Oil is among the most important sinews of war at a time when tanks and motorized weapons play such a large part in military operations. France, which produces practically no oil within its own borders, is concerned about two aspects of supply of this valuable fuel in time of war.

It will need more oil. Its normal peacetime consumption, including the amount required for its ships, is about 5,700,000 tons. While there will be a falling off in civilian consumption, the war industries will require a greatly increased supply, so that the country will probably need imports of between 12,000,000 and 15,000,000 tons annually.

The question of relatively safe routes of supply is also important, because oil shipments are a natural target for hostile airplanes and submarines. At the present time, France obtains about half of its oil from the Mosul fields of Iraq. The liquid fuel is piped across the Syrian desert to the port of Tripoli, in Syria. So it passes through territory which is under French control.

But the Mediterranean Sea, convenient enough as an avenue of transportation in ordinary times, presumably is now endangered by German submarines. This would exact a heavy toll among the oil tankers. The longer route through the Persian Gulf and around the Cape of Good Hope would tie up the tankers for too long a period.

So the French economic strategists are looking to the New World, and especially to the South American state of Venezuela, which, with its annual figure of 21,000,000 tons, has become the largest exporter of oil in the world. Venezuela has advanced very rapidly in the field of oil production. The 2,000,000 tons of oil products which it produced in 1920 had grown to 28,000,000 by 1938. There are two main regions of exploitation, one in the neighborhood of Lake Maracaibo, which has been under exploitation for some time, the other of Orenoque, which is believed capable of much further development. This is also true of the three Guianas, British, French and Dutch, which have been very imperfectly explored for oil deposits.

Great Britain is a heavy purchaser of Venezuelan oil and France also is understood to be trying to augment its supplies from this source. It is believed that the Atlantic route to North Africa or to Dakar would be much safer than the Mediterranean. Oil could be stored in considerable quantities in the larger towns of these French colonial possessions, which are less exposed than is France itself to air attack.

British Reaffirm War Aims

LONDON (AP) — The British Information Ministry Sept. 15 declared Britain's war preparations "are not and cannot be" built for a short term struggle with Germany.

Asserting the German preparations "once again seem based on the hope of a lightning war," the Ministry added:

"By dint of great exertions we had, before the outbreak of war, built up an extremely powerful Navy and Air Force and created the skeleton of an extremely powerful Army.

"That skeleton is now having flesh put on it, is now being supplied with a vast industrial cushion which will support its growing weight and will—much faster than in 1914 to 1918—make a contribution to the Allied effort on land in every way conforming to the resources of our country and to the desire of our people."

Previously the British War Cabinet had said it was framing plans on the assumption of three years of war.

Cotton Warehousemen Expect Heavy Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Cotton warehousemen of the Carolinas are making plans for a season of heavy business, said Francis J. Beatty, secretary and treasurer of the Standard Bonded Warehouse Company.

Mr. Beatty pointed out that the cotton crop in North Carolina is expected to amount to nearly 500,000 bales this year compared with 400,000 last year and that the South Carolina crop will show about the same percentage of increase.

Good Wheat Harvest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Wash.—The wheat harvest is now under way on the fertile rolling hills of the Palouse region of eastern Washington and in the Big Bend section. Due to restricted yields in many instances, the total crop will not exceed last year's, but the per acre harvest is frequently ahead of 1938. The quality of the grain this year is reported "good," but high enough protein content to command premium prices is not general.

Romans Ate Sandwiches

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The Earl of Sandwich, who usually gets credit as the inventor of the sandwich, merely revived interest in this food and gave it a modern name, according to the National Geographic Society. The Romans ate sandwiches centuries before the time of the English lord. They knew them under the name of offula, the diminutive form of offa, meaning a bit or morsel.

Toscanini to Conduct Radio Symphony Series

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Arturo Toscanini, noted conductor, will return to America next week to open his third season as conductor of the National Broadcasting Company's Symphony Orchestra on Oct. 14, according to Samuel Chotzinoff, Director of Serious Music for the NBC, here.

Mr. Chotzinoff, who has just arrived from Europe aboard the Statendam of the Holland-America Line, said that Mr. Toscanini will be heard, as in previous seasons, on Saturday nights over the NBC Blue Network from 10 to 11:30 p. m., E. S. T.

Limits Urged in Speed

NEW YORK—Bills introduced in this year's legislative sessions showed a definite trend toward increasing present automobile speed limits, coupled with an inclination on the part of the States which have "reasonable and proper" speed laws to adopt fixed limits, according to a report received by William J. Gottlieb, President of the Automobile Club of New York, from AAA headquarters.

Gandhi Asks Britain to Back Democratic Ideals With Acts

WARDHA, India, Sept. 16 (AP)—Mohandas K. Gandhi appealed to the British Government today for what he called "honest action to implement the declarations of faith in democracy made on the eve of the war."

The Indian Nationalist leader hinted that the degree of co-operation by India with Great Britain in the war might depend on the answer to his appeal.

"The recognition of India," Mr. Gandhi declared, "and for that matter, of all those who are under the British Crown as free and independent nations seems to me to be a natural corollary of the British profession as to democracy. . . .

"To put it still more plainly, all that is required is honest action to implement the declarations of faith in democracy made on the eve of the war and still being repeated from British platforms.

"Will Great Britain have an unwilling India dragged into the war or a willing ally co-operating with her in the prosecution of the defense of true democracy?"

Mr. Gandhi was commenting on the statement of the working committee of the Indian Congress Party which invited Britain to declare its war aims in regard to democracy and imperialism. He said he found himself alone among the committee "in seeking that whatever support was given to the British should be given unconditionally."

British Navy Holds 70 Ships In Search for Contraband

LONDON, Sept. 16 (AP)—The British Navy, strictly enforcing Britain's wartime rule of retaining virtually every merchant ship to search for contraband cargo, yesterday had 70 vessels under armed guard off the southeast coast.

Aboard each "arrested" ship were British seamen under a junior officer on 24-hour guard.

Away to the east strategically placed among the merchantmen, two slim British escort ships rode at anchor.

Two British destroyers followed by one of France's fast, powerful, new gunboats patrolled the roadsteads.

Making a bare eight knots with a quarter-mile gap between them the warships steamed past the "captive" merchantmen. Back and forth, night and day, the patrol never is relaxed.

This constant vigilance serves a twin purpose. Unremitting watch for enemy submarines is linked with a determination to balk a possible getaway by a "captive" merchantman.

Outside the line of merchant ships within sight of the grey chalk cliffs of Calais, the British Navy is standing guard.

Two more British vessels and a neutral Belgian steamer had been sunk, apparently by German submarine.

These were the 5,200-ton cargo boat Fanad Head and the 291-ton trawler Davara. They brought to 20 the total number of British ships sunk since the war started two week ago.

British naval experts said these losses were no greater than expected, in view of the large number of unprotected British vessels on the seas when war was declared.

A Belgian steamer, the 5965-ton Alex van Opstal, was sunk in the English channel yesterday either by torpedo or mine.

Survivors were picked up by a south coast life boat and British naval vessels which received a message that the ship had been badly damaged and was sinking.

Radio to Provide Its Own Music

CHICAGO, Sept. 15 (AP)—The National Association of Broadcasters voted to raise a fund of approximately $2,000,000 to be used in the composition of its own music.

At sword points with the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers over the cost of music rights, the Association decided to launch a rival organization, to be known as Broadcast Music, Inc. This corporation plans to develop a new source of music writers, to be controlled by the broadcasters themselves.

The meeting adopted a resolution pledging members to exercise the greatest care in the use, preparation and transmission of broadcasts dealing with the war to the end that these broadcasts will conform with and support the United States' declared policy of strict neutrality.

Slot Machines Cause 'Beautiful' Florida Fire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — When $68,000 worth of coin machines went up in smoke recently it was called one of Jacksonville's most beautiful fires! The machines, seized by Sheriff Rex Sweat, were removed to the Duval County Prison Farm. They were soaked with oil and burned on an order issued by tre Duval County Circuit Court.

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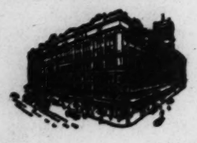
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Lindbergh's Plea for U. S. Neutrality

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (AP) — Col. Charles A. Lindbergh urged America last night to keep carefully out of Europe's war, asserting that "if we enter fighting for democracy abroad, we may end by losing it" here at home.

The text of Colonel Lindbergh's address follows :

In times of great emergency, men of the same belief must gather together for mutual council and action. If they fail to do this, all that they stand for will be lost. I speak tonight to those people in the United States of America who feel that the destiny of this country does not call for our involvement in European wars.

We must band together to prevent the loss of more American lives in these internal struggles of Europe. We must keep propaganda from pushing our country blindly into another war. Modern war with all its consequences is too tragic and too devastating to be approached from anything but a purely American standpoint. We should never enter a war unless it is absolutely essential to the future welfare of our Nation.

This country was colonized by men and women from Europe. The hatreds, the persecutions, the intrigues they left behind, gave them courage to cross the Alantic Ocean to a new land. They preferred the wilderness and the Indians to the problems of Europe. They weighed the cost of freedom from those problems, and they paid the price. In this country, they eventually found a means of living peacefully together—the same nationalities that are fighting abroad today. The quarrels of Europe faded out from American life as generations passed. Instead of wars between the English, French, and Germans, it became a struggle of the New World for freedom from the old—a struggle for the right of America to find her own destiny. The colonization of this country grew from European troubles and our freedom sprang from European war; for we won independence from England while she was fighting France.

Washington's Warning

No one foresaw the danger ahead of us more clearly than George Washington. He solemly warned the people of America against becoming entangled in European alliances. For over one hundred years his advice was followed. We established the Monroe Doctrine for America. We let other nations fight among themselves. Then, in 1917, we entered a European war. This time we were on England's side, and so were France and Russia. Friends and enemies reverse as decades pass—as political doctrines rise and fall.

The Great War ended before our full force had reached the field. We escaped with the loss of relatively few soldiers. We measured our dead in thousands. Europe measured hers in millions. Europe has not yet recovered from the effects of this war and she has already entered another. A generation has passed since the armistice of 1918, but even in America we are still paying for our part in that victory—and we will continue to pay for another generation. European countries were both unable and unwilling to pay their debts to us.

Now that war has broken out again, we in America have a decision to make on which the destiny of our nation depends. We must decide whether or not we intend to become forever involved in this age-old struggle between the nations of Europe. Let us not delude ourselves. If we enter the quarrels of Europe during war, we must stay in them in time of peace as well. It is madness to send our soldiers to be killed as we did in the last war if we turn the course of peace over to the greed, the fear, and the intrigue of European nations. We must either keep out of European wars entirely or stay in European affairs permanently.

What Is the Decision?

In making our decision, this point should be clear; these wars in Europe are not wars in which our civilization is defending itself against some Asiastic intruder. There is no Genghis Khan or Xerxes marching against our western nations. This is not a question of banding together to defend the white race against foreign invasion. This is simply one more of those age-old quarrels within our own family of nations—a quarrel arising from the errors of the last war—from the failure of the victors of that war to follow a consistent policy of fairness or of force.

Arbitrary boundaries can only be maintained by strength of arms. The Treaty of Versailles either had to be revised as time passed, or England and France, to be successful, had to keep Germany weak by force. Neither policy was followed; Europe wavered back and forth between the two. As a result, another war has begun, a war which is likely to be far more prostrating than the last, a war which will again kill off the best youth of Europe, a war which may even lead to the end of our western civilization.

We must not permit our sentiment, our pity, or our personal feelings of sympathy, to obscure the issue, to effect our children's lives. We must be as impersonal as a surgeon with his knife. Let us make no mistake about the cost of entering this war. If we take part successfully, we must throw the resources of our entire nation into the conflict, munitions alone will not be enough. We cannot count on victory merely by shipping abroad several thousand airplanes and cannon. We are likely to lose a million men, possibly several million—the best of American youth. We will be staggering under the burden of recovery during the rest of our lives. And our children will be fortunate if they see the end of their lives, even if, by some unlikely chance, we do not pass on another Polish corridor to them. Democracy itself may not survive. If we enter fighting for democracy abroad, we may end by losing it at home.

America has little to gain by taking part in another European war. We must not be misguided by this foreign propaganda to the effect that our frontiers lie in Europe. One need only glance at a map to see where our true frontiers lie. What more could we ask than the Atlantic Ocean on the east and the Pacific on the west? No, our interests in Europe need not be from the standpoint of defense, our own natural frontiers are enough for that. If we extend them to the center of Europe, we might as well extend them around the earth. An ocean is a formidable barrier, even for modern aircraft.

Where U. S. Safety Lies

Our safety does not lie in fighting European wars. It lies in our own internal strength, in the character of the American people and of American institutions. As long as we maintain an Army, a Navy, and an Air Force worthy of the name, as long as America does not decay within, we need fear no invasion of this country.

Again, I address those among you who agree with this stand. Our future and our children's future depends upon the action we take. It is essential to think clearly and to act quickly in the days which are to come. We will be deluged with propaganda, both foreign and domestic—some obvious, some insidious. Much of our news is already colored. Every incident and every accident will be seized upon to influence us. And in a modern war there are bound to be plenty of both. We must learn to look behind every article we read and every speech we hear. We must not only inquire about the writer and the speaker—about his personal interests and his nationality, but we must ask who owns and who influences the newspaper, the news picture, and the radio station. If our people know the truth, if they are fully and accurately informed, if they are not misled by propaganda, this country is not likely to enter the war now going on in Europe.

Hope Lies in America

And if Europe is prostrated again by war, as she has been so often in the past, then the greatest hope for our western civilization lies in America. By staying out of war ourselves, we may even bring peace to Europe more quickly. Let us look to our own defenses and to our own character. If we attend to them, we have no need to fear what happens elsewhere. If we do not attend them, nothing can save us.

If war brings more dark ages to Europe, we can better preserve those things which we love and which we mourn the passing of in Europe today by preserving them here, by strengthening them here, rather than by hurling ourselves thoughtlessly to their defense over there and thus destroying all in the conflagration. The German genius for science and organization, the English genius for government and commerce, the French genius for living and the understanding of life—they must not go down here as well as on the other side. Here in America they can be blended to form the greatest genius of all.

The gift of civilized life must still be carried on. It is more important than the sympathies, the friendships, the desires, of any single generation. This is the test before America now. This is the challenge—to carry on western civilization.

Starhemberg Asks To Lead Brigade Against Germany

NICE, France (AP)—Prince Ernst Rudiger von Starhemberg, exiled former leader of the disbanded Austrian Fascist Army, the Heimwehr, has asked permission of the Sûreté Nationale to organize a special Austrian brigade to fight Germany.

In a personal declaration to Commissaire Marcel Bourdon at Nice, Prince von Starhemberg urged the release of Austrians from a concentration camp at the Old Square Fort at Antibes to engage in military activity.

M. Bourdon referred the Prince to the War Ministry, which is considering the offer. The Prince now lives with Fritz Mandl, former Austrian munitions maker and former husband of Hedy LaMarr, the film star, at Château de Pins, Antibes.

Canada Requires All War Charities To Be Registered

OTTAWA (CP)—Without a single question asked, the House of Commons Sept. 12 put through all stages a War Charities Act under which it will be required that all charities organized for war purposes must be registered with the Federal Government.

Justice Minister Ernest Lapointe sponsored the bill which he said was patterned after a similar measure adopted in 1917.

The purpose is to prevent confusion or abuses in the organization and collection of funds for war charity purposes.

Habeas Corpus Calls Bergdoll Into Court

NEW YORK (AP)—A writ of habeas corpus issued Sept. 15 directed Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, World War draft dodger, to appear in Federal Court Tuesday—a development his attorney said would delay a court martial scheduled for Monday.

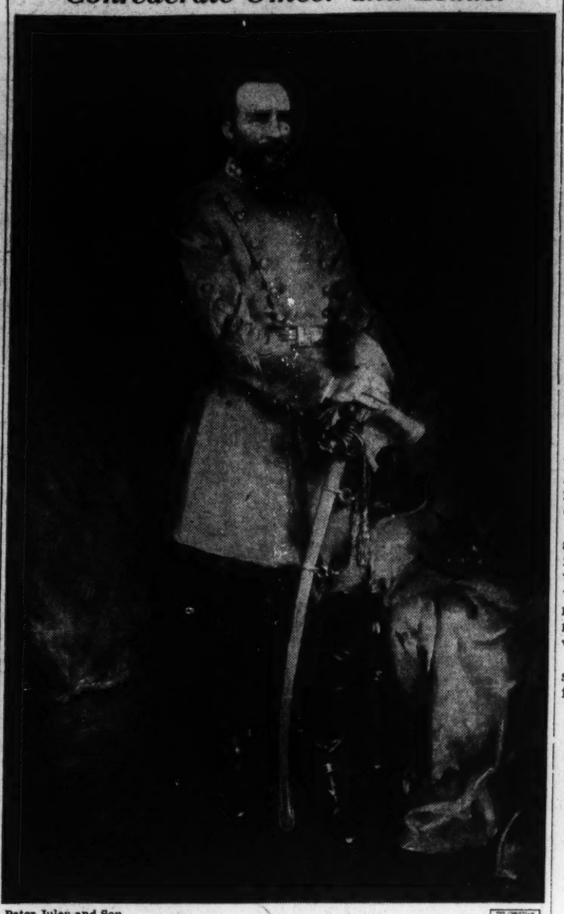
Army officers who were to conduct the court martial at Governor's Island on charges that Bergdoll deserted and conspired to desert the army withheld comment pending service of the writ. The draft dodger's attorney, Harry Weinberger, who insists his client never was a member of the U. S. land or naval forces, asked for court clarification of this point before the court martial proceeds.

Negro Chief a Linguist

WASHINGTON (AP)—Discovery of a native African chief who speaks 13 languages, including three European tongues, has been reported here to the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics.

In a report prepared before he was recalled to England at the outbreak of the war, Brigadier H. S. L. Winterbotham of London, General Secretary of the Union, said he found the Negro chieftain, apparently an Oxford University graduate, in a small village in Uganda.

Confederate Officer and Leader



Peter Juley and Son

Gen. James Longstreet

Second in command to Gen. Robert E. Lee as depicted by brush of Howard Chandler Christy

General Longstreet Portrait To Be Shown at New York Fair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 16 —On the order of the Longstreet Memorial Association, Howard Chandler Christy, internationally-known artist, has finished a full-length oil painting of Gen. James Longstreet, Confederate leader in the Civil War. The painting will hang at the Florida Building at the New York World's Fair and after the closing of the exposition, the Association expects to take it to Richmond, Va., for hanging in Battle Abbey or one of the other museums there. The Association was formed by veterans of Longstreet's command in reunion on Gettysburg field for the last time at the seventy-fifth anniversary celebration of the battle last year.

Although not a southerner, Mr. Christy said he admired the career of General Longstreet, which has been disparaged by some southerners who declare that the General, second in command to Gen. Robert E. Lee, was responsible for the loss of the Battle of Gettysburg because of his delay in attacking Union forces as ordered by General Lee.

Mr. Christy, however, held that the General was a "fine soldier" and not responsible for the loss of the decisive battle of the Civil War.

Taking a seat at the other side of the studio from his Longstreet oil—a highly ceilinged room hung with many of his works which lined the walls and stood on easels in the work room—the artist said the soldiers of that time "certainly had style."

Mr. Christy said he had got the likeness of General Longstreet's face from a photograph of the General taken during the Civil War.

The Longstreet Memorial Association hopes to have other pictures of the General painted to hang in the capitals of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee.

General Longstreet was born in South Carolina, and the Association believes it would be appropriate to have his likeness hung in galleries of that capitol and those of the other states where he lived and fought.

Butler-Stimson Urge Repeal Of Neutrality Law

NEW YORK, Sept. 16 (AP)—Former Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson and Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, urge repeal of the Neutrality Act.

In letters to the New York Times Sept. 15, the nationally known Republicans disagreed with their fellow partisan, Senator William E. Borah of Idaho, leader of the Senate group seeking to retain the Act.

Mr. Stimson, Hoover Cabinet Member who frequently confers with Secretary of State Hull, said repeal was the only sure way for the United States to keep out of war.

On the other hand, Dr. Butler urged repeal on the contention the Act represented a policy of economic nationalism now "the chief cause of the world's troubles."

The Neutrality Act, Mr. Stimson said, has thrown the United States into the hands of a group of nations which "has arisen in the world by whom the practice of military aggression upon their neighbors has become a well developed art."

Mr. Stimson's and Dr. Butler's statements, in substance, were as follows:

Mr. Stimson

"I do not differ from the Senator in his desire that our country should be saved from the agonies of a participation in the war in Europe. In fact, I have reasons for the strength of my desire which he has not. For I witnessed the great war as a participant and saw at close hand its sorrows and devastation.

Senator Borah evidently thinks that the repeal of the automatic arms embargo provision of the so-called Nye legislation would inevitably drag us into armed participation in the present war. I think that the repeal of those provisions constitutes perhaps the last remaining hope of our avoiding being so dragged in. I frankly admit that the danger of our ultimate involvement is great.

A Belated Step

Repeal is a belated step, but it is a step in the direction of possibly saving us from eventual participation rather than of bringing that participation nearer.

Nor is the repeal which I favor a departure from those traditional policies of our country in regard to involvement in European affairs in which Senator Borah so deeply believes and to which he so eloquently refers in his argument. On the contrary, a repeal of this legislation would be a return to those traditional policies of our Government and our forefathers since the very foundation of the United States.

There was no faith in our fathers so firm or so clear as their faith that the United States would be a peace-loving nation and that its future would be devoted to the orderly development of its inheritance in this continent and not to the seeking of military adventures abroad. But this very faith on their part made those clear-minded statesmen alive to the fact that a peace-loving nation like ours might be placed at a grave disadvantage in this warlike world if the markets of that world, in which it might purchase its arms for self-defense, should be closed to it in a national emergency.

A Traditional Right

For this reason it has traditionally been the policy of this country to preserve such freedom in the purchase of arms not only for itself but for other nations similarly situated. For our forefathers were not so narrow-minded as to be blind to the fact that there are other nations in the world, peace-loving like ourselves, who might be caught in a similar predicament and whose destruction if so caught would adversely affect the cause of peace throughout the world. Their conception of neutrality did not ignore the possible alignment in this world of nations disposed to peace like ourselves on the one side and nations who for one reason or another might seek to break the peace by acts of aggression upon their neighbors.

This policy was comprehensively and clearly stated by our Secretary of State, Mr. Lansing, during the great war.

"The United States has always," he said, "depended upon the right and power to purchase arms and ammunition from neutral nations in case of foreign attack. This right, which it claims for itself, it cannot deny to others."

Danger From Aggressor

He contended that a nation whose policy and principle it was to rely upon international obligations and international justice to preserve its political and territorial integrity, might become the prey of an aggressive nation whose policy and practice it was to increase its military strength during times of peace with the design of conquest, unless the nation attacked could, after war had been declared, go into the markets of the world and purchase the means to defend itself against the aggressor.

He declared that the general adoption by the nations of the world of the theory that neutral powers ought to prohibit the sale of arms and ammunition to belligerents would compel every nation to have in readiness at all times sufficient munitions of war to meet any emergency which might arise, and to erect and maintain establishments for the manufacture of arms and ammunition sufficient to supply the needs of its military and naval forces throughout the progress of the war. The application of this theory would result, it was said, "in every nation becoming an armed camp, ready to resist aggression and tempted to employ force in asserting its rights rather than appeal to reason and justice for the settlement of international disputes."

Declaring that the adoption of such a principle would give an inevitable advantage to the belligerent which had encouraged the manufacture of munitions in time of peace and laid in vast stores thereof in anticipation of war, the Secretary said that the Government of the United States was convinced that the adoption of the theory would force militarism on the world and work against universal peace.—C. C. Hyde, "International Law, Chiefly as Interpreted and Applied by the United States," Vol. II, Sec. 867.

Proved by Today's Events

How vividly has the wisdom of our ancestors thus expounded by Secretary Lansing been made evident by the events of today! A group of nations has arisen in the world by whom the practice of military aggression upon their neighbors has become a well-developed art. The old foundation stone of international law that every State in the family of nations should recognize and respect the independent sovereighty of every other State has been thrown by them into the discard.

And our government, though with the best intentions, has played into the hands of that group and has made more difficult the defense against their skillful aggression by the nations whom they have attacked through a departure on our part from international law and our own traditions in respect to the purchase of arms.

It seems to me too clear for discussion not only that a repeal of this legislation will not make our entrance into the war more likely but that the hope of defense which it revives for the peace-loving nations is perhaps our last hope for escaping such involvement.

Dr. Butler

If we are to mind our own business we must be sure that we know that our own business includes everything which affects us, wherever it may be and whether it is economic, political or intellectual. There is no longer a distant Europe or a remote America. They are now but a few seconds apart and their links are many and powerful.

The present miscalled Neutrality Act puts us into this war on the side of the aggressor. Repeal it and go back to that neutrality which international law defines and controls and we shall be on sound ground.

Participation in a war does not necessarily mean military participation. There are other ways of helping a combatant. This miscalled Neutrality Act puts us in the position not only of helping the aggressor but of helping those powers and influences which are the bitterest enemies of all that we Americans hold most dear.

They are warring upon our Bill of Rights and all for which it stands in the life of man. If the neutrality of international law should operate to the advantage of those people who are fighting for the principles in which we Americans believe, well and good.

Communism and Fascism are fundamentally one, so far as their contempt for civil and religious liberty is concerned.

Let us keep out of military participation in this war, by all means; but let us not be so stupid as not to see what the war is about or how directly it affects our own interests as Americans.

Hoover 'Adopts' Boy Victim Of Spanish Civil Conflict

Ramon Garcia Alvarez

Spanish orphan "adopted" by Former President Hoover.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 16—By pledging himself to pay $9 a month for a year, former President Hoover has "adopted" an 11-year-old Spanish orphan boy, Ramon Garcia Alvarez, through the Foster Parents' Plan for Spanish Children, it is reported by Eric G. Muggeridge, Executive Secretary of the organization formed to aid child sufferers of the Spanish Civil War.

The lad was evacuated from Spain at the beginning of 1937 and has lived in refugee camps until his "adoption" by Mr. Hoover. He has now been taken to one of the eight children's colonies near Biarritz, France, maintained by the Foster Parents' Plan.

During his experience as a refugee he has had a bad time, reports the office of the Plan, but still wants to be an aviator or an airplane mechanic.

"Mr. Hoover was one of the first Americans I met on my first visit to America in 1938," commented Mr. Muggeridge. "It was only natural that I should seek out Mr. Hoover to get advice on helping refugee children because of the great relief work he did during the World War. Mr. Hoover told me at that time that because of the nature of the Spanish conflict with its political and religious encirclements it would be difficult to find the human sympathy we so much wanted for the Spanish orphans. This statement I found to be absolutely true and it was invaluable to me in my work for the Spanish children."

The nearly 700 prominent Americans who have "adopted" Spanish children include Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Helen Hayes, Tallulah Bankhead, Orson Welles, Rockwell Kent, Garson Kanin, Efrem Zimbalist, Miss Katherine Lewis, daughter of John L. Lewis, and Prof. Paul H. Douglas.

Memorandum From Mexico

American Film, 'Juarez,' Brings Sharp Conflict in Mexico Between Labor Federation and Supporters of 'Old Order'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The suit filed by Porfirio Diaz Jr. against Warner Brothers for alleged "defamation, tending to place Gen. Porfirio Diaz (his father) in a ridiculous light," has crystallized the resentment of some elements of the Mexican public against the film, "Juarez," which has caused something of a sensation here. The film has brought a deluge of editorial comment and of letters to editors.

A fair sample of the adverse criticism is found in excerpts from a letter addressed to El Universal newspaper. The letter is signed by Licenciado Eduardo Pallares, a leading Mexico City attorney, who first attacks the influence of United States films on the social and cultural life of Mexico, accusing them of introducing bad taste and bad habits. He follows with a specific denunciation of "Juarez":

"With this film is begun something more serious than the cultural invasion. It is propaganda assuming a political character, and through it our illiterate masses are given a story filled with falsehood and damaging to our own history. The benefits of the Monroe Doctrine are implied, without showing to what extent we are degraded by this humiliating guardianship and the shameful intervention in our own destinies by the North American politicians and governments. . . . What the film seeks is to aid Roosevelt in his propaganda in favor of the democracies and against Germany and Italy."

* * *

The letter gives the key to the reaction of an influential part of the public to the over-stressed affinity between Benito Juarez and Abraham Lincoln, as presented in the film. Mexicans are liable to mistrust the Monroe Doctrine more perhaps than other Latin American nations, for the Mexicans, through their proximity to the United States fall more in its shadow than do the countries of South America. But while the Mexicans dislike it, they are the first to call for its protection when threatened with pressure from European nations.

A prime example of this was found when the stern British notes, calling the Mexican Government to task for the expropriation of foreign oil companies, were delivered. Instantly a startled cry came from the Mexicans, visioning foreign gunboats nosing into their harbors—"But what about the Monroe Doctrine?" they exclaimed. Viewed realistically the Doctrine becomes a subject for persistent attack, so long as they have no need of it, but a sheltering force when European powers threaten.

A careful survey of the many criticisms of the film, published in the press here, leads to the conviction that they emanated in almost every instance from the "Old Guard" of Mexican society. This group of aristocrats are almost 100 per cent pro-European and anti-American in their sentiments. They are supporters of the Church which was shorn of its powers by Juarez in 1857. They formed the group which imported the Emperor Maximilian to govern their country. They are the former owner of the lands which have been torn from them by the implacable march of Land Division. They are the least nationalistic and least Mexican group in the country, preferring always the dominance of their own class, whether European or Mexican, to the ambitious super-patriotism of their national leaders, surging up from the Indian and middle classes.

* * *

A spokesman for this group recently described Juarez, the hero of the film, as "That pelado (beggar) who did nothing but wreck churches and kill priests and nuns." Yet Mexican histories, generally, concede Juarez to have been a great patriot of Mexico, an Indian intellectual who dedicated his life to the liberation of his people and who is often compared to Abraham Lincoln.

Little appreciation was shown here for the attempt to portray Mexico and its history in a sympathetic and romantic light, although one commentator acknowledged that the interpretation was an advance over the portrayal of Mexico as a country of bandits and strong men, as dramatized in the film, "Pancho Villa." His voice was however a lone one in the general, condemnation, with the exception of several stout defenses of the film, published in the labor paper El Popular.

El Popular, which is the mouthpiece of the Confederation of Mexican Labor, was in fact so vehement in its praise that the other papers scoffed at Vincente Lombardo Toledano, head of the Confederation, as a "movie critic." Labor's defense of "Juarez" with its message of friendship between the peoples of Mexico and the United States, dramatized a development which has been increasingly apparent here during the past six months. This development is, that in spite of all the injuries which United States capital claims to have suffered at the hands of Mexican labor, the chief defense and support of United States policy here during this turbulent period has come from the Confederation of Mexican Labor.

* * *

Señor Toledano has repeatedly said that a European war would find Mexico allied to the United States as a defender of democracy. He has stressed in public speeches the necessity for friendship between the two nations and he has minced no words in attributing occasional anti-United States sentiments and demonstrations here to the inspiration of Nazi agents. The anti-United States manifestations are, he holds, carried on for the purpose of confusing the good relationships existing between Mexico and its northern neighbor, and of increasing sympathies with the totalitarian states.

The "Juarez" controversy accordingly becomes significant as a touchstone to public opinion on the United States influence here. It reveals liberal Labor as supporting President Roosevelt, the Good Neighbor Policy, and affiliations with progressive opinion in the United States. And it exposes the conservative aristocrats as unfriendly to the same influences and sympathetic to whatever forces may check United States penetration and restore the power of Church, property and privilege.

Betty Kirk

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

We Sent Them on What We Knew To Be Their Great Adventure

It Was Hard to Let Them Go—But a Wonderful Opportunity for Them, Also Good for Us

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

John and I stood waving after the departing train until even the red platform lights melted into the twilight of a beautiful September evening. On the rear platform of that train stood our children—all three of them—waving to us, no doubt, so long as a blur of the station still remained visible to them.

For the first time in their sheltered, comfortable young lives, these children were leaving home—leaving us—to prove their wings and to test their ability to stand on their own sturdy feet. They were off for school, and the picture of them leaving will always be one of the most vivid in my memory.

There stood Jackie, the youngest, all dressed up in his first long-pants suit, his despised hat cocked jauntily on the side of his head. He was trying so hard to appear nonchalant, but his hands betrayed him, and his impish grin wavered from John's face to mine, and then to Carol's, as if for orders.

Anne, who sometimes seems even younger than Jackie, frankly boo-hooed on our shoulders for the briefest instant before she boarded the train. But she wore the look of a conquering hero as she took her place between Carol and Jackie, and we felt that she was already shaking the hand of some not-quite-good-enough opponent after a stiff tennis match. For her the rails would soon be singing, "Wimbledon, here I come! Only a few more years—"

Carol, though only sixteen, touched our hearts with her sweet sense of responsibility, and tenderness toward us all. Earlier in the year she had gone with us to visit this fine school which had quickly become our first choice for our children; and over and over she had assured the two younger ones that she knew just what to do—just leave everything to her! Whatever misgivings she may have felt now were belied by her poise as she stood, hands on the younger shoulders beside her, her eyes never leaving our faces. She was trying to tell us not to worry—she would look after them.

Filled With Meaning

It was a big moment, charged with varied emotions and thoughts. Absurdly, I found myself wishing that I had been more insistent with Anne about her mending; and all at once I could think of the most effective things to say to Jackie about his neck and ears and hanging-out shirt tail; and oh, if only I had allowed Carol to take my old lace negligee! True, it would soon be too cold for her to wear it, but she would so have loved trailing it around a few times, and seeing it hanging in her closet would have meant something to her.

A whistle sounded. Wheels began turning. Oh, please, Mr. Engineer, be very careful! And all you teachers and counselors and housemothers, two thousand miles away, just please be kind, whether you are able to teach them very much or not!

We started toward our machine. John hemmed and hawed a bit and then said, "Well, Mother, you'll have plenty of time now to practise your music!"

Good for John! Once more we get our feet down on the firm fact of our blessings; blessings which can expand and multiply only with progress.

Returning to our now empty, too-quiet old home, we first made a little pilgrimage through their rooms. Man-like, Jackie had left very little out of order. An old tie dangled from a door knob. The open closet exposed his most prized wearing apparel: a pair of "Levi's," his western riding boots, and adored "ten gallon" hat. A half-finished airplane model leaned tipsily on his desk, and the yawning vacancy where his radio had stood on one of the book shelves, announced eloquently enough, "He isn't here!"

We went on, smiling to think of the litter and confusion we had every reason to expect finding in Anne's room. Instead, we found a poem of neatness and order! Not an article was out of place. The little plant in her south window had been freshly watered, and only we would have noticed that two photographs were missing from her desk. It was her dramatic, unexpected way of taking leave of her beloved room.

Carol, neat and orderly almost to the point of fussiness, had apparently given little thought to her room before leaving. Her bathroom was strewn with wet towels, bobby pins, and wave set. One foolish satin mule sprawled in the middle of the floor while its mate stood primly in the closet. An old silk wrapper cascaded over the foot of her bed, and here and there were dribbles of forgotten articles which we should need to send after her. But against the glass powder bowl on her dressing table she had propped an envelope: "For Mom and Daddy."

Words of Comfort

We took the precious missive downstairs where we sat very quietly before attempting to read the tender words of comfort and assurance for her Mummy and Daddy on this, their first evening without their children. And then, as we sat looking at the three happy faces smiling down upon us from the mantle, each knew that the other was thinking of bigger issues and more vital problems. In a few short months, these children would come bounding home for the Christmas vacation. The big white teddy bear, the beautiful ship model, and the French boudoir doll would all be waiting. Then our thoughts went out to the mothers and daddies of the countries abroad, who have had to say goodbye to their children—not for the sake of a good boarding school but to keep them safe from possible air raids.

The closing lines of a little poem written by Julia Baker came helpfully to me now, like a prayer, and I wanted to include in its message all the children in the world, especially those who, for happy reasons or otherwise, were away from their good homes:

"And so, not all your days be fair
And shadows touch you never;
But this alone, God bless you dears,
So you are safe, forever."

J. B. T.

An acrobatic display given by the boys of one of the Cercles Familiaux of Paris

Cercles Familiaux—Youth Clubs in France

A Movement Six Years Old That Deserves to Grow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

The organization of clubs where young people can spend their free time to better purpose than running about the streets, has in recent years received a new impetus in France. Hitherto such matters have been more or less left to religious or semi-religious official bodies. More recently private initiative has awakened to the splendid opportunities offered along such lines of activity. One most interesting case will illustrate this fact.

About six years ago, a young married woman in Paris, whose natural interest in children's welfare was stimulated by her own motherhood, felt the desire to devote her leisure to some constructive social work. She therefore began to work in one of the semi-religious clubs already organized. Alert and intelligent, this young woman was soon conceiving a number of ideas which could not readily be assimilated by the existing organizations. Talking things over with her husband, a chief engineer in the Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Français, they came to the conclusion that they ought to undertake an enterprise of their own. Taking into their confidence the authorities of the existing club, on the one hand, and the French Railway Company, on the other, they received from both parties not only the warmest encouragement but also assurances of practical help and cooperation.

Thus it came about that M. and Mme. Revon started their first independent youth club under the title "Cercle Familiae des jeunes du 18ème Arrondissement." It opened in November, 1935, with a membership of eight children. Today M. and Mme. Revon are at the head of eight clubs with a combined membership in normal times of nearly 900 children and young people

Needed in Industrial Centers

The chief reasons for the success of this venture are due, first of all, to the great need for such enterprises in large French industrial communities. Much is also due to the organizing ability of the promoters. M. Revon, as a railroad engineer, sees things in a clearly systematized manner, as one accustomed to dealing with timetables, charts, and organized action. But above all, the success of this enterprising couple is due to the spirit of love and the rich human understanding they bring to their work.

An example of this was shown when one day a mother came to them in tears to explain that her son, a member of one of the clubs, was in the habit of stealing. He had taken two francs from his mother's purse and this was not his first offense. No remonstrances, no punishment seemed to have any effect. A short council was held and it was decided to make the boy treasurer of his club. He was shown his duties and his responsibilities explained, and placed in office. The result was instantaneous; from that day the boy proved to be honest and dependable and never again was he tempted to yield to any dishonest suggestion. The confidence placed in him had awakened his self-respect.

Activities of the "Cercles Familiaux" have covered reading, music, play-acting, games, and physical training. Evening gatherings, called "veillées," have included general debates on prepared subjects, chosen by the young members themselves, the discussion being closed with an informal address by some qualified individual. The most varied, and sometimes unexpected, subjects are proposed by the youngsters. Selecting at random, we have noted: photography, the oil industry, memory, Egyptian civilization, Victor Hugo, Pasteur, and so on. Some of these lectures are followed by visits to museums, manufactories and the like.

The fee for admission to the club was 25 centimes (9 cents) a day for each family—no matter how many—paid on admission. It has been found that charging the child a small fee helps train him to contribute to the funds of the organization. The actual expenses, however, have been met from donations and subsidies provided by individuals and by the French Railway Company. The latter also has contributed the free use of large premises. The cost of running the club has been surprisingly low when it is remembered it has included insurance, food for the children's usual "goûter" (French afternoon snack), transportation, toys and games, books and so forth.

Sums derived from the 25 centimes fee have been set aside to be spent as the children themselves decided. Sometimes it has been given, through official municipal channels, to help other children less fortunate.

The clubs have been open only to boys, but it is hoped that some day another center may be organized to receive little girls.

As things now stand, there is nothing luxurious in these clubs. The colorless premises I visited last June were those of an ordinary school, in a populous suburb of Paris. The library was poorly stocked. The playground was only a dusty yard. The surroundings were those to be found in any large city near a busy railroad station. Nevertheless there was an unmistakable spirit of friendliness, and undoubtedly the children liked to play there. A map showing the location of each child's residence showed that many came from quite a distance.

The helpers, all social workers, have been just as enthusiastic, active, and regular in attendance as the children. They were for the most part young girls and women from the residential districts of Passy and Auteuil who have gladly undertaken the most exacting administrative duties, watched the children, directed their play, and used every opportunity to educate them.

More Than A Song

As we took our leave that day, we noticed a group of children busy building houses with wood blocks, and a lively football game in progress in a cloud of dust. Undaunted by the noise of passing trains, yet another group were rehearsing a song and dance depicting the motion of a loom worked by an invisible weaver At the end of the song it was seen that the ribbons interwoven during the dance represented the material coming from the loom. But something much more valuable than a song has been woven in this humble place. It is the thread of happy, loving, useful, human living.

Marcel G. Silver

Some of the small "actors" rehearsing a play, in one of the Cercles Familiaux, of Paris

Ours Is a Common Bond

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Dear Parents:

One of the most helpful thoughts I have received from the Parent Column is the knowledge that small Johnny who dislikes to pick up his toys is no different from the other little fellows: that Betty who wants to be coaxed to practice has her counterpart in some other Betsy far away across the sea. Each loving solution offered by a mother seems to exactly fit our own case. We have a common bond as parents and discover that our young people are neither saints nor sinners, but that like all other active, happy children, they need only to be guided wisely and patiently.

I find several small neighbors coming in each day to share the adventures of Snubs, Tubby, and Waddles with my two sons. The art picture each day on the Home Forum page has been of immeasurable value in an Art Appreciation course given in high school to the older children. Truly, we parents have an ideal meeting ground, the world over, on the pages and in the columns of our Christian Science Monitor.

(Mrs.) E. A. P.

Encouraging Wholesome Play

Michigan

Dear Parents:

When the children started to Junior High there was always a yard full of young folks, who, I sometimes thought, had a hard time to find just the right amusement. I encouraged the boys and girls to build campfires and sing, purchased one of the girls a ukelele, and suggested every game that I could think of, so they would learn to have a good time with little expense. The boys often played mumble-the-peg and the girls enjoyed a game of jacks. We had a horseshoe set for those who enjoyed it.

If we can teach our children while young to enjoy the wholesome play that is so necessary for their development and if we help them to be proper hosts, the problems that come up later when they are in high school will be solved more easily. I have found that it is up to us parents to teach them to enjoy the things that are not a strain on the pocketbook. We must take the lead when necessary in suggesting games, picnics, contests of skill (boys especially like these), singing songs by firelight, encouraging any who may be present with a talent for story telling, acting, or dancing to take part.

Cameras are interesting to the young high school people, especially if they are taught to develop and print their own pictures. Even if it does cost a little, one is well repaid in later life when he looks over some of the interesting pictures that the young folks have acquired; they bring up many pleasant memories. (Mrs.) V. A. P.

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The Little People

I WANT TO WRITE about those whom I call "the little people." Perhaps you might think there is not much to be said about them. Perhaps their lives are as uninteresting as the most uninteresting lives ever lived. But I do not think so. There is something gallant about these people, every one of them, something brave and a little defiant and very determined to keep on living, but determined in a quiet sober way that leaves them unnoticed by almost everyone who passes by.

They are the people who sell something on the street in the city. No, not those noisy men on Fourteenth Street who bellow forth their wares in the ear of every passer-by: "Shoestrings, four pairs for five cents!" "Here are your umbrellas, ladies!" I do not even mean, this time, the people of the pushcarts, or the fruit man shouting his odd collection of syllables through the street. I am writing about the "little people" who stand humbly and apologetically and wait for someone to buy.

* * *

One of them sold things for a long time on Fourteenth Street. Not up near those shouting vendors of shoestrings and underwear, but close to Eighth Avenue, where the Saturday crowd thins out and trickles by a little wearily. Hardly anyone ever looked to see what he had, and no insistent voice announced his wares. But he had the most interesting collection of odd coat hangers I have ever seen, each one adapted to a peculiar use, and well made. He sat meekly in the corner of a nearby doorstep, looking out of blue eyes impassively at the indifferent crowd, and I think he was more surprised than anything else when I came up and bought an ingenious device for hanging up stockings after they have been washed. He nodded his head over and over and said: "Thank you, thank you," and went back to his corner, drawing his coat collar up close about him, for the day was cold. Little man with the smooth wrinkled face and gentle blue eyes, I wish you happiness and good selling. But it is those that make the most noise who sell the most on these, the streets of our great city.

* * *

Then there was the little lady who sold me a bouquet on Fifty-seventh Street. She was more vocal than most, for she bobbed at me and said hopefully: "Will you buy a bouquet, lady? Only twenty-five cents and such nice fresh flowers." One glance was enough to reveal that, though the flowers may have been fresh once, they were emphatically so no longer. But it was at the lady that I was looking as I bought a bouquet. She could have come out of a play by Barrie, with her long full skirt and her little round hat gay with faded red roses. She bobbed at me over and over and said: "Thank you, lady. Thank you and God bless you." We smiled at each other, and, though we belonged no doubt to very different worlds, hers a simple hard one and mine over-complex and difficult in quite another way, in that moment we were simply two people liking each other and each being glad that the other was smiling. I took the bouquet home, unwound yards and yards of thread which had held it together in the most intricate fashion, and spread out the forget-me-nots and yellow pansies and the single short-stemmed rose in a little bowl. There they flourished; and I thought, little lady of Fifty-seventh Street, I am grateful to you, and may someone smile at you often.

* * *

Almost every day I used to pass by the quiet little man who sold lemons. There is nothing exceptional about selling lemons, of course. But this man had established himself in the corner by the drugstore, just opposite the Bleecker Street pushcarts. And let no one tell me that it does not take courage to stand in your own corner hour after hour, holding out a couple of lemons hopefully to the passing housewives who most often turn their broad backs toward you and buy everything, including lemons, at the nearest heaped-up pushcart. Oranges, yellow lemons, green lettuce having almost a garden freshness, pushcarts were full of them. When it was cold, the little man moved out of his corner to hover at the edge of the group around the little wood fire in the gutter, and I was glad to see that no one told him to go away. I used to hurry past, because I never needed lemons and I was torn between a feeling of extravagance if I bought some and a feeling of neglect for not buying. Once I bought a whole dozen and was glad.

* * *

They are many, these "little people" of mine. Among them I number all those who are gallant, and a little afraid, too, afraid of selling and of not selling. None of them belong in this madly aggressive city world; every one is incongruous, every one deserving of something more than the cold indifference of these others who hurry by forever about their business.

ELIZABETH W. SEAVER

Why the Snow Apples Were Red

There was rain in the trees in the garden
And you in the dusk with the rain
Sent music out to the garden,
A fading minor refrain.

The last of the slow notes fingered
Hung like a glistening sound
Where the last of the raindrops lingered
And dropped with the dark to ground.

A watery moon grew brighter.
Gone was the showery weather;
Gone were the rain and the song,
Lost in the garden together.

But when the flesh of the apples
Was streaked with red in the fall,
I like to think that you did it,
That you put a song in them all.

CHARLES MALAM

By Courtesy of the Royal Art Museum, Antwerp, to The Christian Science Monitor

"THE WEDDING PROCESSION": *A Painting by Pieter Brueghel II*

PIETER BRUEGHEL "the Younger," or "the Second," was one of a large family of painters—his father, brother, son, and nephew were all recognized among the important Flemish artists. The family name was due to the circumstance that the first member, Pieter, called "the Old" and also "the Peasant," was born in a village of that name near Breda, Holland. The modern spelling of the name, Breughel, is incorrect.

Pieter the Second, son of Pieter the Peasant, was born in Brussels in 1564. Later he went to Antwerp where he became the pupil of Gilles van Coninxloo, and in 1585 he was registered there as one of the master artists of that city. He was much influenced in his manner of painting and in his choice of subjects by his father, who was the first to apply himself especially to representing scenes from peasant life. The son treated these from a realistic and humorous point of view, with clear and strong coloring. Both his technique and composition were very good and his effects of light well arranged.

This picture, painted in 1627 by Pieter Brueghel II, is in the Royal Museum of Fine Arts of Antwerp. Of the two names given to it, "The Wedding Procession" and "The Promenade," the first seems more appropriate, as this gay crowd, walking along the sandy road accompanied by the music of the two bagpipers, is so evidently on the way to the church in the distance at the left beyond the trees and farms. One musician leads the procession, the other walks in front of a buxom young woman whom one may well imagine is the bride. The other women all wear white coiffes, the usual Dutch headdress of that region. She alone has a crown and is escorted by two pages. It is probably the master of ceremonies who is seen, with a red hat and a golden belt (between the two trees on the left), preceding the groom, who walks with his father. The picture is thought to have been painted somewhere in the Campine, a vast plain which extends east from Antwerp.

Blanketed

The bay was feathered by a nor'west wind
Into a race of whitecaps, fresh and free;
And old Cap Closson, gazing out to sea
With wistful eye, could picture in his mind
A sturdy coasting schooner, painted green
Trimmed white, taut canvas drawing wing-and-wing,
Running before that breeze—far different thing
From rows of 'taters he must trudge between
There on the farm. . . . "Perhaps," he mused, "*she'd* go . . .
Fine days, alee the wheelhouse she could sit,
Watching the shore slip by, and sew or knit . . .
Bangor and Portland, Boston, Newport News—
All women like to see the cities . . ." "Suse!"
He called. . . . She filled the doorway. . . .
"What a blow!"
She cooed, eyes placid. "Glad *you're* off the bay . . .
My! Don't this make a gorgeous dryin' day!"

HAROLD WILLARD GLEASON

Annulling Human Belief with Spiritual Truth

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DO WE PAUSE in our train of thinking to consider how far our assumptions are based on individual conclusions? If so, we are apt to find that many of them are tacitly accepted, without any attempt at analysis regarding their origin, and their right to govern—or perchance to misguide—our thoughts and actions. Do we weigh these assumptions to ascertain whether they are true and of spiritual value?

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, made a deep and prayerful study of the Scriptures and of spiritual things, and she has recorded her inspired conclusions in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." On page 229 she writes: "By universal consent, mortal belief has constituted itself a law to bind mortals to sickness, sin, and death. This customary belief is misnamed material law, and the individual who upholds it is mistaken in theory and in practice." We find, then, that the sanctioning of human assumptions, however long established, may be detrimental to mankind, and needs to be carefully scrutinized.

Let us examine a few customary beliefs regarding humanity and its affairs, and then see what Christ Jesus thought about them. There is, for instance, the pernicious so-called law of heredity, under which men and women seem bound by the belief of inherited illness, bad disposition, and weak traits of character. But this false law is based on the erroneous assumption that man is mortal, born of human parents, and subject to the woeful imperfections of mortal ancestry. Completely lost sight of is the important spiritual fact that God is the Father of man, the real man, and that He has endowed him with spiritual good alone.

This is the truth which Jesus stressed. He knew that man has his being in God, Spirit; and thus he was able to heal every seeming abnormality for which his help was sought. Mrs. Eddy wrote (*ibid.*, pp. 227, 228): "If God had instituted material laws to govern man, disobedience to which would have made man ill, Jesus would not have disregarded those laws by healing in direct opposition to them and in defiance of all material conditions. The transmission of disease or of certain idiosyncrasies of mortal mind would be impossible if this great fact of being were learned,—namely, that nothing inharmonious can enter being, for Life is God."

So firmly convinced was Christ Jesus of the truth that "Life is God," and that "nothing inharmonious can enter being," that he healed those afflicted with lameness, epilepsy, and supposedly contagious diseases. He healed people of insanity and many other ailments considered difficult of cure. So confident, indeed, was he regarding the power of spiritual understanding in the affairs of men, that he could thank God for having heard his prayer, even before the manifestation of his demonstration was seen. Such unswerving loyalty to God could not fail of success. He never accepted human misconceptions, for he knew that man is governed solely by God.

Students of Christian Science, enlightened by its teachings, do not blindly acquiesce in universal human beliefs. Instead, they invoke the law of God, good, as did the Master, and this law annuls the seemingly bad effects of mistaken material beliefs; then health and well-being follow, in accordance with Christ Jesus' promise that divinely bestowed freedom will attend those who understand and practice the truths he taught.

His immediate followers expected these healing signs to accompany their preaching and teaching, as natural proofs of the Christly power of salvation. Thus, at Jerusalem, Peter and John healed the man who was then "above forty years old," and who had been lame from birth. A little later, at Lydda, Peter instantly healed Æneas, who had been bedridden for eight years. And when Tabitha—one of the early Christian workers at Joppa—became sick and died, her fellow Christians sent for Peter, who came and restored her.

The staunch Apostle Paul also healed the sick and raised the dead by spiritual means. In one of his epistles he sums up his confidence in the divine method of healing in these words (Romans 8:2): "The law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus hath made me free from the law of sin and death." Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 39): "Now is the time for so-called material pains and material pleasures to pass away, for both are unreal, because impossible in Science. To break this earthly spell, mortals must get the true idea and divine Principle of all that really exists and governs the universe harmoniously." Many Christian Scientists gratefully acknowledge healing for themselves and others on this basis. Their confident assurance enables them to thank God, even before a demonstration is made.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

Menschelijk Geloof door de Geestelijke Waarheid te niet doen

(de Christelijke Wetenschap) [Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science

VRAGEN WIJ ONS in den loop onzer gedachten wel eens af, in hoeverre onze meeningen op persoonlijke gevolgtrekkingen zijn gegrond? Zoo ja, dan zullen wij al spoedig bevinden, dat de meeste van onze gevolgtrekkingen stilzwijgend werden aanvaard, zonder dat wij ook maar eenigszins trachtten haar oorsprong na te gaan en haar recht te onderzoeken om onze gedachten en daden te leiden of misschien te misleiden. Geven wij ons rekenschap van die meeningen om ons er van te vergewissen of zij waar zijn en geestelijke waarde bezitten?

Mary Baker Eddy, de Ontdekster en Grondlegster van Christian Science [de Christelijke Wetenschap], heeft onder gebed diepgaand bestudeerd de Heilige Schrift en andere geestelijke onderwerpen en zij heeft haar geïnspireerde gevolgtrekkingen in het Christian Science leerboek *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Wetenschap en Gezondheid met den Sleutel tot de Heilige Schrift] opgeteekend. Zij schrijft op blz. 229: „Met algemeen goedvinden heeft het sterfelijk geloof zichzelf tot wet verheven om stervelingen aan ziekte, zonde en dood te binden. Dit gangbare geloof wordt ten onrechte stoffelijke wet genoemd en hij, die deze wet kracht toekent, is in theorie en in practijk op een dwaalspoor." Wij zien hier dus, dat het wettigen van menschelijke meeningen, hoe lang zij ook geloofd werden, nadeelig kan zijn voor het menschdom en dat zij eerst nauwkeurig onderzocht dienen te worden.

Laten wij eens een paar van de gangbare geloofwijzen aangaande de menschheid en haar aangelegenheden in beschouwing nemen en dan zien hoe Christus Jezus daarover dacht. Daar is bijvoorbeeld de verderfelijke, zoogenaamde erfelijkheidswet, die mannen en vrouwen schijnbaar gebonden houdt door het geloof aan de overerving van ziekte, slechten aanleg en zwakke karaktereigenschappen. Deze onware wet is echter gegrond op de enjuiste meening, dat de mensch sterfelijk is, uit menschelijke ouders geboren en aan de jammerlijke onvolkomenheden van sterfelijke voorouders onderhevig. Het belangrijke, geestelijke feit, dat God de Vader is van den werkelijken mensch, en dat Hij hem begiftigd heeft met het geestelijk goede alleen, wordt geheel uit het oog verloren.

Dit toch is de waarheid, waarop Jezus den nadruk legde. Hij wist, dat de mensch zijn bestaan in God, Geest, heeft en zoodoende kon hij iedere schijnbare afwijking genezen, waarvoor zijn hulp werd ingeroepen. Mrs. Eddy schrijft (t. a. p. blz. 227, 228): „Indien God stoffelijke wetten had ingesteld om den mensch te besturen en indien ongehoorzaamheid aan die wetten den mensch ziek zou hebben gemaakt, dan zou Jezus deze wetten niet hebben veronachtzaamd door er lijnrecht mede in strijd en alle stoffelijke omstandigheden ten spijt genezingen te volbrengen. Ziekte of bepaalde eigenaardigheden van het sterfelijk gemoed zouden niet kunnen worden overgeërfd, indien het groote feit van het zijn werd ingezien—namelijk, dat hetgeen onharmonisch is het zijn niet kan binnenkomen, want het Leven *is* God."

Zoo vast overtuigd was Christus Jezus van de waarheden; „Leven *is* God" en „hetgeen onharmonisch is [kan] het zijn niet binnenkomen", dat hij menschen genas, die verlamd waren, aan toevallen of aan een vermeend besmettelijke ziekte leden. Hij genas menschen van krankzinnigheid en van veel andere kwalen, die als moeilijk te genezen werden beschouwd. Zooveel vertrouwen had hij in de macht, die geestelijk begrijpen over de aangelegenheden der menschen heeft, dat hij God kon danken voor de verhooring van zijn gebed, zelfs eer de openbaarwording van zijn demonstratie gezien werd. Zulk een onwankelbare trouw aan God moest wel succes hebben. Nooit aanvaardde hij menschelijke misvattingen, want hij wist, dat de mensch alleen door God wordt bestuurd.

Verlicht door hetgeen Christian Science leert, leggen zij, die haar bestudeeren, zich niet blindelings neer bij menschelijke geloofwijzen, hoe algemeen ook aanvaard. Integendeel, zij roepen de hulp in van Gods wet, de wet van het goede, evenals de Meester dit deed; deze wet vernietigt de schijnbare slechte gevolgen van de op een dwaalspoor verkeerende, stoffelijke geloofwijzen; dan volgen gezondheid en welzijn in overeenstemming met de belofte van Christus Jezus, dat van God geschonken vrijheid het deel zou zijn van allen, die de waarheden, welke hij leerde, zouden begrijpen en in toepassing brengen.

Zijn onmiddellijke volgelingen verwachtten, dat hun prediking en onderricht vergezeld zouden gaan van deze „teekenen" van genezing, als bewijzen die vanzelf voortvloeien uit de verlossingsmacht van Christus. Petrus en Johannes hebben te Jeruzalem een man genezen, die „meer dan veertig jaren oud," van zijn geboorte af kreupel was geweest. Eenigen tijd later bracht Petrus te Lydda een plotselinge genezing tot stand bij Enéas, die acht jaar te bed gelegen had. En toen Tabitha, een van de eerste Christenwerkers te Joppe, ziek werd en stierf, verzochten haar mede-Christenen Petrus tot haar te komen, en hij riep haar in het leven terug.

Ook de getrouwe Apostel Paulus heeft door geestelijke middelen zieken genezen en dooden opgewekt. In een zijner zendbrieven geeft hij zijn vast geloof in de goddelijke geneeswijze in de volgende woorden weer (Rom. 8:2): „De wet des Geestes des levens in Christus Jezus heeft mij vrijgemaakt van de wet der zonde en des doods." Mrs. Eddy schrijft in *Science and Health* (blz. 39): „Nu is het de tijd, waarop de zoogenaamde stoffelijke kwellingen en stoffelijke genietingen moeten verdwijnen, want beide zijn onwerkelijk, omdat zij niet mogelijk zijn in de Wetenschap. Om deze aardsche begoocheling te verbreken, moeten stervelingen tot het inzicht komen van de ware idee en het goddelijk Beginsel van alles, wat werkelijk bestaat en het heelal harmonisch bestuurt." Vele beoefenaars der Christelijke Wetenschap erkennen dankbaar, dat zij en anderen op dezen grondslag genezing hebben gevonden. Hun vertrouwende verzekerdheid maakt het hun mogelijk God te danken, zelfs voordat een demonstratie is gemaakt.

Men wende zich schriftelijk voor inlichtingen aangaande Christian Science literature (in de Nederlandsche taal uitgegeven) tot The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Landscape Painting Had Its Role

LANDSCAPE PAINTING, AS an independent art, is that youngest of the category. Beautiful as were the background views introduced into the works of the old painters, they were backgrounds merely, and secondary to the main intention of the picture. As an art self-reliant in its claims, it does not appear to have come boldly forth, willing to stand on its own merits, before the close of the sixteenth century. It is to the artists of the Low Countries that we owe this now popular branch of art. The landscape backgrounds of the early German and Flemish masters certainly originated the art, but it was the later painters of Holland who perfected its power. . . .

It is impossible for any student of mediaeval art not to have been frequently struck by the great beauty of the landscape back-grounds introduced into the historic or religious pictures of that period. It is true that they are always conventionally treated, and rendered subservient to the ruling motive of the picture; but we cannot wonder that landscape should eventually assert its own sole power of charming, by the repose and beauty it imparts, even when used as a simple accessory. The works of Van Eyck, Memling, and Dürer, frequently allow landscape to share at least one half of the attention of the spectator: and they appear to have intended this, to give a certain air to their compositions which would else be wanting. It was their avowed object to delineate great space, and they did this by invariably carrying the eye of the spectator to the extreme distance of the view by concentrating the light upon the horizon: nothing can exceed the brilliancy, beauty, clearness, and depth of space exhibited in these early works. It induced others of the school to go further, and make the figures in a historical or religious picture secondary to it; but it was not until the beginning of the seventeenth century that the grand conceptions of Poussin and Rubens gave entire independence to this branch of art, and proved its innate power to command alone its own tribe of worshippers. The Dutch painters afterwards persevered in the new track until the triumph was complete.—From "Homes and Haunts of Foreign Artists," by FREDERICK WILLIAM FAIRHOLT, F. S. A. (New York: D. Appleton, 1872.)

Seasonal

Send me flowers in winter,
Green orchids, flecked with brown—
Hot-house flowers in winter—
I shall pin them to my gown.

Show me springtime blossoms,
Buds of fairyland,
Daffodils and tulips,
To hold within my hand.

All the summer flowers,
The commonplace, the rare,
Buttercups or roses—
I'll wear them in my hair.

Bring me flowers in autumn
And you will see me start,
Goldenrod and asters,
I shall hide them in my heart.

CATHERINE HAYDON JACOBS

Only One Store

HARVARD HAS only one store. Mr. Bigelow has his little meat market, and recently a chain store opened a small place but we do not recognize that. The village can support only one. As a matter of fact The Store is so much more than a store that it is hard to describe it to one who does not know its like. It carries English biscuits and Plover Paste for the summer people and seed corn and fertilizers and sprays for the farmer and needles and ginghams and electric refrigerators for his wife.

I never asked Reuben for a pipe organ or a steam shovel but if I did he would look up a minute and say . . . *We haven't one in stock but Wallace will bring one out in the truck for you Thursday.* They take telephone messages for all of us who have no telephone, or answer . . . *She has gone to Maine and won't be back until next week.*

They keep an eye out for the green roadster coming up from New York to give it directions to our house. They open up Sunday morning to fill your empty gas tank. They argue with the laundry about your lost towel. They watch the children dripping ice cream cones over the magazines and smile. They buy Mrs. Black's raspberries and sell them to Mrs. Brown at a penny profit. They carry many farmers until apple-picking time although some of the farmers could carry them better, I am sure. And they watch their friends drive back from the next town with five dollars' worth of groceries on the back seat—seventeen cents saved. They are coming in? Well, well, they forgot to get matches in Ayer.—From "Free . . . For Three Months Only," by DWIGHT HUTCHISON. (Brattleboro: Stephen Daye Press.)

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 18-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1939

Wind and Flood Fail to Stay New England's Forward March

Background Is Artist's Conception of Wind and Flood-Tossed Area After Hurricane of Sept. 21, 1938

1. Richard Watrous, of the Providence Chamber of Commerce, points to two markers on Westminster Street, the lower one showing the height of the flood of 1815, the upper last year's high mark.

2. Not untypical of the way Providence stores repaired their fronts with modern entrances is this store.

3. Before the flood this was an old-fashioned hardware and home supply display room. When the flood came the owners decided to modernize it with a colorful floor and attractive, light shelves.

4. This bank will not have its valuable vaults flooded again. Workman here is installing submarine bulkheads on the doors. All possible inlets are being sealed, and bulkheads put on doors and windows up to a height substantially above previous high-water marks.

5. Westminster Street, Providence, today shows few signs of last year's big blow and flood.

Massachusetts' Tax Head Expects Broadened Base

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Vt., Sept. 16—New England is "definitely moving down the road toward the adoption of forms of taxation which will 'take' from all the people," Henry F. Long, Massachusetts' Tax Commissioner, declared today in an address prepared for the closing session of the New England Council's fifty-sixth quarterly meeting.

Mr. Long, a proponent of the sales tax, stated that "the reluctance on the part of legislators to pass tax laws which would apply to all the people, is not difficult to explain because New England has for years been the one section of the country where but relatively few of the people contributed directly to the cost of government."

Aiken Deplores War Prosperity

"The trend in public finance," he continued, "as expressed by the recent legislative sessions of all of the New England States, indicates the need and desire to broaden the tax base, a recession from borrowing policies other than for essential outlays, a tightening of the tax laws to provide more equitable administration, a readjustment of rates on existing revenue sources and a bettering of tax collection implementation."

Gov. George D. Aiken of Vermont said last night that war in Europe "is bound to bring an increase in prosperity to New England—but it seems a terrible way to bring about even a temporary prosperity." He declared that there are better roads toward prosperity, adding: "I refer to the promotion of a better understanding between labor, industry, agriculture and government."

By directing attention to the disadvantages of heavy concentration of industry on river banks and in large urban centers, Governor Aiken stated, "this war may result in hastening the day when industry and the population will be decentralized."

With a major war under way in Europe, the "most important problem" facing the United States today is to prepare itself against a possibility that America will be drawn into the conflict, declared Leo M. Cherne, editor of the Tax Research Institute of America. The American business executive, asserted Mr. Cherne, cannot adopt the "ostrichlike" position of closing his eyes to war, always a threat to the welfare of the country.

Paints Drear Picture

Forthwith Mr. Cherne described in considerable detail a picture of the United States in time of conflict—a picture of regimented industry and restricted labor under rigid, centralized Government control. A digest of Mr. Cherne's address follows:

Already plans for mobilization of American industry in case of emergency have passed the academic stage. Indeed, several phases of this mobilization plan are already in operation. The recent appointment of the War Resources Board should indicate the extent to which plans are completed against the day of war.

Under conditions of war, it will be impossible to regulate or control one segment of industrial economy without supervision of all other factors with which that segment is joined.

Under special assurances, labor must agree absolutely not to prohibit, by strike or otherwise, essential productive activity.

In reward for these sacrifices, labor must be assured by the Government that industry will not be permitted to profiteer at the expense of the civilians—"and this means war profits control over industry."

Weather Predictions

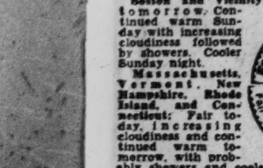
By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Fair today and tomorrow. Continued warm Sunday with increasing cloudiness followed by showers. Cooler Sunday night.

Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Connecticut: Fair today, increasing cloudiness and continued warm tomorrow, with probably showers and cooler Sunday night.

Maine: Fair and warm today increasing cloudiness and warm tomorrow, probably cooler with showers tomorrow night.

Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fair weather today with gentle to moderate southwest winds.



Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	74	90	Minneapolis	60	90
Bermuda			New Orleans	72	85
Chicago	73	100	New York	65	81
Denver	48	71	Norfolk	76	81
Helena	44	65	Philadelphia	64	87
Kansas City	72	99	St. Louis	76	101
Los Angeles	60	62	San Francisco	61	70
Miami	75	85	Washington	68	82

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., Sept. 16.
B—Maximum, Sept. 15.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 2:24 p. m.; height 11.6 feet.
Sunday, 2:23 a. m.; height 10.7 feet.
Sunday, 2:55 p. m.; height 11.2 feet.
Monday, 3:26 a. m.; height 10.0 feet.

Light all vehicles by 7:25 p. m., Saturday. Light all vehicles by 7:22 p. m., Sunday.

Hurricane Writes an Epic on New England Courage

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The real story of New England's hurricane has never been told.

It isn't the real story of 100-mile winds, raging flood waters and the region's most serious disaster. It's the story of the individual and corporate heroism that cleaned up the damage, put new goods in the windows, hung out freshly painted signs, and started machines back to work in the factories, and snapped New England back to the point where today one can drive from one end to the other, and, except for a few trees yet unremoved or a shed here and there, see hardly a hint of last year's blow.

It's the story of people like E. E. Ballou, the Providence shoe store owner, who found 15,000 pairs of worthless shoes on his hands the morning after nine feet of water had flooded the city's main shopping street. It's the story of Harold Tompkins, the Concord, Mass., poultryman, who saw his henhouses blow away, but who went back to work and today is going stronger than ever. It's the story of firms like the Minute Tapioca Company out in Orange, Mass. They moved their tapioca from the first floor to the second to save it from the rising stream waters, but inch by inch those waters crept up and finally overran the second floor, leaving the tapioca good only for paste.

But they came back. They've all come back. A survey of New England industry today indicates you could count on the fingers of one hand the stores and factories that quit after the tragedy of last Sept. 21.

In fact, when you talk to some of these businessmen you rather gain the impression that the whole thing was something of a bad dream that they're glad to forget as soon as possible. However, there are doubtless times when those notes in the hands of the Disaster Loan Corporation or the local bank seem vivid enough. For New England may have wiped out most visible evidences of the hurricane and flood, but a heavy cloud of debt still hovers over farms, factory, and store.

The central facts of the hurricane are pretty well known. It was on the morning of Sept. 15—one year ago yesterday—that a ship in the Carribean wirelessed a warning that a tropical hurricane was generating. Weather observers noted its passage off the Florida coast and up the Atlantic.

For 123 straight years every such major blow had veered out and dissipated itself at sea. They expected this one to do the same. Warnings were withheld. But late in the afternoon of Sept. 21 the 100-mile-an-hour wind suddenly struck in off the tip of Long Island, crashed the Connecticut and Rhode Island shore, sweeping boats and cottages inland. It raged through woodlands, cities, and factories, up the Connecticut Valley and finally into Canada.

In Providence, it caught a tidal wave and drove it right up higher than a man could reach in the business district, crashing signs into store fronts, inundating merchandise, seeping down into bank vaults, carrying slime, silt, and rust wherever it reached.

In Western Massachusetts, several normally placid rivers, already swollen by several days of rain, suddenly gushed over when the impact of the tropical storm dropped more water into them. Factories were flooded on lower floors and wind-blown on upper ones. In Orange, Mass., the industrial damage was estimated at $346,000; at Ware, it was placed at $400,000, and so it went.

These tributaries of the Connecticut added to the flow of that river, and the waters rose at Hartford and other Connecticut points causing damage.

Then, just within a few hours, the wind subsided and the waters lessened. There were no lights over wide portions, no telephones, the water was questionable in some localities, it looked as if it might take years to erase the effects.

Efforts of Utilities

The efforts of the utilities is pretty well known. The electric and phone companies have told how line crews reported for work in Georgia in the morning, found themselves eating hasty suppers that night somewhere in Massachusetts, west and south, for the biggest electrical repair job in the nation's history.

The story of the railroads has been told, the story of the Mexican track workers whisked to the New Haven's line at New London where the prankish wind left a full sized steamer in the middle of the depot.

But what of the merchants, large and small, who were blown or flooded out of business?

Providence is the best place to tune in on them, because the damage to retail establishments was especially heavy there. The mess was indescribable.

But walk along Westminster Street today and it looks better than ever. In a short survey of the principal section you can count nearly a score of stores that have new, up to date fronts.

Trend Before Flood

Of course, this was a trend before the flood, like the big Kennedy store, had just completed alterations a short time before and were forced to go through it all over again, but according to Richard Watrous, of the Chamber of Commerce, the merchants entered wholeheartedly into the idea of making an advance out of the setback.

He takes you down to a hardware store and explains that before the flood it was a plain, dark store, board floor, dark fixtures, dingy atmosphere. This firm decided to doll up. They painted the walls and cupboards ivory, put a colorful new linoleum floor underfoot so that when you step in today it looks like one of those model stores pictured in the advertisements.

Possibly the story of a big shoe store illustrates in a general way the manner in which Providence

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

Toronto Forty-Fifty Club Tells Forty Plus of Success

Forty Plus of Boston—parent group of an increasingly widespread movement emphasizing the value of years of experience, for business executives and professional men, particularly—has just received a report of the successful work of a Toronto, Canada, organization working along these lines.

Known as the Forty-Fifty Club, this organization has found an average of a job a day for members ever since its establishment about seven months ago. In addition 41 temporary positions were secured.

In some ways the club differs in membership and methods from the Forty Plus organizations—notably in that it is not confined to business and professional men who have earned substantial salaries in the past. But in its essential feature it is the same—members "sell" each other's qualifications to prospective employers, instead of their own.

The club was established and is actively supported by Sir James Woods, manufacturer, merchandiser, capitalist and philanthropist, a native of Woodstock, Ontario, who served during the World War as Director of Purchases with the British' Mission to the United States.

"The Forty-Fifty Club seems to prove that if you give a good man a chance he is worth it and will repay you," Sir James stated recently. "It has been a very gratifying experience in the rehabilitation of men. In the beginning I supported the Club entirely. Now I only look after the office rent. I am very proud to say that the men who have secured jobs through us look after the upkeep. They pay for the telephone, postage, traveling expenses and general maintenance."

Sir James Woods heard of Forty Plus in Boston through a magazine article which he read one day. "As soon as I heard of this idea I liked it," he said. "I thought Toronto needed such a club. Despite all employment agencies there were still many reliable, capable men of 40 and over out of jobs.

"The Club aims," he continued, "to place the right man in the right job. An applicant will be picked for a specific post. But it will be another Club member who will apply and speak on behalf of his fellow member. It is so much easier to discuss the excellent qualifications of another instead of your own. Most men are too embarrassed to speak highly of themselves. This is particularly true of the type of man we are trying to place."

The club members, Sir James declared, "are in the prime of life. They have maturity, experience, judgment and loyalty. They are apt to be steadier than a younger man."

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 10

Movies

Brookline Village—
"A Woman Is the Judge," with Frieda Inescort. 2:10, 5:15, 8:15. Also "Ex-Champ," with Victor McLaglen. 4:05, 6:50, 9:50. Tomorrow: "Andy Hardy Gets Spring Fever," featuring Mickey Rooney and the Hardy Family.

Normandie—
"Man About Town," with Dorothy Lamour. Also "Winner Take All," with Tony Martin and Gloria Stuart.

Exeter—
Reopening tomorrow: "The Mikado." 1:30, 4:40, 7:50. Also "Andy Hardy Gets Spring Fever," featuring Mickey Rooney. 3, 6:15, 9:25.

Coolidge Corner—
"Everybody's Baby," with the Jones Family. 2:00, 4:35, 7. Also "Four Feathers." 3, 6:05, 9:20.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Tyrone Power, Sonja Henie and Rudy Vallee in "Second Fiddle." Also "Pardon Our Nerve," with Lynn Bari and June Gale. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Metropolitan—
Bette Davis in "The Old Maid." 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:40, 6:45, 9:35. Also "Torchy Plays With Dynamite," with Jane Wyman, Allen Jenkins and Tom Kennedy. 11:25 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:25.

State and Orpheum—
"The Women," featuring Norma Shearer, Joan Crawford and Rosalind Russell. Also Boris Karloff in "The Man They Could Not Hang."

Trans-Lux—
Barbara Stanwyck and Joel McCrea in "Union Pacific." 9:30 a. m., 1:15, 5:10, 9. Also "Cafe Society," with Madeleine Carroll 11:25 a. m., 3:30, 7:30.

Fenway and Paramount—
Gary Cooper in "Beau Geste." Fenway: 12:50, 3:50, 6:50, 9:50. Paramount: 9, 12:05, 3:15, 6:30, 9:30. Also "Quick Millions," with the Jones Family. Fenway: 2:50, 5:50, 8:50. Paramount: 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:30.

South Station Theater—
"History's Man in the Iron Mask," "Tropical Islands of the Caribbean," "Modern Methods," "Seeing Spots," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay and Modern—
"Four Feathers." Scollay: 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6, 9:30. Modern: 11 a. m., 2:30, 5:15, 8:35. Also "She Married a Cop." Scollay: 10:15 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:00. Modern: 9:40 a. m., 1:10, 4:55, 8:20.

R. K. O., Boston—
"A Woman Is the Judge," with Otto Kruger. 10:50 a. m., 2:20, 6:40, 10:10. Also "Flirting With Death," with Lola Lane. 11:50 a. m., 3:40, 7:35. Stage Show: 1:10, 5:15, 9:05.

Keith Memorial—
"When Tomorrow Comes," with Irene Dunne and Charles Boyer. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:20, 9:45. Also "Adventures of Sherlock Holmes." 9:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:45, 8:10.

University—
James Cagney and George Raft in "Each Dawn I Die." 9:15, 9:30, Betty Grable in "Million Dollar Legs." 1:35, 4:50, 8:05. Also "The March of Time," 3:40, 6, 9:10. Tomorrow: Mickey Rooney in "Andy Hardy Gets Spring Fever." Also "They All Come Out," with Rita Johnson.

Tremont—
"Dark Victory," with Bette Davis and George Brent. Also "There Goes My Heart," with Fredric March. Continuous from 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Juarez," with Paul Muni, Bette Davis and Brian Aherne. Also "Vernon and Irene Castle," featuring Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers.

Fine Arts—
"The Adventures of Chico." 2:30, 4:50, 7:20, 10. Also "The Wave." 1, 3:40, 6:15, 8:55.

Uptown—
"Hotel for Women," with Elsa Maxwell. 2:30, 4:30, 8:25. Also "Ex-Champ," with Victor McLaglen. 1, 3:40, 6:45, 9:45.

Repertory—
"Just Around the Corner," with Shirley Temple. Also "Saint Strikes Back," with George Sanders and Wendy Barrie. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m. Tomorrow: "Let Freedom Ring," featuring Nelson Eddy and Victor McLaglen. Also "Wife, Husband and Friend," with Warner Baxter and Loretta Young.

Opera

Boston Opera House—
"Rigoletto," presented by the New York Grand Opera Company. Rosemarie Brancato, Georgia Standing, Jan Peerce, Carlo Morelli and John Gurney. Incidental dances by Corps de Ballet. Gabriele Simeoni, conductor. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Judge Samuel W. Greene, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Rockland, in the Rockland Opera House, Union and Church Streets, Rockland, 3:30.

The Boston Conservatory of Music—
Public lecture on "Chinese Culture," by William Homer Leavitt. 4 p. m. (No admission fee). 33 Fenway.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—
Program of music. Teresa Calamara, pianist, Edmond Boucher, bass, and Leo Litwin, accompanist. 2.

Boston Opera House—
"Cavalleria Rusticana," presented by the New York Grand Opera Company. Irida Pilla, Georgia Standing, Armand Tokatyan, Marie Cossi, Anne Leick. Also "Pagliacci," Cosma Vullo, Ralph Errolle, Carlo Morelli, Gregory Armaline, John Meade, Amedeo Passeri, conductor. 8:30.

The Tale of a Humming Bird

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCKPORT, Mass., Sept. 16—Rockport's smallest, famous summer visitor this year is soon to catch up with the southward flow of pleasure seekers by boarding a Florida-bound passenger plane—but it is food, more than pleasure, that she will seek when a stewardess drops her out of the speeding plane somewhere over the Carolinas.

For Reama is a three-inch-long humming bird, who as the guest of Lewis F. Whitney, jewelry craftsman of Bearskin Neck, has endeared herself to most of the residents of Rockport.

Nine days ago, Mr. Whitney found the tiny bird near the railway station. It had dipped its beak into road tar and it had stuck shut so that it had not been able to eat, evidently, for some time. Taking it to his home, the jewelry man, used to handling delicate things, dissolved the tar and cared for it until its strength returned and it began to fly about his shop, perching on the shoulders of visitors.

Mr. Whitney had intended to turn it loose so that it could fly south according to its usual custom, but members of the Audubon Society at Salem heard about the bird and advised him that it was too late for it to make the trip since the flowers which ordinarily would have provided it with food on the trip, are no longer in bloom. They also declared that it probably could not stand a northern winter, even indoors.

Because of this, the townspeople began at once to make arrangements for a quick airplane trip south to places where flowers are still available.

Reama may very likely be impressed, it is pointed out, by the speed of human flight, but she can still do one thing that the big transport plane cannot—and that is hover in one place and fly in reverse.

Auto Showrooms Begin Display Of The 1940 Models

Motor and Motorways

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The shiny, new nose of the 1940 Plymouth pushed its way into dealer showrooms throughout the United States today for the first official public display of cars that distributors are saying have larger exteriors and interiors, wider vision, greater seating capacities and more safety equipment.

The Plymouth has 17 square feet greater exterior surface than the 1939 cars, 12 more cubic feet inside, 120 square inches more window space for a 20 per cent better view of the road, and an increase of 9 inches in hip room. The front seat alone is four inches wider than the previous models. Rear seats have been widened by five inches.

In addition to the wider angle of vision provided by the larger windows, new properties involving transparent plastics between the glass layers are said to make the windows tougher, safer and more optically accurate. Running boards are optional while steering post gearshift is now standard equipment on both the Roadking and the Deluxe.

New "sealed-beam" headlights permanently protected against dust and moisture are said to give 50 to 60 per cent more road light. Fenders have been lifted to give the body a wide, sweeping appearance with headlights set high in the fenders. This year's hood is broader with a top panel stretching 13 inches farther forward at the belt, curving without a break beyond the radiator core and down to meet the grilles.

Another distinctive Plymouth advantage is full-width, straight, rear doors, giving wider space for entrance and exit. All door latches are of the rotary type for easier and positive closing.

Wheel base is 117 inches with the engine moved forward four inches in relation to the wheels while the axle is pushed back some seven inches.

The new instrument panel is three inches longer this year, affording an exceptionally wide glove box at the right side of the board. All instruments and controls remain directly in front of the driver, leaving the center of the board free for a rich-looking grille design, to accommodate radio if desired.

Again the instrument group directly in front of the driver is dominated by Plymouth's "Safety Signal" speedometer, that has a special light on the indicator needle which changes from green to amber at 30 m. p. h., and above 50 changes again to a warning red. This year, "remember" safety signals have been added to all other instruments, to flash a warning for lack of fuel or low oil pressure, battery discharge or dangerous engine heat.

* * *

Hudson models

Demand for the new 1940 Hudson models, already announced as the best in 10 years, is growing according to Hudson officials, with every indication pointing to an extremely active buying season ahead due to the tremendous volume of orders on hand and the fact that used car stocks in the field are lower than for any similar period since 1934.

1940 Hudsons have Cushion-Action Door Latches on all 1940 models. The latch bolt and striker assembly are designed to hold the door in successive safety and final locking positions. The pivoted striker device is partially rotated as the door is closed to permit the bolt to pass the striker member so doors lock with a smooth effortless wedging action.

A new overdrive is available as an optional extra on all new 1940 Hudsons now on display. It acts as a fourth speed forward, reducing engine revolutions and engine wear and saving up to 25 per cent of gasoline bills at country driving speeds. The unit is locked in and out by a control on the instrument panel. For emergency acceleration, one merely presses the accelerator clear to the floor, which instantly returns one to conventional high gear.

Increased vision, both front and rear, is provided. Windshield depth has been increased 17 per cent providing exceptional driving vision, and increased rear vision is provided by a new, larger, one-piece curved rear window which is contoured to the sweeping rear linees of the car.

All new 1940 Hudson models have the new Sealed Beam Headlamps.

Many New Features Mark the 1940 Auto Models

Upper—Speedway Sedan in the Willys Line.
Lower—The New Nash for 1940

New 1940 Hudson Wears Larger Bonnet

Negro War Veterans Pledge Loyalty

Two national officials of the United Colored War Veterans of America, declaring that no racial group was more eager to spring to the Nation's defense than the Negro, urged that "opportunities for enlistment in the service of the country should be open to all citizens on the sole basis of fitness, intelligence and capabilities."

"When it comes to national defense, the colored youth of America must be considered," said National Commander Stephen Douglass and Adjutant Monroe Mason, because they "constitute a very large share of the military manpower of the future.

"The Army and Navy must be purged of all racial restrictions," the statement continued.

The two men estimated there were 700,000 Negro youths eligible for military service and urged that "proscriptions at West Point and Annapolis should no longer be allowed or condoned."

Photographs Prohibited

For the first time since the World War, visitors to the Customs House tower at Boston have been asked not to take photographs from the 25th-floor observation platform of the waterfront or the Navy Yard. There are no guards to enforce the request, however.

Fish Entering U. S. From Canada Far Below Quota

Although eight months of the year have passed, the quota of fish allowed to enter this country from Canada during 1939, had only been 43.40 per cent filled between Jan. 1 and Sept. 2, according to figures made public today at the office of Joseph McGrath, Collector of Customs.

Imports of fish since the reciprocal trade agreement with Canada became effective Jan. 1, 1939, thus far total 6,509,860 pounds. Of this amount the Michigan customs district received the largest share — 2,521,362 pounds — and the Massachusetts customs district 536,819 pounds. Other districts receiving more than the Massachusetts were: St. Louis 743,099 pounds; Buffalo, 835,603 pounds; St. Lawrence, 569,513.

Boston fish interests point out that the figures for imports into the Massachusetts district fail to tell the full story of "ruinous competition" that is "undermining the New England fisheries" because of the low duty on fish imports under the reciprocal agreement. Boston has built up a thriving trade in fresh fish fillets in the Mississippi Valley, and many of the Mid-Western states, owing to modern methods of refrigeration, declare fish experts. This whole development is threatened by the lower priced fish brought into the country from Canada, because higher standards of living prevent competitive prices by New England fishermen.

'Carmen' at the Opera House

"Carmen" held the attention of a responsive audience last night in the Boston Opera House when the New York Grand Opera Company gave a lively performance. The principal roles were sung by Armand Tokatyan (Don José), John Meade (Morales), John Guerney (Zuniga), Ljuba Senderowna (Carmen), Marthe Errole (Micaela), and Mario Cozzi (Escamillo). Gabriele Simeoni conducted.

The performance, as a whole, was uneven. The stage direction, for instance, was so excellent in Act 3 that the stiffness in the earlier acts was emphasized. The opera really got under way in the final half of Act 2, and from then on both action and singing became increasingly good.

Ljuba Senderowna did not come to her own until the card scene in the smugglers' camp, but that, with the appearance and action of Don José at the close of the scene, was a triumph in stage business. Miss Senderowna has a full-throated, vibrant voice, well suited to such a role, although upon occasion she somewhat overdoes the vibrato. Her low tones are easily compassed and her top notes are free from acidity and sufficiently domed. She also has a mastery over the castanets which is somewhat amazing in a singer.

Mr. Tokatyan had evidently put considerable thought on his characterization, and in the final scene of the last act he gave an excellent account of himself. This singer uses facial expression to a larger extent than most opera singers do, and this makes for a greater visual enjoyment. His voice is of pleasant quality except when he attempts a top note fortissimo; then unfortunately, he pinches his tone with a resulting hardness. If he could make more complete use of resonance, his singing would be vastly improved.

Mr. Guerney's was a somewhat thankless role, yet it seemed that he might have used a little more imagination in making the character of Zuniga more real. His voice is of good quality and well handled.

The Micaela of Miss Errole reached its high point in Act 3 and the young singer justly received an ovation. In Mario Cozzi, the company has a singer of dependable qualities. Were he to dome his tones a bit, the quality (and intonation) would doubtless be improved.

The stage settings were good and the costuming was accomplished with an eye to artistic blending of color. It was interesting to observe many familiar faces in the orchestra pit. The management is in the debt of our old People's Symphony and more recent State Symphony Orchestra for supplying performers of seasoned ability. Conductor Simeoni gave a rather small but enthusiastic audience a good evening's entertainment.

G. M. S.

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer

Mickey Rooney

In "Andy Hardy Gets Spring Fever," which with "The Mikado" will reopen the Exeter tomorrow.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	900kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 National Amateur	Reggie Child's Orch.....	Senator Vandenberg on	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:15 Golf Champn'sh'p	Reggie Child's Orch....	"Neutrality"	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:30 Sterling Young's	Erskine Hawkins' Orch.	"From Hollywood To-	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:45 Orchestra	Erskine Hawkins' Orch.	day": variety program	Sport program	News Service .....
6:00 News; "Headlines".	News; music; weather..	News Service	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review...
6:15 N. Brandwyne's Or.	News; sports	Sport comment	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review...
6:30 Sports Rendezvous.	"Rentrew of the Mount-	"Musical Rendezvous" ..	News Service	Sport comment .....
6:45 "Rhythm Revue" ..	ed": dramatization ..	Dramatization	Sport reports	Sport comment .....
7:00 Americans at Work:	"Message of Israel"	NBC String Symphony	Concert Orchestra	"Venetian Serenaders"..
7:15 Interviews	"Message of Israel"	Orchestra	Elliott Roosevelt	News Service .....
7:30 "Saturday Scene"	Music by Ricardo.....	"People's Quiz Club"...	Swing Session	Stan Brown's Orchestra
7:45 with M. Loring..	Music by Ricardo.....	"People's Quiz Club"...	"Curtain Calls"	Kerry Dances .....
8:00 "County Seat"	Jack Jenny's Orchestra	"Dick Tracy": children's	"Tropical Serenade":	"Jungle Jim": sketch..
8:15 "County Seat"	Jack Jenny's Orchestra	drama	tenor; orchestra	Studio speaker .....
8:30 "Let's Join the	"Brent House": dra-	Variety Show: vocalists;	"Hawaii Calls": native	Leo Mack's Orchestra..
8:45 Band"	matic series	comedy; orchestra	Hawaiian music	Lew Powers' Strings ..
9:00 Your Hit Parade:	National Barn Dance:	"Vox Pop": Parks John-	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 vocalist; quintet;	Henry Burr; Uncle	son; Graham McNamee	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	cal Album" .....
9:30 M. Warnow's Or.	Ezra; Hoosier Hot	Arch Obeler's Plays:	"Marimba Magic"	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 "Saturday Night	Shots; Alec Templeton	"Suffer Little Children"	"Sons of the Pioneers" ..	cal Album" .....
10:00 Serenade"	War news; music	Benny Goodman's Orch.;	"Music by Moonlight"...	Stan Brown's Orchestra
10:15 News from Europe	Senator Davis, Penna...	vocalist	News Service	Leo Mack's Orchestra..
10:30 Nation'l Democratic	Al Donahue's Orchestra	National Democratic	National Democratic	News Service .....
10:45 Women's Day	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Women's Day; speakers	Women's Day; speakers	"Venetian Serenaders"..
11:00 Weather; news	News; sports; weather..	News Service	Johnnie Davis' Orch....	"Sportoscope" .....
11:15 Sports; music	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Weather Service	Bill Carlsen's Orchestra	Rollo Hudson's Orch....
11:30 Harry James' Orch.	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orch....	Count Basie's Orchestra	S. Featherstone's Orch..
11:45 Harry James' Orch.	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orch....	Count Basie's Orchestra	News Service .....

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	900kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
8:00 "Sunday Morning	European Situation	War news; Organ and	Dudley Carollers	.....
8:15 Prelude"	Instrumental trio	Xylophone recital	Dudley Carollers	.....
8:30 Uncle Elmer's Song	"Tone Pictures"	Weather Service	"Musical Album"	Uncle Elmer .....
8:45 Circle	Tone Pictures; weather.	News Service	"Musical Album"	Uncle Elmer .....
9:00 Vera Brodsky,	"Coast-to-Coast on a	"Turn Back the Clock",	"Sunday Morning Sere-	"Let There Be Light"
9:15 pianist; news	Bus"; children's prgrm	Tom Terris"	nade"; recording	"Homespun Harmonies"
9:30 Aubade for Strings	"Coast-to-Coast on a	"Sunday Drivers"; so-	"Sunday Morning Sere-	Concert Orchestra .....
9:45 Aubade for Strings	Bus"; children's prgrm	loists; orchestra	nade"; recording	Concert Orchestra .....
10:00 Church of the Air.	"Diverson Without Ex-	"Uncle Bob"; children's	"Melody Market"	"Operatic Airs" .....
10:15 Church of the Air.	ertion"	variety program	"Melody Market"	Religious Service .....
10:30 Wings Over Jordan	"Morning Musicale"; A.	Barry McKinley, songs.	Tremont Temple Baptist	Religious Service .....
10:45 Wings Over Jordan	Kiriloff, director ...	The Kidoodlers	Church Service	Religious Service .....
11:00 'News and Rhythm'	News; weather; Journal	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Baptist	Religious Service .....
11:15 'News and Rhythm'	"Neighbor Nell"	St. Paul's Service	Church Service	"Music in the Modern
11:30 Major Bowes' Capi-	"Southernaires"; male	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Baptist	Manner" .....
11:45 tol Family	quartet	St. Paul's Service	Church Service	The Italian Hour .....
12:00 News Service	Music Hall: Henrietta	Drama; music	Student Radio Club....	The Italian Hour .....
12:15 "Gems Of Melody"	Schumann, pianist;	Drama; music	Student Radio Club....	The Italian Hour .....
12:30 Salt Lake Choir	Josepha Chekova, so-	"On the Job": vocation-	Italian string music ...	The Italian Hour .....
12:45 and organ	prano string orchestra	al guidance program ..	Italian string music ...	The Italian Hour .....
1:00 'Sentimental Mood'	"Waterloo Junction";	Religious program	Don Arres, baritone....	Portuguese Hour .....
1:15 Piano soloist	dramatic sketch	Religious program	"True to Life"	Portuguese Hour .....
1:30 Walberg Brown's	"Treasure Trails of	News Service	Harp soloist	Portuguese Hour .....
1:45 Strings	Song"	"Sunday Symphonette" ..	Hitmakers Orchestra	Portuguese Hour .....
2:00 "Democracy in Ac-	Continental Varieties ..	"Sunday Dinner at Aunt	Concert Orchestra	"Voice of Israel" .....
2:15 tion"; drama	Continental Varieties ..	Fanny's"; variety	Concert Orchestra	"Voice of Israel" .....
2:30 "Going South" with	Maurice Spitalny's Orch.	University of Chicago	The Manhatters; orch....	"Voice of Israel" .....
2:45 Clyde Barrie	Maurice Spitalny's Orch.	Round Table	News Service	"Voice of Israel" .....
3:00 Columbia Broad-	"Melodies for Milady"...	Electronic Orchestra.	Religious Program	"Friends of Mine" .....
3:15 casting Symphony	"Bookman's Notebook".	Andre Moniel, cond...	Religious Program	Irish Minstrels .....
3:30 Orchestra; Howard	News; "Your Station"...	War news; Gene Krupa's	"Mystery History"; quiz	Scandinavian Melodies..
3:45 Barlow, conductor	"Moonlight Sonata" ...	Orchestra	program	Scandinavian Melodies..
4:00 "So — You Think	"Sunday Vespers"	"Hall of Fun"; variety	Goldman Band Concert.	Italian Amateur Hour..
4:15 You Know Music"	"Sunday Vespers"	program	Goldman Band Concert.	Italian Amateur Hour..
4:30 'Syncopation Piece':	"Tapestry Musicale"; or-	"The World Is Yours";	"Haven of Rest"; mari-	Sheloh Kali's Choir...
4:45 recording	chestra	dramatization	time hymns and songs ..	Sheloh Kali's Choir...
5:00 Country Journal:	"Three Cheers"; vocal.	Vocalists; orchestra	Religious Hour	Young People's Church..
5:15 Farm Reports	News Service	War news; music....	Religious Hour	Young People's Church..
5:30 N. Y. World's Fair	Oscar Shumsky, violin.	Paul Wing's Spelling	Religious Hour	Young People's Church..
5:45 Choral Program	"Letters Home"	Bee	Religious Hour	Young People's Church..
6:00 Columbia's Gay	Religious Program	Clotilda Zappala, so-	Concert Orchestra	News Service .....
6:15 Nineties Review	Religious Program	prano; organ	Concert Orchestra	Music; baseball .....
6:30 "Gateway to Holly-	"Grouch Club"; com-	News Service	Pop Concert from N. Y.	Dramatization .....
6:45 wood"; variety	edy; vocalist; orchestra	Baseball comment	World's Fair	Dramatization .....
7:00 'People's Platform':	Network dramatization..	"The Aldrich Family"	News Service	McLeod's Troubadours
7:15 informal discussion	Network dramatization..	comedy; music	"Melodic Strings"	"The Friendly Singer"
7:30 "Musical Play-	Network dramatization..	Harry Sosnick's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Myles O'Malley's Orch.;
7:45 house"; songs; or.	Network dramatization..	Harry Sosnick's Orch.	Sport Comment	Billy Paine, tenor ....
8:00 Orson Welles in	NBC Orchestra; Alfred	Don Ameche; Nelson	"Design for Melody":	"Rhythmic Romance" ....
8:15 Eugene O'Neill's	Wallenstein, conductor.	Eddy; Edgar Bergen;	concert orch.; vocalists	Studio speaker .....
8:30 "Ah, Wilderness";	NBC Orchestra; Alfred	Helen Broderick; Fred	Constitution Day Ban-	"Melodic Moods" .....
8:45 G. Nathan, guest	Wallenstein, conductor.	MacMurray; orchestra	quet: Gov. Bricker, Ohio	"Melodic Moods" .....
9:00 Summer Hour:	J. Ameche; G. Page in	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Melodies of the Music
9:15 Francia White;	"Words and Music"...	Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Masters" .....
9:30 James Melton;	Walter Winchell	"American Album of	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Strings and Things";
9:45 Don Voorhees' Or.	Irene Rich; sketch.....	Familiar Music"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	orchestra .....
10:00 "The Alibi Club"..	War news; "Voice of	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	"Good Will Hour"	Bert Hirsh Presents....
10:15 "The Alibi Club"..	Hawaii"	Orchestra; guests	"Good Will Hour"	Bert Hirsh Presents....
10:30 Network program ..	"Cheerio"; talk; music	Cong. Martin Dies:	"Good Will Hour"	News Service .....
10:45 "Adventures"	"Cheerio"; talk; music	"Comu-Nazis"	"Good Will Hour"	"Pages From the Classi-
11:00 News; music	News; sports; weather..	News Service	"Stars Over Manhattan"	cal Album" .....
11:15 Jack Jenny's Orch.	Ranny Weeks' Orch...	Weather Service	Count Basie's Orchestra	"Pages From the Classi-
11:30 Dance Orchestra ..	Abe Lyman's Orchestra.	Phil Levant's Orchestra	Count Basie's Orchestra	cal Album" .....
11:45 Dance Orchestra ..	Abe Lyman's Orchestra.	Phil Levant's Orchestra	Count Basie's Orchestra	News Service .....

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	900kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
11:00 Drama; music	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	"David Harum"; sketch.	Ruth Moss, Interviews..	Network speaker .....
11:15 "Brenda Curtis" ..	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Lorenzo Jones"	News; "Hits and Bits"	Organ recital .....
11:30 "Big Sister"; play.	Weather; music	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical Calisthenics	Cooking School .....
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Bob Armstrong's Orch.	"The Road of Life"...	Garden talk; war news ..	News Service .....
12:00 "Joyce Jordan" ...	News; Noonday Review.	War news; music	News Service	"Italian Airs" .....
12:15 "Girl Marries" ...	Checkerboard Time	"The O'Neills"; sketch.	Agricultural talk	Italian program .....
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," songs..	Italian String Music....	Sports; weather; tide...
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday" ..	Home Hour	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian String Music....	"The Monitor News" .....
1:00 "The Goldbergs" ..	National Farm and	News Service	Women's Club News.....	"Pages From the Classi-
1:15 "Life Beautiful" ..	Home Hour	"Accordiana"	"The Happy Gang"	cal Album" .....
1:30 "Road of Life"	News Service	Marjorie Mills Hour....	"Waltz Time"	"Pages From the Classi-
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	"The Rambler"	Marjorie Mills Hour....	Vaughn De Leath, songs	cal Album" .....
2:00 Dramatic sketch ...	"Adventures in Read-	"Betty and Bob"	Sports reports	"Musical Mailbox" ....
2:15 Dramatization	ing"; dramatization ..	"Grimm's Daughter"....	Sports comment	"Musical Mailbox" ....
2:30 "Your Family"	Maurice Boitalny's Or-	"Valiant Lady"; sketch.	"Muse and Music".....	Book Reviews .....
2:45 News from Europe	chestra	Hymns of All Churches.	Sport comment	News Service .....
3:00 News Service	U. S. Marine Band.....	"Mary Marlin"	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	Sport reports .....
3:15 "Castillians"	U. S. Marine Band.....	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	baseball game	Sport reports .....
3:30 "Poetic Strings" ..	U. S. Marine Band.....	'Pepper Young's Family'	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	Sport reports .....
3:45 "Poetic Strings" ..	News; weather	"The Guiding Light"...	baseball game	Sport reports .....
4:00 Community Bulletin	Club Matinee; variety..	"Backstage Wife"	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	Sport reports .....
4:15 R. Canari, songs..	Club Matinee; variety..	"Stella Dallas"; drama.	baseball game	Sport reports .....
4:30 Charles Hector's	Club Matinee; variety..	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	Sport reports .....
4:45 Orchestra	Club Matinee; news....	"Midstream"; sketch ..	baseball game	Sport reports .....
5:00 The Boston Hour..	Gene Krupa's Orch....	"The O'Neills"; sketch.	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club" ....
5:15 The Boston Hour..	Gene Krupa's Orch....	War news; music.....	Ireene Wicker, songs...	"White Brigade" .....
5:30 Betty Woods, songs	Dean Gleason L. Archer	"Song Sweets"	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:45 Scattergood Baines	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service .....
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather..	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Review .....
6:15 "Deep River Boys"	News; sports	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Review .....
6:30 'Sports Rendesvous'	Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendesvous"...	News Service	Sport comment .....
6:45 Talk; war news....	Lowell Thomas, news..	"Musical Rendesvous"...	Sport reports	Sport comment .....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Orphans of Divorce";	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Senator Clark, Missouri	"Venetian Serenaders"..
7:15 "Lum and Abner"...	dramatization	John B. Kennedy.....	"Voices of Yesterday"	News Service .....
7:30 "Blondie"; comedy	Larry Clinton's Orch...	"Inside of Sports".....	"The Lone Ranger";	Stan Brown's Orchestra.
7:45 serial	Larry Clinton's Orch...	"Names in the News"...	dramatic sketch	Ruth Williams, songs ..
8:00 "Tune-Up Time";	Order of Adventurers:	Tommy Riggs and Betty	"Twentieth Century Ser-	"Tune Tabloids" .....
8:15 vocalist; orchestra	true tall tales.....	Lou; songs; orchestra .	enade"	Studio speaker .....
8:30 Tom Howard and	"True or False".....	Symphonic Orchestra, A.	Bob Zurke's Orchestra..	Leo Mack's Orchestra..
8:45 George Sheldon ..	"True or False".....	Wallenstein, conductor	Bob Zurke's Orchestra..	"Let's Dance" .....
9:00 Theater: Barbara	Magic Key; Col. Stoop-	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	Paul Decker's Orchestra	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Stanwyck; Ida Lu-	nagle; Dinah Shore,	program	Edwin C. Hill	cal Album" .....
9:30 pino in "Wuther-	songs; Xavier Cugat's	Horace Heidt's Orch..	"Author, Author!"; lit-	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 ing Heights"	Orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orch..	erary game	cal Album" .....
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	War news; Jack Jenny's	"Lullaby Lady"; Conti-	Raymond Gram Swing..	Stan Brown's Orchestra.
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	Orchestra	nentals Quartet; orch..	News Service	Leo Mack's Orchestra..
10:30 Network program ..	National Forum; John	Dance Orchestra	"Pageant of Melody";	News Service .....
10:45 Network program ..	M. Carmody	Dance Orchestra	Henry Weber's Orches-	"Venetian Serenaders"..
11:00 Forecast; news	News; sports; weather.	News Service	tra; soloists	"Sportoscope" .....
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Shep Fields' Orchestra.	Darrell Calker's Orch....
11:30 Del Courtney's Or-	"The Music You Want"	Jack Little's Orchestra.	Shep Fields' Orchestra.	Frankie Starr's Orch....
11:45 chestra	Dance Orchestra	Jack Little's Orchestra.	Shep Fields' Orchestra.	News Service .....

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, Sept. 17

10:45 a. m.—WORL, Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, Sept. 18

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc

Shortwave

3:30 WRUL (W1XAL) 11.79mc
6:00 WRUL (W1XAL) 6.04mc
11:00 WRUL (W1XAL) 11.73mc

Christian Science Program

For Monday, Sept. 18

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Station WRUL

For Sunday, Sept. 17

(11.79mc-25.4m)

4:00 p. m.—"Musical Afternoon," symphonic hour.
5:00 p. m.—Book Review.
5:30 p. m.—Hymn Singing.

For Monday, Sept. 18

(11.73mc-25.6m)

10 p. m.—Modern Radio Course: Elements of Television. Dr. C. Davis Belcher.

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Modern Vocations

The expanding interest in diesel engines, aircraft, radio, and television opens unusual possibilities for the young men of today. Training for those interested in such opportunities is available at schools advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. For information regarding vocational schools of all types consult the advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor on the Education Page, Tuesdays and Saturdays.

N. H. Survey Shows Development Opportunity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—New Hampshire has unlimited industrial possibilities, according to the findings of a two-year survey by the State Planning and Development Commission just released.

Using carefully investigated statistics, the report employs graphs, charts, and pictures to disclose current trends in New Hampshire and to visualize the future value of the State's industrial resources to manufacturers who might move into the State. The summary is entitled "At Work: Men and Machines in New Hampshire."

Industries using wood are informed that the proximity of plentiful supplies of wood, skilled labor and near-by markets is "exceptionally favorable."

The State's mineral resources are reported as having hardly been tapped. Although granite has been the State's major mineral product for decades, other important commercial minerals found include feldspar and mica, of which New Hampshire is the second largest producing state. Extensive deposits of beryl, fluor spar, garnet and quartz are known, and smaller deposits of lead, silver, zinc, copper, gold, molydenum and clay have been found.

The labor supply includes an ample amount of experienced and adaptable workers, according to the report. The report also discloses that the State has only had six strikes in 1938 and that only 1,331 workers were involved.

The water resources of the State provide an abundant supply of pure, clean water especially suited for industrial processing. They are more than adequate for water power. It is disclosed that the State's potential capacity of more than 1,000,000 horsepower has been only half developed.

The chief industries in New Hampshire for 1937 are reported as follows:

	Number Employed	Total Pay Rolls	Value of Products
Leather prods	32,530	$21,700,000	$77,796,000
Textiles	18,440	17,000,000	51,339,000
Paper and pulp	6,370	9,500,000	16,874,000
Printing and publishing	1,780	2,600,000	2,149,000
Wood products	5,950	5,500,000	16,059,000
Metal products, machinery	4,880	6,500,000	11,545,000
Food products	1,280	1,800,000	5,742,000
Stone, clay, gypsum, asbestos	1,014	1,400,000	980,000
Other indust's	2,726	2,600,000	87,128,000
Totals	65,330	68,600,000	249,632,000

Discussing Portsmouth harbor, the study declares that "the port is free of ice and open to navigation throughout the year. As an entrance to an extensive system of waterways, the harbor affords access to various inland industrial communities.

The survey points to ample banking resources in the State for the needs of industry. It is pointed out that the attitude of bank management is "favorable toward industry." The fact that there is no state corporation tax or tax on personal incomes, except a tax on interest and dividends, is pointed out as a desirable factor. Living conditions are reported as being excellent and that living costs in the State, in general, are below those for the country as a whole.

Dog Week Plans For Boston Ready

During the week of Sept. 17-23, the country literally will go to the dogs.

In that period, National Dog Week will be observed by humane societies, Boy and Girl Scouts, kennel clubs and numerous other organizations, uniting under the slogan, "Every Dog Needs a Good Home."

The Boston Committee of the National Dog Week Association of Chicago, a non-profit organization founded in 1928, is headed by Rupert Kobza. It plans to open the week locally with a ceremony on Boston Common on Sunday and will sponsor a pet dog show and obedience test performance on Saturday, Sept. 23.

This year's objectives of National Dog Week are built around the dog, the dog's master and the neighbor who does not own a dog.

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REGISTRATION: Sat., Sept. 23 (8:30-1); Evenings Sept. 25-28 (to 7:30)

For Bulletin of Information, Address the

DIRECTOR OF THE COLLEGE AND EXTENSION COURSES
688 Boylston Street, Boston COMmonwealth 6070

Textile Chemists Compare Methods As Meeting Ends

Educational talks on developments in coloring and dyeing by research chemists closed the two-day convention of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists at the Copley-Plaza in Boston today.

Experts told the assembled delegates of the methods of determining damage in wools, reported the results of a microscopic observation on textiles, showed a motion picture of dyeing phenomena. Seven speakers filled the agenda before the noon luncheon for officers of local and national groups. They included Bertil Ryberg, research associate at Lowell Textile Institute; Dr. Milton Harris and G. L. Royer, research chemists of the Capital Chemical Company.

Lieut.-Gov. Horace T. Cahill will address the association at its banquet tonight. Alban Eavenson, New Jersey, President of the Association, is also scheduled to speak. The afternoon was devoted to sightseeing trips in and around Boston.

Westwood Votes New High School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTWOOD, Mass., Sept. 16—Long without a high school, citizens of this town of 2,500 population yesterday voted to build a new junior-senior high school. The town sends its secondary students to Dedham High School. At a special town meeting they accepted unanimously the report of a special school committee which included not only plans for the building but also its financing.

Work on the new school, which is to be built on land purchased by the town from Arthur T. Lyman, State Commissioner of Correction, is expected to proceed within a month and the building to be occupied by classes entering in 1940.

Financing was arranged by a $180,000 bond issue which is to be retired in 20 years. Since the town has very little debt a rise of only 75 cents in the tax rate is anticipated to cover the cost of building.

Bethlehem Steel Gets 10 Freighters

Contracts for 10 new freighters to the Bethlehem Steel Corporation will be reflected in increased work and wages at the Fore River, Quincy plant, officials report, although the ships will be built at Sparrows Point and Union plants of the company.

Giant turbines to power the new craft and other engine room accessories will be built at Fore River after the United States Maritime Commission approves the type of turbine proposed.

This Saturday the second of four freighters being constructed for the American Export line at Fore River will be launched. The craft will be christened the Explorer. The first of the group, launched some time ago, was the Exporter.

Another Fast Freighter Launched

Associated News; Bachrach

Explorer Leaves Ways at Fore River Shipyards
Inset at left is W. H. Coverdale, president of American Export Line and father of sponsor of new craft, Miss Harriet Coverdale, at right.

Freighter Explorer Launched

Another link in the rehabilitation of the American merchant marine, was forged today when the Explorer, $2,550,000 express freight liner and second of four ships of identical design contracted for by the American Export Lines, left the ways at the Fore River Shipyards of the Bethlehem Steel Co., Quincy, for its first dip in salt water.

First of the quartet of 14,450 gross ton liners—the Exporter—was launched July 18, at the same shipyard and will be delivered to the owners early next month, it is expected. The one that was launched today probably will be finished about Dec. 1. Both are intended to replace obsolete ships for overseas service.

The order for these four ships was the first one given for new ships to be owned by a private operator, and under the conditions of the permanent subsidy agreements reached by the United States Maritime Commission and private steamship owners early in 1938. They are part of a fleet of 10 new ships to be constructed within the next five years, under the subsidy agreement.

A sustained sea speed of 16½ knots an hour is planned for the four new vessels, making them the fastest cargo carriers in the United States-Mediterranean trade route, for which they are intended. This faster vessel is expected to mean that the 10 new craft will be sufficient to replace the service now rendered by the 14 war-time-built freighters of 10-knot speed, now operated by this line.

The new Explorer is 473.1 feet long, 66 feet beam, 42 feet depth, with a steaming radius of 15,000 miles. It is of the three-deck type, with single propeller driven by steam turbines. Cargo capacity will be 536,000 cubic feet, with several holds and the latest type of electric cargo discharging and loading equipment. The crew's quarters are of new design and are located in the houses on the shelter and boat decks amidships.

Launching ceremonies were arranged in accordance with the hour of high tide, and the craft slid down the ways just after 1:45 p. m. today.

Miss Harriet H. Coverdale of 1020 Fifth Avenue, New York, daughter of William H. Coverdale, Chairman of the Board and President of the American Export Lines, was the sponsor.

The keel of the Explorer was laid Dec. 16, 1938. The remaining two ships in this group are expected to follow along shortly.

Bay State Pilots Get License Rule

Massachusetts pilots are no longer required to have a State flying license in addition to their Federal certificate, according to Crocker Snow, State Aviation Director.

Hereafter Bay State pilots, who have complied with the Federal requirements, will merely register their names and addresses with the newly established State Aviation Commission. Owners of aircraft will merely submit the Federal license number and place of hangarage of their planes in the state to the State body.

Mr. Snow, who was elected by the new seven-member State Commission to be its director, is cutting down the State duplication of Federal licenses and functions. He said that the State Aviation Commission's headquarters would be located at the East Boston airport.

Hurricane Writes Epic on N. E. Courage

(Continued from Page 9)

merchants rebounded after the gale and wave.

This firm had moved only a few months before into a modern, attractive store in a new location on Westminster Street. They were just getting started nicely after the move and were in the peak of the Fall buying season on the evening of the flood.

Some 32 persons, including customers and employees, women and children, were in the store when the water began rising. At first, believing it was unimportant, they clambered to a mezzanine office floor. They saw the water rise in 45 minutes to a height of nine feet, lifting big cases of shoes, that four men could scarcely budge, as lightly as logs and strewing debris everywhere.

Water Rose Higher

Still the water inched higher, andthose on the mezzanine floor concluded they had better move higher. They forced a hole in the rear wall, got a footing on an iron fire ladder (not even a full-fledged iron stairway) and in the dark pulled themselves up to the third floor where they remained sans light, phone or news until about 10 p. m., when they discovered the water had receded, and they could make their way home.

The manager secured a flashlight and made a preliminary survey of the shambles in which his bright new store had been left. Of course, the window fronts were gone, fixtures were swirled here and there, shoes and boxes were knee-deep all over the store.

It was more than enough to discourage anyone, but the owner started cleaning up, getting ready to salvage what he could. By dawn he had concluded that the full stock of shoes, worth between $70,000 and $80,000, was lost.

Just when things looked darkest, in walked the landlord, sized up the situation in a glance (including, probably, the owner's despondency), volunteered to suspend rental until the store re-opened and promised that the windows and other damaged parts of the store building would be repaired at his expense and at top speed.

Things brightened a bit. Then, an offer came to give a little cash for 8,000 pairs of the water-soaked shoes, to be sold off by another firm.

Stock Supply Offered

Then the best news of all came. The manufacturers and jobbers with whom the firm had been dealing for years, began telegraphing in encouragement to reopen as speedily as possible and offering to supply whatever stock was needed to meet the need, terms to be arranged later, and at the store's convenience.

Realizing that he must start from scratch so far as stock was concerned, and wanting his creditors to know exactly where things stood, the store replied to the telegrams by inviting the manufacturers or their agents to attend a meeting Sunday morning.

Then the sun broke through. When the manufacturers had the picture before them they started re-stocking the store with a wider, better selection than ever. Clean-up gangs speeded up, the store was repaired and within a few days the "open for business" sign went up.

Today, they report, business is good. They still have the debts to the shoe manufacturers to pay, but if all goes well the store will be out of the woods and in the clear within six years.

This story, of course, could be duplicated up and down the street. One large store alone reported its flood loss at $400,000. Only one or two stores—and they were parts of national chains—had insurance. They all had to go down in their own pockets, if they could, or borrow.

The havoc to bank records and to underground safety deposit vaults in flooded Providence can be imagined. For a week big fire engine pumpers drew water out of vaults whose contents of valuable papers, jewels and costly vault mechanism were decidedly not designed for salt water immersion.

But Providence banks have no idea of letting the same thing happen again. If you walk up Westminster Street past the Hospital Trust building these days you will see a workman hammering what looks like steel wool in the crevices between bronze window frame and stone sill.

"No water will get through here again," he smiles.

Inside the Bank, William S. Innis, Vice-President, explains that the York Safe and Lock company has been commissioned to make the building absolutely water tight to a height considerably above all previous high water marks.

Below Rhode Island, in Eastern Connecticut, the story is heroic, too. There is the big New London coal firm that first was hit by the gale, then by high water, and, finally, by fire. It rebuilt, better than before. In all, in this Connecticut section, some 190 factories were damaged to a total of $4,500,000. Within 60 days after the storm 80 per cent of the repairs were made.

In Western Massachusetts the story was particularly sombre. Factories in the river valleys had been hit and hit hard by the floods of 1936. The long depression years had sapped financial resiliency, and the flood repairs had forced heavy borrowing. Then came the wind and flood of 1938.

The story of the comeback is almost incredible.

Holt Opposes Arms Embargo Repeal

PORTLAND, Maine, Sept. 16 (AP)—United States Senator Rush D. Holt (D), of West Virginia, returned from Europe today aboard the refugee-crowded motorship Mormachawk firmly opposed to revision of American neutrality legislation.

The American liner carried 125 other passengers, who had been picked up at Baltic ports in days immediately after the opening of hostilities in Europe.

"Overshadowing even news of battlefield progress is the interest in Europe as to whether we will repeal the arms embargo," said Senator Holt, an anti-New Deal Democrat.

"The Administration's neutrality policy will lead us directly into war, and there are those in Europe who want us involved and who would be glad to see such revision of the present law. The only way for the United States to stay neutral is to stay out."

Chinese Art to Be Shown

A free exhibition of the paintings of the Chinese artist and statesman Chang Shan-Tse will be opened tomorrow afternoon in Horticultural Hall at 4 p. m. with brief talks by the Most Rev. Paul Yu-Pin, Bishop of Nanking; the Most Rev. Richard J. Cushing of Boston, and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, Honorary Chairman of the committee sponsoring the event, it was announced today.

The exhibition will remain open from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. through Saturday, Sept. 23.

JACK LACY will hold a public session of his triple-course in Salesmanship, Public Speaking, and Personal Development, which is bringing success to hundreds in Boston.

Salesmanship

If you want more success in every activity or aspire to be a good public speaker, come to this

Public Session Tuesday, September 19, 8 P.M., Touraine Hotel. All free. All welcome.

PUBLIC SPEAKING

LACY INSTITUTE · 80 Federal · Hub. 7198

The Fall season of good entertainment opens! Which play or concert shall you enjoy first? The choice is yours—but here's a hint: a number of fine entertainments are being advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
BOSTON

SALE! *Back to School* LUGGAGE

Choose your luggage for a four-year investment . . . wardrobe trunks for the full load trek, handy cases for quick week-end visits . . . smartly styled to meet your clothes protection needs and surprisingly low priced. Wise parents shop Jordan's for first-class luggage at tourists' prices.

21-Inch Wardrobe Hat Box
Smart grey, center stripe pattern. Improved model with new Presto release multiple dress hangers. Extra wide cowhide binding. $10.95

24 or 26-Inch Gladstone Bag
Genuine cowhide Gladstone in black or brown shark grain leather or smooth russet. Post handle, 3-point center locking device. $15.00

8-Hanger Wardrobe Trunk
Strong construction. Veneer wood box covered with vulcanized fibre, 2 steel runners for reenforcement, metal bound heavy brass corners. $24.95

18-Inch Hat Box
3 side pockets and lid pocket, smart stripe pattern. $7.95

18, 21 or 24-In. Overnight Case
Grey striped canvas with extra wide binding. Zipper rubber lined pocket. $6.50

Top Grain Cowhide Brief Case
Smooth black or brown cowhide, zipper inside pocket, extension lock. $5.00

$10.95

$15.00

$24.95

FIFTH FLOOR—ANNEX

Mail or Phone Orders Filled
HUBbard 2700 Until 10 P. M.

Olympic Games Would Salvage Hope of New Season for Golden Gate Exposition

World Athletic Contests Might Go in California

Pacific Coast Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 16—What is going to happen to the 1940 Olympic Games?

These wars are beginning to get in the spikes of the world's athletes. First the Games were transferred from Tokyo to Finland because of the Far Eastern conflict. Now there is extreme doubt as to whether they will be held at all; first, because of Finland's location in Europe; second, because of the threat of a long, drawn out central European war; and third, because many of the world's best athletes have been, or are being mobilized.

The United States has always wanted as many Olympic Games held here as were feasible. Already there are several moves afoot to have the 1940 Games held here.

Rumor hath it that Cleveland and Detroit are "interested." There is more than rumor to the story that San Francisco and Los Angeles would give exceeding their best to have the athletes come out here.

In fact—and this is a distinct possibility—were the Games, or what's left of them, to be held here at San Francisco it just might mean that the Golden Gate International Exposition would keep its gates open for another summer.

Pocketbooks Zipped

There is much agitation for the Fair to continue another year. But the pocketbooks of the local bankers, merchants, and politicians are neatly zipped shut as they are not so sure they are going to come out of 1939 with all they invested in the Fair. Thus they are cautious about giving the nod to another year for the Treasure Island Fiesta.

But—were the Exposition to grab off the Olympic Game show, build a large stadium at the northeast end of Treasure Island and open the Exposition about the first of June to run through September for the duration of the many sports events, including yachting and crew, it is not unlikely the necessary financial backing would be forthcoming.

The Winter Olympics could be held at Yosemite National Park's spectacular winter arena or the events could be spaced around the Pacific Coast from Mt. Rainier to Sun Valley, Mount Hood, and Yosemite.

The Golden Gate International Exposition's sports program for 1939 has been fairly successful from the opening featured intercollegiate skiing competition, through the Pacific Coast basketball tournament and the international and Pacific Coast yachting regattas this summer.

Regain Standing

With full focus being placed on the Games and thousands of Americans coming to witness the most colorful athletes in the world the Exposition would shoulder its cloak of internationalism that has somewhat been lost under the brilliance of the New York Fair's gigantic splendor.

The Exposition officially closes here on Dec. 2 With the proper publicity, and refinancing, which is conceivable through State and Federal assistance if a goal such as the Olympic Games were aimed at the Exposition, the Fair could be re-opened for a four-months, hilarious, spectacular, speedy, 1940 finale. It looks like a natural!

Must Move Fast

The promotors of such an idea will have to move fast. New York's Grover Whalen is no snail. His Fair needs plenty of "punch" to put it over in 1940 as the recently released balance sheets indicate. I think that Los Angeles would even support the Games idea for its northern sister-city.

Certainly, in the eyes of sportsmen the world over, it would be better to hold some sort of Olympics with every nation offering the best competition it can secure rather than to cancel the Games and wait another four years. Such Games should do more to create international amity—even though Germans and British were competing in the same races—than almost any other means, except of course the conference table.

Why not give it a try?

Royal Arch Gunnison

Pitt Policies Are Endorsed By Trustees

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 16 (AP)—Endorsement of the University of Pittsburgh's new athletic policy forbidding subsidization of athletes came today from an investigating Committee of seven trustees which expressed regret over resignation of Dr. John B. Sutherland as football coach.

The report was based on a six-months study of University affairs started when Sutherland quit following an extended airing of differences between him and administrative heads over emphasis placed on football.

Open debate developed when Chancellor John G. Bowman, executive head of the University, announced last year a policy placing the University athletics on a "strictly amateur" basis, doing away with any subsidization.

The report registered the belief that the change in athletic policy had been made so abruptly that unnecessary controversy was created.

The committee found that Pitt's administrative set-up "does not provide adequately for definite assignment of authority and responsibility" and said that rearrangement of administrative functions was desirable.

Pick of the Public —By Pap'

The national public links golf championship has definitely become a big time tournament. Some 10,000 golf enthusiasts formed the huge gallery which witnessed the trimuph of Andy Szwedko, husky Pittsburgh steel-worker, over Phil Gordon of Oakland, Calif., at Baltimore.

The brand of golf played by Szwedko in winning the championship also was of big league variety. Steel-muscled Andy played the Mount Pleasant course in par figures over the 36-hole final route.

It was truly a national affair, too, for 2,500 golfers took part in the sectional qualifying rounds in 33 districts and 177 golfers from 31 districts were on hand in Baltimore. The prizes for the tournament were well distributed with the East regaining the championship for the first time in several years. The team trophy went to the Far West, the Middle West took the driving and consolation awards while the qualifying medal was shared by the South, Hawaii, Far West and Middle West.

* * *

The national public parks tennis championships at Randalis Island, New York, produced a couple of champions who one day may figure in more important tennis triumphs

The women's singles title went to Marta Barnett, a pretty Miami model who also shared the doubles crown with Mrs. Catherine Sample. In addition to being beautiful, Miss Barnett is a left hander who smashes the ball over the net with considerable power. In defeating Mrs. Marjorie Blair, of Santa Ana, Calif., the Miami Miss hit the ball hard enough to score 30 earned points against four for her opponent in the match which she won 6—2, 6—1.

Miss Barnett's hopes of sharing in three titles went awry when, teamed up with her father, Searle Barnett, she was defeated in the semifinal round of the mixed doubles.

The men's national public parks singles title went to Seymour Greenberg, Chicago collegian, who outlasted Leonard Hartman of New York. —Pap'

Amateur Play-Off

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (AP)—Detroit's defending champions eliminated a Jefferson County, Pa., team from the National Amateur Baseball Federation tournament yesterday, 8 to 2, and qualified for a three-game title play-off series with Birmingham, Ala.

Early to Bed—

CHICAGO (AP)—Charley Root is the earliest riser on the Cubs, first in the dining car or dining room on the road, and first player on the field for practice.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	97	41	.703
Boston	81	57	.587
Chicago	78	60	.565
Cleveland	76	61	.555
Detroit	71	66	.518
Washington	60	80	.429
Philadelphia	50	88	.362
St. Louis	38	98	.279

Results Sept. 15

Cleveland 7, Boston 1.
New York 10, Detroit 3.
St. Louis 9, Washington 5.
Philadelphia 4, Chicago 3.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	83	51	.619
St. Louis	80	55	.593
Chicago	76	63	.547
Brooklyn	71	65	.530
New York	67	66	.504
Pittsburgh	62	71	.466
Boston	57	75	.432
Philadelphia	42	91	.316

Results Sept. 15

St. Louis 1, Boston 0.
Cincinnati 10, New York 6.
New York 4, Cincinnati 3.
Philadelphia 9, Chicago 6.
Brooklyn 4, Pittsburgh 2.

College Football

Result Sept. 15

Rollins 27, Erskine 0.

Chess—By Frederick R. Chevalier

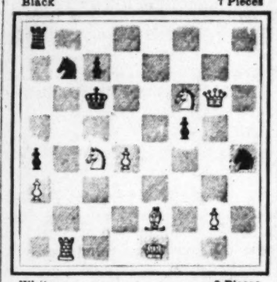
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Sept. 16, 1939

Problem No. 2175

By L. H. Jokisch

Black 7 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

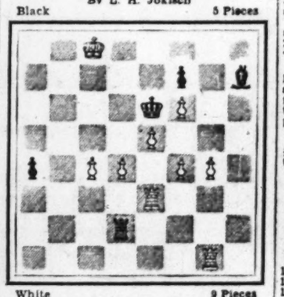
White to play and mate in two.

(From B. G. Laws' "The Two-Move Chess Problem," 1890.)

Problem No. 2176

By L. H. Jokisch

Black 5 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in three.

(From "More White Rooks" 1911, one of A. C. White's Christmas Series. The Nowotny theme!)

Solutions to Problems

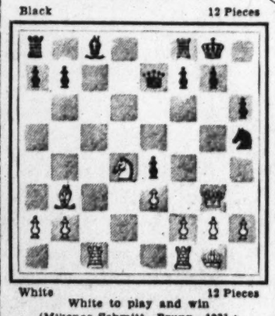
No. 2173 Q-R8

No. 2174 1 Kt(R3)-Kt5 K-Q5
2 BxP P-K5
1 —— P-B5
2 BxBch BxKt
1 —— Elsewhere
2 B-K2ch Kt-any
2 Kt-K6

End-Game No. 476. Black wins: 1 . . . Kt-K5 (Black); 2 BxQ, Kt-Kt6; 3 Kt-K16, Kt(Q5)-K7ch; 4 QxKtch, KtxQ mate.

End-Game No. 477

Black 12 Pieces



White 12 Pieces

White to play and win.

(Mikenas-Schmitt, Brunn, 1931.)

Zugswang or Swing

The German word "zugswang" is used to describe the situation that occurs when a player must move and thereuy lose, simply because it is his turn to move. There is no accepted English equivalent of this German expression, but H. D'O. Bernard, the English composer, suggests the word "swing" "In a sense a player swings the move over to his opponent," Mr. Bernard writes in the London Evening News. "Moreover, we have historical precedent for the word in the sense of 'indirect coercion.' On consulting the authorities I find that about 1830-1833, the farmer who introduced threshing machines was apt to receive a letter signed 'Swing,' or 'Captain Swing', intimating that it would be advisable for him to scrap them."

ACF Yearbook

The 1939 Yearbook of the American Chess Federation has just appeared. It contains 34 games from the championship tournament held last year in Boston, with annotations by F. Reinfeld. One of the interesting articles is entitled "Educational and Social Values of Chess." The author, Donald B. Dyer, is Supervisor, Department of Municipal Recreation, Milwaukee, Wis.

This yearbook is sent to all members of the federation, and is itself an excellent value for the dollar membership. Now that the United States Chess Federation has come from the merging of the American Chess Federation and the National Chess Federation, all players are invited to join the new organization so that these yearbooks may be continued, and the tournaments sponsored by each parent organization may be continued.

This game, from the New York ACF tournament, turned out to be very critical for Reshevsky. Not only did Reshevsky almost lose it, but as a result of the draw, Fine was able to win the tournament by half a point.

Ruy Lopes

Pinkus White	Reshevsky Black	Pinkus White	Reshevsky Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	22 PxB	RxP
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	23 RxR	QxR
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	24 P-KKt4	B-Kt3
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	25 BxB	PxB
5 Castles	B-K2	26 Kt-K5	Kt-Q5
6 R-K	P-QKt4	27 Kt-B7ch	K-Kt
7 B-Kt3	P-Q3	28 KtxQ	KtxQch
8 P-B3	Kt-QR4	29 K-B	KtxB
9 B-B2	B-Kt5	30 RxKt	R-Q
10 P-Q4	PxP	31 Kt-K4	R-Q8
11 PxP	Castles	32 P-B3	Kt-B5
12 P-KR3	B-R4	33 P-Kt3	Kt-Q7ch
13 P-K5	Kt-K	34 KtxKt	RxKt
14 Kt-B3	PxP	35 RxP	RxP
15 PxP	P-QB3	36 P-Kt4	P-Kt4
16 Q-K2	Kt-B3	37 R-Kt6	K-B2
17 Kt-K4	Kt-Q	38 R-Q6	P-Kt3
18 R-Q	Q-B2	39 R-Kt6	K-Kt2
19 Kt-Q6	KB-Q	40 R-Q6	K-B2
20 BxPch	K-R(a)	Drawn	
21 B-K4(b)	BxQKt		

(a) If 20 . . . KxB: 21 Kt-Kt5ch, BxKt; 22 QxBch, B-R3; 23 BxB, PxB; 24 KtxBP, and White should win without difficulty.

(b) Keshdan points out that 21 B-B5, and if BxQKt; 22 PxB, RxP; 23 RxR, RxR; 24 Kt-K5, BxQ; 25 KtxPch, K-Kt; 26 KtxQ, would be favorable for White.

The games below were played in the District of Columbia Championship last spring. Mugridge, long a fixture in Washington tournaments, shows that the road to victory is paved with simple accurate play.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Stark White	Mugridge Black	Stark White	Mugridge Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	12 P-K3	P-K3
2 P-QB4	P-Q4	13 Castles	P-QKt4
3 PxP	KtxP	14 B-Kt3	P-QR4
4 P-K4	Kt-KB3	15 Kt-B3	KtxKt
5 B-Q3	P-K4	16 PxKt	Kt-Kt3
6 PxP	Kt-Kt5	17 Q-Q2	P-QB4
7 B-Kt5ch	P-B3	18 P-Kt3	P-R5
8 QxQch	KxQ	19 K-Kt2	P-R6
9 B-K3	Kt-KR3	20 Kt-K1	PxP
10 Kt-QB3	B-B4	21 PxP	B-B2
11 B-Kt5ch	P-B3	22 KR-Q	KR-R
12 B-R4	QKt-Q2	23 Kt-B3	P-Kt5
		Resigns	

Caro-Kann Defense

Wagman White	Mugridge Black	Wagman White	Mugridge Black
1 P-K4	P-QB3	13 R-K3	Q-B3
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	14 B-Q3(a)	B-Kt5
3 PxP	PxP	15 Castles	P-KKt3
4 P-QB4	Kt-QB3	16 R-Kt	QR-Q
5 Kt-QB3	Kt-B3	17 R-Q3	KR-K
6 B-Kt5	P-K3	18 R-Q2	R-K5
7 Kt-B3	B-K2	19 P-R3	BxKt
8 R-B	Castles	20 QxB	QxQ
9 P-QR3	Kt-K5	21 PxQ	RxP
10 Kt-QB3	B-KB4	22 RxR	KtxR
11 PxP	KtxKt	23 R-Q	Kt-K3
12 RxKt	PxPch	Resigns	

(a) This allows a strong reply. Much stronger is 14 Kt-Kt5!

Tennis Honors Held by Young Men of Nation

FOREST HILLS, N. Y., Sept. 16 (AP) — Four tennis infants, still young enough to be tied to their mother's apron strings, commanded the stadium courts in today's semifinals of the national singles tournament—the youngest semifinal field this old tournment has ever seen.

Welby Van Horn, apparently destined to be America's next great star, will pit his 19 years and blazing stroke repertoire against John Bromwich, Australia's unorthodox 20-year-old, in the day's most promising battle.

In the other, Bobby Riggs, a veteran at 21, and Midshipman Joe Hunt, just 20, will offer a rematch of their feud.

Van Horn, the favorite of the tournament with his spectacular smashing style, earned his way to the round of four with a five-set victory over raven haired Wayne Sabin, who previously ousted Adrian Quist in one of the tourney's major upets.

He was joined by Bromwich, possibly the world's best amateur player, who out-angled the Washington mathematics tutor, Gil Hunt 6—3, 6—4, 6—1, and by the other Hunt, Joe, who outstayed Don McNeill 6—4, 15—13, 8—10, 4—6, 6—2, in a match that was carried over from the previous day.

Riggs already had reached the semifinal round and didn't play yesterday.

Van Horn's tussle with Sabin, easily the day's feature, kept a smart crowd of 7,000 on edge as the Californian, after losing the first two sets, finally found his game and started knocking the cover off the ball. The scores were 4—6, 2—6, 6—4, 7—5, 6—3.

Princeton Men Start Workout

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 16 (AP)—Seventy-four men reported to Coach Tad Wieman in Princeton's first fall football practice yesterday on University Field.

The boys spent some three morning hours running in signal drill and posing for pictures.

More serious work began in the afternoon after an hour of blackboard drill in the field house. For half an hour backs ran through assignments under the new backfield coach, Katz Kadlic, while ends and linemen worked under Frank Cappon and Ed Walker.

Passing drill occupied the next half hour with Dave Allerdice and Harry Dixon tossing to ends, John Meyerholz, Howie Stanley, Thatch Longstreth and Jim Aubrey.

The final hour saw two blackshirted elevens running dummy plays. Stress was placed on learning positions and assignments in Wieman's set of plays.

Pop Warner Wins In Coast Contest

SAN JOSE, Calif., Sept. 16 (AP)—Glenn Scobey (Pop) Warner brought his football magic back to the Pacific Coast and his San Jose State team opened the Pacific Coast collegiate grid schedule with a 35-to-0 victory over Montana State last night.

San Jose, highest scoring college grid team in the nation last season, pounded over four touchdowns in the first half.

Warner, startnig his 46th year of coaching as advisor in charge of offense to head Coach Dud DeGroot, gave the Spartans a modest supply of spinners, reverses and passes, all geared to his famous double-wing formation.

••YESTERDAY'S STARS

By the Associated Press

Enos Slaughter and Joe Medwick, Cardinals—They combined a double and single in 14th inning to beat Bees 1-0.

Ira Hutchinson, Dodgers—Made his first base hit of year to start tenth inning rally and turned in good relief pitching to beat Pirates.

Bob Johnson, Athletics—Three-run homer in first inning accounted for all A's runs in victory over White Sox.

Steve Sundra, Yankees—Earned his tenth triumph with six-hit pitching against Tigers and batted in three runs with double and single.

Willis Hudlin, Indians — Scattered seven hits against Red Sox.

Ernie Lombardi, Reds, and Tom Hafey, Giants—Former hit two doubles and single to lead 18-hit attack in first game of doubleheader; latter's sacrifice set up Giants' first two runs in nightcap and his double brought in another.

Don Heffner, Browns—Got three hits in four chances to top St. Louis hitters in victory over Senators.

Gus Suhr, Phillies, Vance Page and Claude Passeau, Cubs—Suhr hit two doubles and single to drive in two runs and score two as Phils plundered Chicago in first game; Page and Passeau collaborated in four-hit nightcap.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS

By the Associated Press

International League Play-offs

Jersey City 13, Newark 9.
Rochester 5, Buffalo 3.

American Association Play-offs

No games scheduled.

Southern Association Play-offs

Atlanta 4, Nashville 2.

Texas League Play-offs

Fort Worth 7, Houston 2.
Dallas 9, San Antonio 4.

Eastern League Play-offs

Scranton 4, Albany 3.

Pacific Coast League

Sacramento 1, 4, Oakland 3, 3.
San Diego 3, 2, Hollywood 7, 4.
San Francisco 6, 3, Portland, 4, 1.
Los Angeles 8, Seattle 1.

Bears Beat Cleveland

CHICAGO, Sept. 16 (AP) — The Chicago Bears overpowered the Cleveland Rams in the National Professional Football League's opening encounter of the year here last night, 30 to 21.

Frisch to Chicago; Ryan on Baseball

An unconfirmed rumor, but from a usually reliable source, spread over Boston today stating that Frank Frisch, former manager of the St. Louis Cardinals and present broadcaster of baseball games in Boston, is to manage the Chicago Cubs next year and that Frank Ryan, former publicity director of Harvard athletics, is to take the present radio post of Frisch.

Announcement is due about Dec. 1.

Giants Win Game

CRANSTON, R. I., Sept. 16 (AP)—New York's pro football Giants kept intact their perfect exhibition game record before 12,000 at Cranston Stadium here last night by trouncing Dr. Jock Sutherland's College All-Star contingent, 31 to 0, in a Providence Shrine charity game.

Marvin Ward and Billows Battle for Amateur Title

CHICAGO, Sept. 16 (AP)—Late today, as the shadows lengthen across the tough terrain of North Shore Country Club, the 43rd national amateur golf crown will descend upon the sunburned brow of either Marvin (Bud) Ward, 26, of Spokane, Wash., or Ray Billows, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 25-year-old easterner.

The two youngsters slashed their way to the door of the throne room yesterday in the 36-hole semi-finals, and they met today over the same route to determine which should succeed Willie Turnesa of Elmsford, N. Y., on the Simonpure throne.

Worthy Rulers

Either would make a worthy ruler, for each has been knocking at fame's door for several years. Ward, with a 285 score, turned in the best count ever made by an amateur in the national open as he finished second in that classic this year, while Billows battled his way to the amateur finals two years ago, only to be shunted aside by Johnny Goodman.

The tip-off on why they have defeated five opponents each since match play started Wednesday is wrapped up in the fact that Billows is nine under par for 92 holes of match play, while Ward is 12 under for 103.

Six-Straight Holes

Yesterday Billows won the first six holes from Don Schumacher of Dallas, Texas, the first time that has ever happened in the big tourney, and won 6 and 5. Ward had a tougher chore, taking a 2-and-1 verdict from Chicago's Art Doering. Ward was five under par with a 67 on the first 18, but went to lunch only 2 up as the Windy City youth hung on with a par-crashing 69. Doering evened the match on the 30th hole, and stayed all square until the 33rd, where Ward went up with a birdie and clinched the verdict on the 34th with another sub-par effort before closing out the match with a half on the 35th.

On the morning round Ward gave the greatest scoring exhibition the tourney ever has witnessed as he clipped five strokes off par on five consecutive holes. He had three birdies, an eagle and a par on that short stretch.

Billows' "Pet"

The 170-yard No. 3 hole has proved Billows' "pet." In match play he has scored five deuces on that hole, breaking the hearts of several foes. Bobby Jones, five-time winner of the amateur, and four-time winner of the national open, scored but five deuces in the four winning opens, or in 16 rounds of 18 holes each, while Billows has equalled that on one hole this week.

Both finalists are veterans in national amateur play. Billows lost in 19 holes to Freddie Haas of New Orleans in 1935, to Johnny Goodman in the quarter-finals in 1936, to Goodman in the finals in 1937, and to B. Patrick Abbott, 2 and 1, in the second round a year ago.

Ward, in 1936, lost a first-round match to Claude Rippy of Washington in 21 holes; lost one down to Goodman in the semifinals in 1937, and dropped a 3-and-1 verdict to Doering in the first round last year. He avenged the latter defeat yesterday.

American League Race Nearing Last Chapter

By the Associated Press

The American League flag fuss was down to brass tacks today and the New York Yankees all set to use them to nail the precious pennant to the mast.

With arrangements already approved for the World Series to open in the mammoth Yankee Stadium Oct. 4, the club needed only to win from the Detroit Tigers today, or the Boston Red Sox to lose, to clinch New York's fourth consecutive championship.

The bombers dropped Detroit 10-3 yesterday and the Cleveland Indians bested Boston 7-1 to increase the margin between the two teams to 16 games with exactly that number left to play.

Race Tightens

The National League adventure tightened slightly again as the Cincinnati Reds divided a doubleheader with the New York Giants and the St. Louis Cardinals nosed out the Boston Bees 1-0 in 14 innings.

This left the pennant picture in this form:

American League

	Won	Lost	Behind	To Play
New York	97	41		16
Boston	81	57	16	16

National League

Cincinnati	83	51		20
St. Louis	80	55	3½	*18
Chicago	77	63	9	14
Brooklyn	71	63	12	20

*One game with New York canceled.

The Yankees' victory yesterday, halting a three-game slide, shoved Steve Sundra into the forefront of major league pitchers with 10 triumphs and no defeats. He spaced six hits effectively as well as bringing in one run with a double and hitting a single with the bases loaded for two others.

The Red Sox were victims of seven-hit pitching by Willis Hudlin and a 15-hit offensive. The Philadelphia Athletics edged out the Chicago White Sox 3-2 with all their runs coming on Bob Johnson's 22nd homer with two on in the first inning. The St. Louis Browns bowled over Washington 9-5 with the help of six errors by the Senators.

Cincinnati continued its recent terrific hitting in taking the first game of the double-header from the Giants 10-6 and running a sudden winning streak to six games. Led by Ernie Lombardi and Frank McCormick the Reds got 18 hits. But in the nightcap errors and some ineffectual pitching let New York take a lead that was good enough to win 4-3 when darkness closed in after seven innings.

Pitching Duel

The St. Louis-Boston game was a pitching duel between Bob Bowman and Jim Turner for 11 innings and their relief carried on nobly until the last of the 14th when Enos Slaughter doubled and Joe Medwick brought him around with a single.

Brooklyn also was forced to extra lengths to beat the Pittsburgh Pirates, jamming across two runs in the 10th for a 4-2 decision.

The Chicago Cubs and Philadelphia Phillies split a double bill. The tail-enders crowded six runs into the third inning to take the opener 9-6 and the Cubs came back in the nightcap 6-1 with Vance Page and Claude Passeau co-operating in a four-hit pitching show.

Local Box Scores

Sept. 15

Bees

ST. LOUIS	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Brown, 2b, ss	5	0	1	1	3	4	0
Gutteridge 2b	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
Slaughter rf	4	1	2	3	4	1	0
Medwick lf	5	0	2	2	5	0	0
Mize 1b	4	0	0	0	10	2	0
Padgett c	4	0	1	1	6	0	0
Moore cf	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Lary ss	2	0	0	0	2	1	0
S. Martin 2b	3	0	1	1	2	1	0
Bowman p	4	0	0	0	0	2	0
McGee p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shoun p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*J. Martin	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Warneke p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	43	1	7	8	42	12	0

BOSTON							
Cooney, cf	3	0	2	2	6	0	0
Garms, rf	3	0	1	1	1	0	0
†Ross	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lanning p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hassett, 1b	4	0	0	0	13	3	0
West, rf	4	0	2	3	5	0	0
Majeski, 3b	4	0	0	0	1	1	0
Lopez, c	3	0	0	0	7	0	0
Sisti, 2b	3	0	1	1	3	3	0
Weiteimann ss	4	0	0	0	1	7	0
Turner, p	4	0	0	0	2	5	0
Outlaw, lf	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Totals	31	0	11	13	‡40	17	0

*Batted for Shoun in 13th. †One out when winning run scored. ‡Batted for Garms in 12th.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1

Run batted in, Medwick. Two-base hits, West, Lopez, Slaughter. Stolen base, Sisti. Sacrifices, Outeridge 2, Medwick, Sisti. Double plays, Hassett, Weitelmann and Hassett; Hassett and Lopez. Left on bases, Boston 12, St. Louis 8. Bases on balls, by Bowman, by Shoun, by Turner 2, by Lanning. Struck out, by Bowman 2, by Shoun 2, by Turner 4, by Lanning. Hits, off Bowman, 9 in 11 innings (none out in 12th); off McGee, 1 in 1-3 inning; off Shoun, 0 in 1 2-3 innings; Off Warneke, 1 in 1 inning; off Turner 4 in 11 innings; off Lanning, 3 in 2 1-3 innings. Winning pitcher, Warneke. Losing pitcher, Lanning. Umpires, Barr, Moran and Sears. Time, 3h. 1m. Official paid attendance, 1,259.

Red Sox

CLEVELAND	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Boudreau ss	5	1	1	2	3	6	0
Weatherly lf	5	0	0	0	1	0	0
Chapman cf	5	2	2	6	2	0	1
Hale 2b	4	2	3	5	3	3	0
Grimes 1b	5	0	1	1	14	2	0
Keltner 3b	5	0	2	3	1	1	0
Campbell rf	5	0	2	3	2	0	0
Hemsley c	5	0	1	1	9	1	0
Hudlin p	5	0	3	3	2	3	0
Totals	41	7	15	23	27	21	1

BOSTON							
Finney lb	4	0	1	1	11	1	0
Cramer cf	4	1	1	1	1	0	0
Williams rf	3	2	2	4	2	0	0
Doerr 2b	4	0	1	1	0	3	0
Yeomik lf	3	0	0	0	4	1	0
Tabor 3b	3	0	1	1	2	1	0
Carey ss	3	0	0	0	1	2	0
Desautels c	3	0	1	1	5	0	0
Ostermueller p	3	0	0	0	1	1	0
Wilson, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Nanneknamp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Le Febvre p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	30	1	7	8	27	11	0

*Batted for Wilson in eighth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	—7
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Runs batted in, Grimes, Williams, Hale, Campbell 3, Hemsley 2, Chapman. Two-base hits, Boudreau, Williams, Keltner, Hale 2, Chapman. Home run, Chapman. Hits, off Ostermueller, 12 in 7 2-3 innings; off Wilson, 0 in 1-3 inning; off LeFebvre, 3 in 1 inning. Left on bases, Cleveland 11, Boston 4. Base on balls, by Ostermueller 2, by Hudlin 2 by LeFebvre 2. Struck out, by Ostermueller 3, by Wilson, Double plays, Hale, Boudreau and Grimes 2; Hudlin, Hale and Grimes; Boudreau, Hale and Grimes. Hit by pitched ball, by Hudlin (Williams). Losing pitcher, Ostermueller. Time 2h. 5m. Umpires, Quinn, McGowan and Grieve. Attendance 2,300 paid; 2,000 ladies.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

American League

Batting—Di Maggio, New York, .390; Foxx, Boston, .358.

Runs—Rolfe, New York, and Foxx, Boston, 131.

Runs Batted In—Williams, Boston, 133; Di Maggio, New York, 128.

Hits—Rolfe, New York, 198; Keltner, Cleveland, 178.

Doubles—Rolfe, New York, 43; Williams, Boston, 40.

Triples—Lewis, Washington, 16; McCosky, Detroit, 14.

Home Runs—Foxx, Boston, 35; Greenberg, Detroit, and Di Maggio, New York, 27.

Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, 50; Fox, Detroit, and Kreevich, Chicago, 20.

Pitching—Sundra, New York, 10-0; Heving, Boston, 11-3.

National League

Batting—Mize, St. Louis, .349; Medwick, St. Louis, .338.

Runs—Hack and Herman, Chicago, and Werber, Cincinnati, 100.

Runs Batted In—McCormick, Cincinnati, 111; Medwick, St. Louis, 104.

Hits—McCormick, Cincinnati, 180; Medwick, St. Louis, 179.

Doubles—Slaughter, St. Louis, 46; Mize, St. Louis, 38.

Triples—Herman, Chicago, 16; Goodman, Cincinnati, 14.

Home Runs—Ott, New York, 27; Camilli, Brooklyn, 26.

Stolen Bases—Handley, Pittsburgh, 18; Hack, Chicago, 15.

Pitching—Derringer, Cincinnati, 21-7; Wyatt, Brooklyn, 8-3.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting

(Three Leaders in Each League)

Player, Club	G	AB	H	Pct
Di Maggio, Yankees	107	413	97	167 .390
Foxx, Red Sox	135	487	131	167 .358
Mize, Cardinals	132	498	91	174 .349
Keltner, Indians	127	536	75	178 .330
Medwick, Cardinals	133	539	87	179 .338
Arnovich, Phillies	124	460	61	152 .330

Home Runs

American League		National League	
Foxx, Red Sox	35	Ott, Giants	27
Greenberg, Tigers	27	Camilli, Dodgers	26
Di Maggio, Yanks	27	Mize, Cardinals	25

Runs Batted In

American League		National League	
Williams, R. Sox	133	McCormick, Reds	111
Di Maggio, Yanks	120	Medwick, Cards	104
Foxx, Red Sox	105	Mize, Cardinals	95

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GLOUCESTER, MASS.

TIFFI

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

The Salzburg Festival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Salzburg, German Austria

From Bayreuth to Salzburg it is but a few hours' journey by train or automobile. But in time, when the summer festivals take place in each, it is a long, long way. We might almost speak of them as two mental antipodes here manifest in German musical life.

In Bayreuth it is the mighty world of the Wagnerian works which sets the tone. And the Festspielhaus is the temple in which after months of rehearsal these rites are celebrated.

In Salzburg, on the other hand, the limpidity and luminosity of Mozart reign. The whole city, dramatically pitched between the stormy Salzach and the Alps, is in itself a peerless playhouse, a natural theater of enchanting fluidity, where beautiful buildings of many periods witness the happy blending of two worlds, the south and north. A place made for the music of a Mozart, giving it a final touch of inspiration, when it begins even to sound improvised.

This charm of improvisation lay once again this summer on the Salzburg festival, but it crystallized in but two performances in that harmonious completion, possible only to most exact musical preparation, which may rightly be called festive: in the "Rosenkavalier," with which the festival was opened this year, in honor of Richard Strauss' seventy-fifth birthday, and in the "Don Giovanni." It is interesting to see why this was, and thus indirectly make a comparison with festivals previous to the Anschluss.

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The orchestral instrument remained unchanged—the Vienna Philharmonic, now as ever considered one of the most brilliant European orchestras. Also, the same prominent Italian singers from Milan and Rome had come again, Ezio Pinza, Mariano Stabile, Franca Somigli, and others equally well known. German singers of note were again there with Maria Reining, Maria Cebotari, Elisabeth Rethberg, Hilde Konetzni, Helge Roswänge, Fritz Kren, Herbert Alsen, and others.

But one personage was absent: Toscanini, and with him the fascination which always emanated from him here in Salzburg. Yet no one is irreplaceable, and already in the young Herbert von Karajan (born in Salzburg) has developed a conducting personality fitted to fall heir to Toscanini. In the meantime, however, Bayreuth has seized upon him. As a consequence we had his refusal to conduct "The Magic Flute" this time in Salzburg—evidence of the rivalry which grows stronger and stronger between Bayreuth and Salzburg. As a matter of fact, from this springs also the protest of Bayreuth against performances of Wagner in Salzburg, where Wagner will no longer appear on the program—a very sensible and praiseworthy division of artistic jurisdictions.

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Now there is certainly one individual who, like Toscanini, is able to make an artistic and personal impression on the public: his countryman Victor de Sabata. But he too has been carried off by Bayreuth, and so the climax of this summer's Bayreuth festival was the performance of "Tristan and Isolde" which he conducted. A fanatic in faithful rendering of this work and simultaneously a rapt musical temperament, he conducted this musical drama to breathtaking effect, irradiating its beauties with the fire of his own personality. A French singer was a marvelous assistant to the Italian in shaping this German work so sublimely, Germaine Lubin of the Paris Opéra. Her Isolde was, in beauty and melody of voice, as well as delivery, in dramatic intensity and musicality, the finest heard there for many years—and that is saying a great deal indeed.

Though dimmed by the creative concentration in Bayreuth, by the heights of this performance particularly—also by the new staging of "The Flying Dutchman," despite the grandiose, weirdly fantastic settings by Emil Preetorius—yet the Salzburg festival just brought to a close presents an interesting parallel. Here, too, the performances received their characteristic aspect, their dramatic impulse, through the leadership of the conductor, that is, through the music, the dominating performance being the particularly festive "Der Rosenkavalier," given by the ensemble of the Vienna Staatsoper and conductor Karl Böhm with enchanting delicacy and a precision which yet always remained elastic and full of Viennese charm.

And then Mozart's "Don Giovanni," that dramma giocoso, so uneasy in its peculiar mixture of tragedy and comedy, sentiment and satire, that "droll drama," which one is most apt to hear done only in a very "earnest" or heavy manner. It is an object lesson, the fact that in the case of Mozart, no matter how modern and exquisite the settings for the action, they remain quite superficial and ineffective unless they grow from the music and its subtly dramatic interpretation.

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This dominant function of the music was made clear in "Don Giovanni" by Clemens Krauss with utmost intensity and with plastic art, in such a way that the stimulating scenic effects and the colorfulness of the characters seemed to spring forth of themselves. In this the Vienna Philharmonic and a select group of soloists helped him ideally: Ezio Pinza as a commanding Giovanni, vocally one of the most brilliant interpreters of this role; Virgilio Lazzari, a rustic-bold Leporello; Hilde Konetzni, Elisabeth Rethberg and Maria Cebotari in the feminine roles, and Anton Dermota as Ottavio.

On two evenings, plays were given: in the Salzburg Stadttheater we had Molière's comedy, "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme," which gave delight more through the charming incidental music by Richard Strauss than through the play itself, and then Shakespeare's comedy, "Much Ado About Nothing," which Heinz Hilpert staged in the riding school of the Festspielhaus with ingenious and cultivated taste, working out a most merry effect.

Our report would be incomplete if we should omit mention of the radical interior alterations of the Festspielhaus. The stage has been shifted back to the other side and provided with the most modern lighting equipment, and at the same time the severe architecture of the house has been disguised. This now sparkles, extravagantly bathed in light, in festive white, red, and gold, but has thus, alas, lost its characteristic architectonic compulsion. The plan of building a new, larger Festspielhaus gives us a hint that the present building is not considered a satisfactory solution.

Vandamm Studio

Figures Prominent in the Impending Season of Music, Drama, and Dance

(1) Emanuel Feuermann, who will appear as soloist with major symphony orchestras; (2) Theresa Helburn, a director of the Theater Guild; (3) Nicolai Malko, of Leningrad, who will appear as midwinter guest conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra; (4) a scene from the ballet "Coppélia," in the repertory of the Ballet Russe, which opens an American tour on Oct. 10 at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York.

An Old Abbey Author Returns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

After a silence of several years, Daniel Corkery has returned to the dramatic form. Corkery has meanwhile been graduated from a mastership in a public school in his native city, Cork, to the chair of English at University College, Cork, and has achieved prominence as a littérateur with several works of fiction and critical comment. Corkery is also a painter of merit.

An early supporter of the Irish dramatic movement, Professor Corkery became active in a theater group, modeled on the Abbey, which was founded in Cork and flourished up to the time of the World War.

Corkery has now returned to the theater with a poetic prose play, in a prelude and three acts, called "Fohnam, the Sculptor." According to the program, the period of the play is "any time—anywhere" and the Abbey producer elected to compromise with costumes and settings suggestive of the twelfth century, English or Italian. The result at times is disconcerting, as the language occasionally becomes distinctly modern and the style of the dialogue equally so. Otherwise, the author has dressed his work in poetic prose which is a delight to hear.

Fohnam has fled from the city to live entirely for his art with only a man servant to attend him. He cares nothing for success and, when approached by the King to return and design a new city according to his own ideas, he refuses. A chance meeting with a singing girl attached to the Royal Court makes him change his mind. Three years pass. Fohnam has given himself up to a life of gaiety. Abandoning the singing girl, he urges the Queen to fly with him. She discovers in time that she really loves her husband. Meanwhile, little has been done toward the rebuilding of the city and, as a result of increased taxation for the work, the citizens, reduced to poverty, are secretly leaving for a neighboring kingdom. Fohnam's end is tragic.

Corkery's purpose is to show that the artist must remain free from distractions. He achieves that purpose, but in a vague way on account of the absence of development of his thesis. The various changes in Fohnam are shown too abruptly. Such treatment might be intended to stress the manner in which character may be warped if suddenly taken out of its natural groove. Even so, there should be some slight preparation for the changes of mood and interest, so that the spectator's mind may not be called upon to adjust itself too rapidly to the new circumstance.

The producer, Francis Dermody, seemed to be a little confused by the author's indeterminate period, and there were moments suggestive of indecision. In a large cast, Fred Johnson, as the sculptor, and F. J. McCormick, as the King, stood out. M. J. Dolan, as the King's chief counselor—a sort of cautious Polonius—was, as usual, excellent, while Gerard Healy, recently of the Gate forces, gave a fine performance in the part of the King's Herald. As the singing girl, Phyllis Ryan seemed to be not quite comfortable. Miss Ann Yeats' settings followed a note of simplicity. Her huge piece of quarried stone, in the prelude, was effectively realistic.

J. J. Hayes

Teamwork in Art

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

The Los Angeles Museum has opened its exhibition season with a display of work done in all departments of the Southern California Art Project of the Works Progress Administration, which, previous to recent legislation, was known as the Federal Art Project. It will remain on view through Oct. 8. It shows what the region's tax-supported artists have done in return for the Federal and State money which keeps them at work on a bit better than subsistence wages.

Even a year ago a reviewer would have been forced to qualify his enthusiasm for the project's major success with reservations about its obvious failures. Now, however, throughout eight galleries the project presents a convincing, at times a triumphant, vindication of its efforts.

Particularly is this exhibit a triumph for the local project's application of teamwork to its larger tasks.

At their inception the art projects, here as elsewhere, sought mainly to enable artists to go on working and eating. During two years a project artist was a person who painted pictures or made sculpture or prints with a modicum of ability. The doctrine of the untouchableness of the artistic ego, built up during those decades when an artist was one who sought personal expression otherwise than in commerce, was at first respected and only gradually questioned.

On the Southern California project, with the possible exception of a few charitably indulged hopefuls, artists who work at public expense on this relief project now do so under a system as productive as that which must have existed in the medieval guilds.

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Artists who show definite ability in creative design do the designing. Under their supervision, murals in various mediums are efficiently carried out by trained crews. When the supervisors submit a sketch for a mural to a school, library, hospital, or courthouse, that sketch is complete to the last detail, and they can say from carefully codified experience just how long it will take to carry out the final job.

For more than a year, each artist was required to keep a record of the technical steps he took on every job. In many meetings the artists exchanged technical information, thus educating one another. Those who showed themselves to be masters of processes were given charge of them. Whether in painted murals, in mosaic, in "opus sectile" done with east, colored marble aggregate, or in monumental sculpture, methods were as carefully noted, checked and followed as in some factory bent on efficient manufacture. A typical result is seen in two murals by the same designer. The first one took eight months to complete. The second, of larger area and equal quality, was completed in less than three weeks.

Such practical division of labor, in which, roughly speaking, each works according to his ability, has brought with it an important artistic discipline. One has only to see the beautiful full scale cartoons for the San Diego Civic Center murals, drawn by Arthur Ames and Miss Jean Goodwin, or the strong, economical drawings for military murals done by Paul Julian of Santa Barbara, to realize that "artistic" license is out. There is care and decision in every line and mass of these cartoons.

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Or one may turn to the designs for bas-reliefs drawn by Miss Dorr Bothwell—reliefs which, if carried out, will be cut not by herself but by trained stone cutters—to find this discipline again at work. Miss Bothwell's delightful design in color for a tile mosaic mural in East Whittier Elementary School bears out this point, as do the classic designs by Miss Helen Lundeberg for a wall at Inglewood's Centinella Park, celebrating in colored "opus sectile" the story of transportation.

Sculpture in the round remains a more individualistic pursuit. But here the discipline of materials has served to school esthetic extravagances. Donal Hord, whose superb "Pioneer Woman" fountain in San Diego's civic center is the project's outstanding work, set this disciplinary tone when he carved an immense figure from that intractable but beautiful stone, black diorite. "Pacific Maiden," an 18-inch head by Louis Zack, is also hewn, crushed and polished from a block of this stone, which has seldom been used by sculptors since the ancient Egyptians.

There is a room of water colors which holds its own for freshness and interest with any similar local non-project group. The Index of American Design has locally added many precise water-colored facsimiles of objects from Spanish California and later days, examples of which are shown. A room of prints shows high technical standards, particularly in lithography, which is in charge of a seasoned craftsman-printer. And easel painting, formerly a weak department, reaches a good standard.

A. M.

Economics of Malvern

By Harold Hobson

Malvern, Eng.

The financial result of the Malvern Festival this year will not be known for some time. An accurate balance cannot, in fact, be struck for many months. For the subsequent London runs of the new pieces staged at Malvern are an important factor in the final statement of profit and loss. But for Malvern itself the issue remains in no doubt. For the first time in the history of the festival this small Worcestershire town set on the slopes of the last hills that divide England from Wales has guaranteed the promoters of the scheme against loss to the extent of £1,000. That £1,000 may never have to be paid; but in any case the dividends on the investment have been enormous.

A significant indication of this is to be found in the volume of business transacted by the hotels and boarding houses of Malvern. At the beginning of the second week of the festival it was impossible to secure a night's lodging at any price anywhere in Malvern. The huge influx of visitors which this suggests is probably due entirely to the festival; for one of the two largest hotels in the town, which, during the run of the festival plays, is staffed by an army of waiters, is, I am told, looked after by a head waiter and a couple of maids at other times of the year.

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So far as the future of the festival is concerned, this is of great importance. Its sponsors annually undertake a tremendous financial burden. This year half a dozen new plays were presented at approximately London standards. The producer, Mr. H. K. Ayliff, is well known in the West End Players like Miss Yvonne Arnaud, Miss Irene Vanbrugh, and Mr. Ernest Thesiger command high salaries, and, moreover, when at Malvern, they have to be maintained in expensive hotels. The cost of producing the 1939 Malvern program—"In Good King Charles's Golden Days," "Big Ben," "The Professor from Peking," "Dead Heat," "Old Master," and "What Say They?"—cannot have been a great deal less than a similar program in London would have amounted to. On the basis of theatrical estimates provided by Mr. R. C. Sherriff, the author of "Journey's End," this would be in the neighborhood of £12,000.

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When it is remembered that the festival runs to only 36 performances in a theater seating less than a thousand people, the difficulty of avoiding heavy losses is apparent. In the seven or eight years in which he ran the festival, Sir Barry Jackson made a profit on one occasion only, when Rudolf Besier's "The Barretts of Wimpole Street" recorded a big London success.

Not all the plays presented have been notably successful. Mr. S. I. Hsiung has not, in "The Professor," repeated the great triumph of "Lady Precious Stream." That was a classical Chinese drama translated into English, and its ancient conventions and quaint lack of scenery invested it with unusual charm and humor. But "The Professor" is Mr. Hsiung's own original work. Contrary to general expectation, it is not a modern Chinese play, but a Western play about modern China. It pursues the fortunes of an opportunist Chinese politician, who eventually, after a welter of melodrama, turns out to be a high patriot.

Sir Robert Vansittart's "Dead Heat" is a somewhat perfunctory comedy in the Edwardian manner about politics in country houses and county society. Mr. Alexander Knox's "Old Master," as befits a play by an actor, is workmanlike and efficient, and "Big Ben," by Miss Evadne Price and Miss Ruby Miller, is an agreeable variation upon the same theme as Arnold Bennett's "Milestones," following the fortunes of a family of shipbuilders through several generations.

Hole Tone Scales

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

Oddly enough, a few weeks before reading Miss Schlesinger's "The Greek Aulos" one had turned up "Greek Music" in an old musical dictionary which contained an abbreviated version of the subject taken from Chappell's History of Music. This writer had approached Greek scales and the harmonia entirely from the standpoint of the stringed instrument. He emphasized the Greeks' tremendous debt to Egyptian music and pointed out that the "Nefer," a sort of long-necked guitar, is found in hieroglyphics at as early a date as the building of the second pyramid. The Egyptian lute, unlike the Greek lyre, had a neck against which the strings could be pressed. From the lute "the Greeks learnt to produce every note of a scale, as well as the relation between geometrical proportions and musical sounds." Incidentally, the octave system of music was known in Egypt at least a thousand years before Pythagoras took it back to Greece.

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Although this approach is historically older than and seemingly opposite to that of Miss Schlesinger, her claims are not necessarily wiped out. But the argument that an ancient stringed instrument "bears no record of the scale to which it was tuned," whereas the fingerholes of a pipe "bear an imperishable record of the scale for which it was made and which may be correctly read after centuries of silence," seems, musically, scarcely conclusive, as it does not dispose of the scale possibilities of the stringed instrument.

Whether when weighed in the scales Miss Schlesinger's survey of the Greek harmonia is found wanting, is a question that the musician will gladly relegate to those argumentative people, the specialists. Apart from a deeply interesting new approach to an old and difficult question, he will be grateful to the author for opening many fascinating and curious by-lanes into the ancient musical past. He may want, for example, to read among others Nicomachus, Plato, and Plutarch for what they have to say about the supposed connection between music, the planets and the seasons—originating probably in Chaldea—on which the Greeks based their notion of the Harmony of the Spheres. These beliefs are closely related to the ethos, or mood, of the Greek modal scales. To such associations striking parallels are found in Arabian musical modes and Indian ragas. An exploration of Arabian musical theory and practice, by the way, might throw unsuspected light on the Greek art from which they were so largely borrowed. There is still much in Arabic which has not been preserved in extant Greek works.

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Many of Miss Schlesinger's readers, again, will be surprised to learn the extent to which Pythagoras, Plato, and Aristotle made use of the art of music. To them the relation between music and mathematics was of fundamental significance. Moral values even were attached to the modes, about which there was nothing they did not know technically. Embodied in Plato's "Timaeus," we learn, is a ditonal scale, due to a cycle of seven perfect fifths, in which arithmetical progression has no part. The scale of Aristotle, on the other hand, "depends for its sequence on arithmetic progression, brought into operation and differentiated in accordance with a number and equal measure." Is it altogether fantastic to say that the two scales typify the two thinkers?

But when finally one closed Miss Schlesinger's massive book one was faced by the fact that one had come out by that same door wherein one went. Greek music, as apart from its theory and instruments, is still a complete mystery, a mystery that every curious musician would be glad to part with.

(This is the second of two articles. The first appeared on Sept. 9.)

Music Season In Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Melbourne, Vic.

A record of varying fortunes, the winter concert season in Australia has brought success to a few artists and disappointment to several.

Apart from the brilliant quality of the Marjorie Lawrence voice a strong sentimental attachment to "the local girl who came home famous" brought immense audiences to the Melbourne Town Hall during the soprano's Victorian season. In Sydney, where no such sentiment prevailed, her concerts were so poorly attended that the fourth performance had to be cancelled. By the efforts of a social committee a successful concert was arranged for Miss Lawrence at the Sydney Town Hall.

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As an aftermath of the disastrous Victorian bush fires in the summer months money has been "tight" in Melbourne this winter for purposes of entertainment. Neither the Lotte Lehman season nor the concerts of Richard Crooks attracted the public support expected. It must be allowed, however, that, even in favorable circumstances, an Australian return season within the space of three years is a financial risk. This is especially true when, as in the case of Mme. Lehman, the programs are sponsored by the broadcasting authorities and are consequently relayed from the concert halls to all national stations.

Orchestral concerts arranged on a subscription basis were unaffected by the low financial barometer. Both in Sydney and in Melbourne the performances conducted by Prof. Georg Szell attracted crowded houses and evoked enthusiasm. The appearances as soloist of Artur Schnabel caused immense interest.

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In the Sydney String Quartet, New South Wales possesses an ensemble of promise and achievement. The four young players collaborated with Schnabel in a program of classical chamber music, and although necessarily overshadowed by the authority and reputation of the pianist, gained praise for their precision, clarity, and good rhythm.

The infant school of Australian composition is in need of encouragement. Assistance to young composers is a useful sideline in broadcasting activities, but too much creative music is left to perish unheard. Competition sponsored by the Musical Association of New South Wales, in connection with the State Sesquicentenary celebrations, produced, as prize-winning work, an effective sonata-ballade for piano by Roy Agnew, many of whose compositions have been published in England and America. Both in mood and in the "far flung" style of keyboard writing this sonata-ballade recalls the large-scale works of Edward MacDowell. Its pianistic difficulty is slight, however, in comparison, and an efficient executant can concentrate upon problems of interpretation after brief acquaintance. A good color sense is essential if the dynamic scheme is to be adequately realized.

Biddy Allen

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's 11:50 Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	900,000
Previous day's sales	1,594,700
1939 volume to date	181,720,816
1938 volume to date	187,325,143

Leading Market Issues Off 1 To 4 or More Points

NEW YORK, Sept. 16 (AP)—Stock market traders today cashed further profits on the recent war boom and leading issues fell 1 to more than 4 points.

Offerings were moderate at the start, but subsequently became sufficiently pressing to put the ticker tape behind 2 minutes. There was a slow-down in the final hour and mild recoveries appeared here and there.

Steels, aircrafts and coppers bore the brunt of the selling assault. Utilities, on the whole, attracted a little buying and managed to edge forward fractions. Rails held to a fairly narrow range.

Wall Street apparently saw some bearish implications in the Moscow-Tokyo peace pact in the Far East and talk in Berlin of possible nearby peace efforts of Mussolini helped inspire speculative foces to lighten commitments in the fast climbers of the past two weeks.

Principal losers included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, Douglas Aircraft, Anaconda, American Smelting, Westinghouse, du Pont, Union Carbide, U. S. Rubber, Montgomery Ward, Western Union, and Standard Oil of N. J.

Higher were American Telephone, North American and Public Service of N. J.

Bond Trends Mixed

Some rails and industrials slipped today in the bond market, with declines running from fractions to 2 points or more. However, the trend was mixed toward the close.

U. S. Government obligations were generally firm, and the market quiet. Gains ran up to 12-32 of a point. There were a few declines running to 6-32 on small transactions.

The foreign dollar list continued quietand irfegular. Canada 4s, still quiet and irregular. Canada 4s, still French stamped 7½s were up about ½. Milan 6½s were down about a point.

In the general list, Alleghany stamped 5s of '50 lost nearly 3 points. The 5s of '49, however, were up nearly ½. The moves followed news of the collateral value behind the issues.

Bethlehem Steel 3½s were off about 2 points, slipping with the stock.

Losers of a point or more included: Chesapeake & Ohio 3½s; Great Northern 4s of '46, Series "G"; Illinois Central 4¾4s; M-K-T 5s of '62, and Youngstown Sheet and Tube 4s.

Columbia Gas & Electric 5s of '61 were up more than a point. Fractional gains were made by: Firestone Tire 3½s; Montana Power 3¾s; Southern Railway 4s and U. S. Steel 3¼s.

$129,921,831 Gold Imported in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—Gold imports leaped up to a total of $129,-921,831 in the first week of the European war.

The Commerce Department said that this figure, which was the highest in several weeks and was due largely to the rush of foreigners to get their wealth into safekeeping, was $23,000,000 above that of the preceding week.

Shipments included $116,885,226 from England alone. Since then both England and France have clapped rigid control over both gold and currency transactions on their financial centers. Other gold reaching here in the week ended Sept. 8 came from Canada, $5,877,-198; and Australia, $5,473,737.

Silver imports were about at the usual amount, totaling $1,076,042, including $323,513 from Canada and $569,449 from Mexico.

Exports included $2,671 of gold and $295,457 of silver.

Department Store Sales Gain 4 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board estimated that department store sales in the week ended September 9 were 4 per cent higher than in the corresponding week last year.

In the week ended September 2, sales were 3 per cent above a year ago, but for the four weeks ended September 9, the average gain over last year was 4 per cent.

Comparisons with a year ago for the week ended September 9, by Federal Reserve districts were: increases, Philadelphia 4, Cleveland 4, Atlanta 11, Chicago 11, Minneapolis 6, St. Louis 17, and San Francisco 8 per cent; decreases, Boston 2, New York 1, Richmond 2, Kansas City 4, and Dallas 4 per cent.

Brokers' Loans Decline $69,00,000 During Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $430,000,000. The week ended Sept. 13, and the total represented a decrease of $69,000,000 when compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $585,000,000.

Steel Scrap at New High

NEW YORK Sept. 16 (AP)—Dow, Jones & Co. said today in a dispatch from Pittsburgh that steel scrap had advanced another $1 a ton for number one heavy melting metal, carrying the quotation to $19.50 to $20 a ton. The latest rise makes a total markup of $3 a ton this week in the Pittsburgh district. Railroad scrap has been boosted $1 a ton, the dispatch said, to $21 a ton.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	11:50	Net Ch'ge
68¼	53	Abbott L.(1.80a)	5	68¼	68¼	68¼	Sep15
50¾	31½	Acme Steel (2)	3	50¾	50	50¾	Sep15
11½	6½	Adams Ex(.10g)	8	10½	10½	10½	— ½
22	19	Adam-Mill(¾g)	2	23	23	23	
27½	15⅞	Addressog (1.40)	2	18	18	18	— ¼
67⅝	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	8	64½	64	64	−1¾
1¼	⅝	Air-Way El Ap	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Sep15
10	6½	AlaskaJun (.85g)	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
1¾	⅝	Alleghany Corp	21	1¾	1½	1½	— ⅛
12⅜	4½	Alleg pf xw	1	12⅜	12½	12½	+ ⅛
14⅞	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	28	14½	13¼	13¾	— ⅛
13⅜	4½	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
19	8	Alleg pr pf	8	16⅞	16	16¾	Sep15
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	16	25	24¼	25	— ½
11½	6¾	Allen Ind (¾g)	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
200½	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	4	194	194	194	−3
14⅞	10	Allied Kid (⅛)	3	13⅞	13¼	13⅞	Sep15
15¼	9½	Allied Mills(¾g)	3	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	20	9½	9⅜	9½	
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	1	62	62	62	+ ¾
48¾	28	Allis-Ch M (¾g)	8	45	44	44	−1¼
19½	12⅜	Alpha Cem (¾g)	2	15⅞	15¾	15¾	— ¼
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
21	12	Amal Leath pf	12	17½	17⅜	17½	Sep15
74½	50	Amerada Cp (2)	4	71	69½	69½	−1½
24½	16	Am Ag Ch (1g)	2	23	22½	23	+ ⅛
36¼	16¾	Am Airlines	7	31½	31⅛	31⅜	— ⅛
17¾	9¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	10	14⅝	14⅛	14⅜	— ⅜
8	3½	Am Bosch	5	6	5⅝	6	Sep15
54½	31¾	Am Br Sh (¾g)	8	49	48	48	−1
116½	83¼	Am Can (4)	6	110½	110	110½	−1
179	159	Am Can pf (7)	2	154	154	154	Sep15
35	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	18	33	31¾	32¼	−1⅜
55	30¼	Am Car pf	1	50	50	50	−1
24½	13½	Am Ch&C (.55g)	10	23½	23	23	−1
115⅛	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	110	110	110	Sep12
132	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	3	111	111	111	Sep15
8¾	5	Am Colortype	4	6½	6	6	— ⅛
11⅞	5½	Am Com Alco	6	10	8½	9	−1⅜
18¼	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	5	14¾	14¾	14¾	
5⅜	2¾	Am Encaus Til	7	3½	3½	3¼	— ⅛
6	4¾	Am European	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	2	Am & For Pow	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
19⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	7	17¾	17	17¼	— ½
24¾	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	7	22¼	22	22¾	
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	7	8½	8¼	8¼	+ ¼
33	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	11	28¾	27¾	27⅞	−1½
8	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	34	7¼	7	7	— ⅜
43½	25⅝	Am H&L pf (3)	2	40¼	40⅛	40⅛	— ⅜
55	41¾	Am Hom P (2.40)	4	49½	49	49	— ½
3½	1⅜	Am Ice	4	2½	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
25	14½	Am Ice pf	1	20	20	20	Sep14
9	3¾	Am Internation'l	4	7⅞	7½	7⅝	— ⅜
30⅜	13	Am Locomotive	14	24	23	23¼	— ½
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	3	70	70	70	+1¾
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	19	14⅜	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
4¾	2⅛	Am M&Metal	2	4¼	4	4	Sep15
40⅛	25¼	Am Metal (½g)	14	26⅝	25½	26	+ ⅛
124½	117½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	A'g17
7	3⅜	Am Power & Lt	52	5⅝	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
50⅛	32	A P&L 6 pf(3k)	7	44½	43¾	44½	+1⅛
45	28	A P&LSpf(2½k)	7	38⅜	37½	38	+ ⅜
18⅜	8½	Am Rad & St S	59	11⅜	11	11⅛	— ¼
22¾	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	29	21½	20¼	20¾	— ¾
80	50	Am RM pf(1¾k)	1	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	— ⅜
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	2	12½	12¼	12½	+ ¼
20	9	Am Seat (½e)	3	12	12	12	— ⅛
63	35½	Am Sm&R(1½g)	39	58	56	56¾	−1⅞
140¼	127½	Am S & R pf (7)	2	135	134	134	Sep15
69	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	1	63	63	63	Sep15
41	20½	AmSteel Fdrs	21	36	34⅜	35	— ⅞
14½	8¼	Am Stores (¾g)	4	12½	12	12	Sep15
14¾	9	Am Stove (.55g)	3	14	14	14	Sep14
34½	15¼	Am Sug Ref	1	27½	27½	27½	— ½
98	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	95½	55½	55½	Sep15
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	3	16½	16⅛	16⅛	Sep12
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	13	163	162½	162¾	+ ¾
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	5	79½	79	79	— ⅞
89¾	75½	Am Tob B (5)	1	79½	79½	79½	— ⅜
153¼	137	Am Tob pf 6)	3	138	137½	138	Sep14
8⅜	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	7	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
14⅜	8⅛	Am Water Wks	220	13⅜	12¼	13⅜	+ ¾
96	78	Am W W pf (6)	1	93¼	93¼	93¼	Sep14
14⅜	3⅝	Am Woolen	56	14¾	13⅛	13¾	— ⅞
62⅞	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	33	64¾	60½	62	— ⅞
12	4	Am Zinc L & S	44	9⅜	8⅝	9	— ⅛
48	20¾	Anaconda (¾g)	140	34⅜	33	33⅜	−1⅝
54⅞	35	Anaconda W&C	1	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	+ ⅜
27⅝	13½	Anchor H (.30g)	1	23	23	23	— ½
21	8¾	Andes Cop (¼g)	6	16	16	16	Sep15
3½	1½	A P W Paper	12	3¼	3¼	3¼	Sep15
37	21	Arch-D-M (¾g)	1	35	35	35	−1
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	1	102	101¾	102	Sep15
8¾	3⅝	Armour Ill	47	6⅞	6½	6¾	— ⅛
60	33¾	Armour Ill p pf	2	48½	47½	47½	−2
65	50	Armour Ill pf	8	65	65	65	Sep15
58	31¾	Arm Cork (¾g)	5	56¾	56¾	56¾	+ ⅛
13	7½	Arnold C (⅝g)	1	10	10	10	— ⅛
10⅜	5⅜	ArtloomCorp	9	9⅜	9	9⅛	Sep15
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	6	8½	8½	8½	— ¼
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	74	74	74	Sep14
60	41	Assd D G 2 pf	1	58½	58½	58½	A'g 9
38	30	Associates In (2)	1	33½	33½	33½	Sep15
42⅞	21	Atch T & S F	24	30⅜	28⅞	29½	−1
71	50	AT&SF pf(3½g)	2	60	59⅜	60	
30½	15	Atl Coast Line	15	22¼	21	21½	— ½
26¾	5¾	Atl G&W Indies	6	21½	20½	21	−1⅛
26	9½	Atl G&W In pf	4	21½	20¼	20¼	Sep15
24⅜	18⅛	Atl Refining (1)	18	23½	23	23½	+ ¼
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	2	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	Sep13
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (¼g)	3	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ¼
48⅜	43⅜	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	44½	44½	44½	Sep13
71	50	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	66	66	66	−1
8	4¼	Atlas Tack	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Sep15
5⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	1	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
8⅞	3⅛	Aviation Corp	76	6⅜	6	6⅛	— ⅛
19¼	9⅛	Bald Loco ct	53	17⅞	17⅛	17½	— ⅜
8¾	3⅞	Balt & Ohio	64	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
10⅜	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	14	9	8⅝	9	
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2)	1	25	25	25	Sep15
21½	10¼	Barber Asphalt	6	14⅞	14¼	14¼	— ¾
13	6	Barker Bros	3	9½	9⅛	9½	Sep14
19½	11⅛	Bansdall Oil (1)	21	16⅜	16⅛	16½	
25½	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	6	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	4	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	+ ⅜
105¼	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	Sep14
128½	104⅞	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	Sep13
9½	7¼	Belding He .70)	2	9	8¾	8¾	Sep14
73½	70	BelgNRpf(3.30e)	2	72½	72½	72½	A'g 23
31⅜	16⅜	Bendix Av (½g)	48	30⅝	29⅜	30	— ¾
21½	17⅜	Ben Ind L(1.35g)	9	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
55⅜	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	Sep14
57½	32	Best & Co(1.60a)	3	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	— ⅛
100	50.4	Beth Steel (½g)	196	91⅞	88⅝	90½	−2¼
18½	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	4	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
119¼	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	3	119½	118	119¼	Sep15
27⅜	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
23¼	14	Black & Deck(1)	4	23	23	23	— ¼
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	12	15	14½	14½	— ⅛
34¾	16¾	Boeing Airplane	20	26¾	26¼	26¾	— ¾
28½	16	Bohn A&B(¾g)	5	26	25	25	−2
22	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	1	17	17	17	— ½
22	16½	Borden Co(.90g)	24	21⅞	21¼	21⅞	+ ⅛
32	18¾	Borg-War (¾g)	7	26⅜	25½	25½	−1
4¼	1½	Boston & Maine	2	3¾	3½	3½	— ⅛
30¼	19½	Bower Roll B(2)	5	29½	29⅜	29⅜	Sep10
7¾	5½	Brew Cp A(.60g)	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	
15⅞	7¾	Bridgeport Br	20	14½	14	14¼	— ⅜
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg 1g)	12	23⅜	23⅛	23¼	— ⅜
41	31	Briggs & Stra(3)	1	38½	38½	38½	Sep14
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	4	45½	45¼	45¼	+ ¼
2	1½	Bkly & Q Tr	1	1½	1½	1½	Sep15
13⅝	5½	Bkly & Q Tr pf	1	11	10⅞	11	
14½	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	9	11⅝	11¼	11½	— ½
48½	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	5	42	41¼	41¾	— ¼
30½	13⅜	Bkly Un G (¼g)	32	26½	24¾	25¾	+ ¼
41	31½	Brown Sh (1½g)	1	41	41	41	Sep14
19⅜	9⅝	Bruns-Bal(1¼g)	10	17¼	16½	16½	— ¾
13½	7	Bucyrus-Erie	10	9½	9¼	9⅜	— ¼
8	4	Budd Mfg	18	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	— ¼
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
30	15½	Bullard Co	8	25½	25	25¼	Sep15
34¼	21½	Bulova Watc (2)	1	27	27	27	— ½
19¾	11½	Burling Mills (1)	4	19	18¾	18¾	— ⅜
18¾	11	Burr Add (.30g)	13	13⅞	13⅛	13¼	— ¼
7¾	1	Bush Terminal	14	5⅞	5½	5½	— ¼
9½	5¾	Butler Br (.15g)	3	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	2	20½	20½	20½	— ½
6¼	2½	ButteCop&Zinc	6	5⅝	5½	5½	+ ¼
13⅜	7	Byers (AM) Co	6	12½	11⅜	11⅜	— ¾
17⅞	11¼	Byron Jack (1)	1	16	16	16	+ ¼
30	13¼	Calif Packing	2	27½	27	27	— ⅝
53	48½	Calif p pf (2½)	1	51	51	51	Sep14
3¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	32	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
10⅝	4⅞	Calumet & Hec	5	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
17⅜	9½	Campbell Wyant	4	14¼	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅝
20⅜	12	Can Dry (½g)	9	15¼	15⅛	15¼	+ ¼
6¼	3⅛	Canad Pacific	18	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
41½	29½	Can Mills (1¼g)	9	40⅝	40	40¼	Sep15
8	4½	Capital Ad A	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	Sep15
33	13⅞	Carpent S (.70g)	4	28	28	28	−1
4	2⅝	Car & Gen (⅛g)	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	
94½	63½	Case (J I) Co (6e)	1	84	84	84	−1
63¼	36½	Caterpil Trac(2)	14	59¼	57⅜	57⅜	−1⅛
107½	100½	Caterpil T pf (5)	1	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	Sep15
29½	12¼	Celanese Corp	60	27¼	25⅝	26½	— ¾
19½	7⅞	Celotex Corp	8	10⅜	10⅜	10½	— ⅛
30¾	19½	Cent Aguir (1½)	2	28⅞	28⅞	28⅝	+ ⅜
3¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	2	4½	4½	4½	
12	5⅜	Cent RR NJ	4	10½	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
14¾	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	2	13⅜	13¼	13¼	−1⅛
9½	3½	Century R M	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas(3g)	6	42	41	41	−1
13	5⅛	Cert-teed Prod	10	7½	7¼	7¼	
22½	18	Chain Belt (.60g)	3	21	21	21	Sep15
30	17	Champ Pap & F	3	26	26	26	−1
11	6⅝	Checker Cab	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
42½	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	28	40⅞	40¼	40¼	— ⅝
95½	86	Ches & O pf (4)	1	93½	93½	93½	A'g 24
25½	17¼	Ches Corp(1.20g)	5	24¼	24¼	24¼	
3⅝	1⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	1	3½	3½	3½	Sep15
1	⅜	Chi & N West	20	⅞	⅞	⅞	
3½	1¼	Chi & N West pf	7	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
3⅞	1¼	Chi Great W pf	1	2½	2½	2½	— ¼
13½	9½	Chi MailOr(¾g)	1	12	12	12	Sep14
⅝	¼	Chi M St P&P	24	⅝	½	⅝	Sep15
1½	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	8	1⅜	1½	1½	— ⅛
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	6	17⅝	17¼	17¾	— ⅛
39½	30⅝	Chi P T cv pf (3)	5	39½	39¼	39½	Sep15
48¼	44	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	48	48	48	Sep14
⅞	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
1⅝	½	C R I & P 6%pf	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
1⅞	½	C R I & P 7%pf	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Sep14
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	Sep12
15¼	10	Chick Cot Oil	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ¼
13⅝	5	Childs Co	10	7⅛	6⅞	7	— ⅛
92¼	53⅝	Chrysler (4g)	56	88	85⅞	86⅛	−1⅜
14⅞	9	City I & F (.90g)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
4¼	2¼	City Stores	9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Sep15
27¾	15	Clark Eq (⅝g)	6	26⅛	25	25	−2
32⅜	20¼	Clev Graph B(1)	16	31	31	31	+ ⅛
60⅜	34⅝	ClimaxMol(1.20)	24	49¼	48	48⅛	— ¾
35⅛	21¾	Cluett Pea (¾g)	8	30½	30	30	−1
133	108	Coca-Cola (2g)	2	110⅜	110¼	110¼	−1
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58⅝	58⅝	58⅜	−2⅛
17¼	11⅜	Colgate-P (⅝)	5	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	Sep15
38⅛	20¼	Collins & A(¾g)	8	30½	29⅝	30	−1⅛
24½	11⅜	Col Fuel & Iron	6	23¼	23	23	— ¾
24⅞	14	Col Br A (1.05g)	3	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
24¾	14	Col Br B (1.05g)	4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	331	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
91	74½	Col G&EptA(.6)	2	81	80	80	Sep15
15⅝	6⅝	C Pic vtc(2½%f)	3	7½	7½	7½	
30½	18	Col Pic pf (2¾)	1	19½	19½	19½	Sep15
94	73	Col Carb (4)	5	91	89	89	Sep14
57	38⅜	Comi Credit(4)	6	44⅛	43⅜	43¼	— ¾
109⅜	100	Comi Cr pf (4¼)	3	101	101	101	Sep13
60	42	Com'l Inv Tr (4)	9	47¼	46½	47	−1
110½	104⅞	Con Tev pf(4¼)	1	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	Sep12
16	8⅜	Coml Solvents	54	14⅝	13⅝	14¼	— ⅜
2⅛	1⅛	Com'th & South	43	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	+ ⅛
72½	45⅞	Com & Sou pf(3)	9	64½	63	64½	+1½
31⅜	25⅝	Com Ed (1.20g)	24	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞	+ ⅛
15	8	Conde Nast	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
30⅜	19	Con-Nairn (¾g)	6	22½	22	22	— ⅜
7	5	Congress Cigar	1	5	5	5	Sep13
25⅞	15½	Consol Aircraft	8	24⅜	23½	23¾	−1
8⅞	5⅜	Consol Cig (¾g)	3	7½	7½	7½	Sep14
11	4⅜	Cons Cop (.15g)	39	9⅜	9	9¼	— ⅛
35	27	Cons Edison(2)	119	31¼	30⅝	31⅛	+ ⅛
108⅛	101¾	Cons Edis pf (5)	1	103¼	103¼	103¼	+ ¼
2½	1	Con Film Ind	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	Sep14
12⅛	7¾	Consol F pf(¾k)	1	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
7¼	4⅜	Cons Laundries	4	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
9⅞	6½	Consol Oil (.80)	41	9¼	8⅞	9	
5⅝	1	Cons RR Cuba pf	2	4	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
9	1¾	Consol'n Coal	9	6½	6	6	— ⅜
34	8¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	30	30	30	Sep14
101	83	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	90	90	90	+1
16½	9⅛	Container Corp	5	14⅜	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
22⅛	11⅜	Cont Bak A	6	14	13⅝	14	Sep15
2	1¼	Cont Bak B	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
100	87½	Cont Bak pf (6k)	3	89½	87½	89½	Sep15
51	32½	Cont Can (1½g)	19	48¼	47½	48⅛	— ¼
116	106	Cont Can pf(4½)	1	107½	107½	107½	−1
10⅜	5	Cont Diam Fiber	3	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
37⅞	29⅛	Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	37⅝	37½	37⅝	Sep15
4	1⅜	Cont Motors	26	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
31½	19⅞	Cont O Del (¾g)	13	28¼	27½	28½	— ¾
32⅛	16⅛	Cont Steel (¾g)	11	30¼	28½	29½	−1¼
67½	54⅞	Corn Prods (3)	4	61¾	61	61	−1
177	156½	Corn Prods pf(7)	1	156½	156½	156½	Sep15
47⅜	3	Coty Inc	1	3⅝	3½	3½	
2½	⅝	Coty Internat	8	1¼	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
38	16	Crane Co	16	26⅜	25⅞	26⅛	— ⅜
110	93	Crane cv pf (5)	2	99	99	99	Sep14
32½	26⅜	Cream of Wh (2)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	Sep15
13	6⅞	Crosley Corp	1	8½	8½	8½	Sep15
41½	20¼	Crown Cork & S	3	27	26⅞	26

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	11:50
47	3¼s '41	105.14	105.14	105.14
1	3¼s '45-43	107.2	107.2	107.3
8	3¼s '47-45	104.28	104.28	104.28
2	2½s '45	104.10	104.10	104.10
2	3¼s '56-46	110.24	110.24	110.24
1	4¼s '52-47	116.2	116.2	116.2
1	2¾s '51-48	103.12	103.12	103.13
1	3½s '52-49	107.5	107.5	107.5
5	3s '55-51	105.12	105.12	105.12
5	2½s '60-55	102.24	102.24	102.24
5	2¾s '59-56	101.17	101.17	101.17
10	2¾s '63-58	101.17	101.17	101.17
5	2¾s '65-60	101.13	101.13	101.13

Federal Farm Mortgage

14	3¼s '64-44	104.20	104.20	104.20

Home Owners' Loan

8	3s '52-44	103.31	103.31	103.31

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	11:50
5	Adams Exp 4s '48	103	103⅝	103⅝
15	Alleghany cv 5s '44	78¾	78	78
39	Alleghany cv 5s '49	68⅝	67	68
45	Alleghany 5s '50 st	42	38⅜	39
5	Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	110⅜	110⅛	1110⅝
7	Am & For Pwr 5s 2030	57⅝	57¼	57¼
10	AmIGChem 5½s '49	100¾	100¾	100¾
1	Am Int 5½s '49	103	103	103
5	Am T&T 5½s '43	109	108⅝	108⅝
6	Am T&T 3½s '66	100½	100½	100½
21	Am T&T 3¼s '61	100¾	100½	100¾
2	Ann Corp 4½s '50	106½	106½	106½
5	Ang C Nitra deb '67	34½	34¼	34¼
3	Arm Del 4s '55	95⅞	95¾	95⅞
9	AT&SF 4s '95	103¼	103	103
1	A C Line 5s '45	76	76	76
1	Atl &2Dan 2d 4s '48	33½	33½	33½
2	Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	72	72	72
11	Atl Refin 3s '53	99¾	99¼	99½
4	B&O rfg 6s '95	31¼	31¼	31¼
3	B&O rfg 6s '95 ct	30¾	30¾	30¾
2	B&O 1st 5s '48	69	69	69
29	B&O rfg 5s '95	29½	29¼	29⅛
5	B&O rfg 5s '95 ct	29¼	29	29¼
7	B&O 5s '96 F	29½	29	29
11	B&O 5s '96F ct	29¼	29	29
5	B&O 5s 2000D	29¼	29	29
3	B&O 5s 2000D ct	29½	29¼	29¼
37	B&O c 4½s '60	17½	16⅝	16¾
25	B¾O cv 4½s '60 ct	17¼	16⅝	16¾
11	B¾O 1st 4s '48	65½	65	65
6	B&OPLE&WV 4s '41ct	59	59	59
5	B&O SW 5s '50	48¾	48¾	48¾
1	B&O SW 5s '50 ct	46¾	46¾	46¾
1	Bang & Aroo cn 4s '51	87½	87½	87½
5	Buf R&P 4½s'57 ct	39	39	39
15	Can Nat 5s'69 Jly	98	97	97
2	Cal Ore Pow 4s'66	97½	97½	97½
21	Can Nat 5s'60 Oct	99	98	98
8	Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	95	94	94
13	Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	94	93½	93½
1	Can Nat 4½s'46	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
8	Can Nat 5s'54	100¼	100	100
1	Can Pac 5s'54	78	77	77
1	Can Pac 5s'60	54	54	54
25	Can R R N J 5s'87	17	17	17
2	C&O 3¼s'96 D	92½	92½	92½
10	C&O rfg 3½s'63	101¾	101¾	101¾
16	Chi & Alton 3s'49	10⅝	10¼	10¼
10	CB&Q gen 4s'58	92	92	92
1	Chi & R Isl 5s'51 ct	17	17	17
21	Chi Gt West 4s'59	21½	21½	21½
35	CMSP&Pac 5s '75	8¾	8½	8½
1	CM&SP 4½s '89 C	28	28	28
2	CMSP 4½s '89 E	28	28	28
14	Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	4¾	4¼	4¼
19	Chi&NW 4½s 2037	9	8¾	8¾
5	hi&NW 4½s 2037 C	9	9	9
1	Chi & W Ms 4s '87	14½	14½	14½
1	CR I&P 4½s 1952 A ct	6¾	6¾	6¾
1	CRI&P cv 4½s '60	3½	3½	3½
15	CRI&P 4s '88	15	15	15
3	CRI&P rfg 4s '34	8	8	8
8	CTH&SE inc 5s '60	56½	56½	56½
1	ClevSWInd 4½s '62	93	93	93
14	CC&StL 4½s '77	58½	58½	58½
1	ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	88	88	88
1	Clev Un Term 5s '73	78½	78½	78½
10	Col&So 4½s '80	36¾	35½	35½
10	Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap	100	100	100
1	Colmbia G 5s 1961	99¾	99¾	99¾
4	ColRyPw& 4s '65	107	107	107
1	Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
82	Comwlth Ed cv3½s'58	114	113⅜	113⅝
5	Conn Riv Pw 3¾s'61	104¼	104¼	104¼
10	Con Edis 3¼s '46	103⅛	103¼	103¼
16	Con Edis 3½s '48	103	103⅛	103¼
5	Con Edis 3¼s '58	101½	101½	101½
10	Con Edis 3½s '56	101⅝	101½	101½
33	Con Oil cv 3½s '51	104	103¾	104
6	Cons Coal 5s '60	64½	64	64
5	Con Pow 3¾s '65	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1	Con Pow 3½s '65	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1	Container Cor 6s '46	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
2	Cont Oil 2¾s '48	112⅜	112½	112½
10	Cuba R Ry 5½s '42	35⅜	35¼	35½
2	Cuba RR 7½s '46	46½	46½	46½
3	Dayton P&L 3½s '60	105	105	105
11	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	67	67	67
2	Del Ed 4s '65	109⅛	109½	109½
2	Den Chem 3½s '51	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
2	Dul M&I 3½s '62	103	103	103
4	Duquesne Li 3½s '68	105½	105½	105½
3	Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	108	108	108
51	Erie rfg 5s '75	16	15⅝	15⅝
55	Erie rfg 5s '75	16¼	15½	15½
12	Erie 1st 4s '96	45¾	45¼	45¾
1	Erie gen lien 4s '96	22½	22½	22½
12	Erie Gene 6s '57	45	45	45
5	Fairbanks M 4s '56	103	103	103
2	Firest T&R 3½s '48	102¾	102¾	102¾
1	Francis Sug 6s '56	50½	50½	50½
5	Gen Mot Ac 3¼s '51	103¾	103½	103⅝
3	Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49	68⅞	68¼	68¼
5	Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	99	99	99
1	Gt Nor 4¼s'76D	83½	83½	83½
3	Gt Nor 4½s'77E	83¼	83¼	83¼
25	Gt Nor 4s '46G	106⅝	105¾	106⅛
1	t Nor 4s '46 H	92¾	92¾	92¾
2	Gt Nor 3¾s'67	77½	77½	77½
20	Gulf St Util 3½s'69	100¼	100	100¼
1	Hocking V 4½s'99	116	116	116
6	Hoe&Co 1st mtg '44	72	71½	72
3	Hdson Coal 5s'62A	41½	41½	41½
3	Hud&Man rfg 5s'57	48½	48	48
9	Hud&Man Inc 5s'57	15	15	15
31	Ill Cen 4¾s'66	50	49	49¼
4	IC&CSL&NO 5s'63A	53⅝	53½	53½
1	Ill Steel 4½s '40	101¾	101⅝	101⅝
3	Indus Rayon 4½s'48	96	96	96
1	Interb R Tr 7s'32	61½	61½	61½
1	Interb R Tr 7s'32 ct	60	60	60
12	Interb R Tr 6s'32	30½	30	30
57	Interb RTr rfg 5s'66	64¾	64	64½
2	Interb RTr rfg 5s'66ct	63	63	63
11	Interlake Iron cv 4s'47	95½	95½	95½
1	Int Hydro El cv 6s'44	74½	73¾	73⅝
1	Int Mer Mar 6s'41	74¼	73½	73⅝
1	Int Paper 6s'55	90½	90½	90½
1	Int T&T 4½s'52	50	50	50
9	Int T&T 5s'55	32¾	32½	32½
1	KCP&SMem 4s'36	32½	32½	32½
11	KCP&SM 4s'36 ct	31⅝	31⅜	31⅜
9	K C Term 4s '60	105¼	104⅞	104⅞
1	Kans G&E 4½s '80	103⅝	103⅛	103⅛
1	Kings Co Elec 4s '49	79	79	79
1	Koppers Co 5s '51	99½	99¼	99½
1	Lautaro Nit inc 7s	33	33	33
2	Loews 3½s '46	95¾	95¾	95¾
10	Lou Gas&El 3½s '66	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝
2	Maine Cent 4s 60	49½	49	49½
5	Manati Sug 4s '57	41	41	41
111	Manhat Ry 4s '90	67	66½	66⅞
15	Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	63½	63	63½
6	Mich Con Gas 4s '63	94½	94	94
1	MSP&SSMarie 5s '38	6	6	6
2	MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	8¼	8¼	8¼
7	M-K-Tex 5s '62A	23	22	22
11	M-K-Tex 5s '67	11	10½	10½
3	M-K-T 4½s '78	23	22	22
6	M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	20	20	20
8	Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	3¼	3¼	3¼
2	Mo Pac 5s '65 A	17¼	17¼	17¼
15	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	17	17	17
8	Mo Pac 5s '78 G	17	17	17
10	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	17¾	17	17
9	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	5	4⅞	4⅞
2	Mob & Ob 5s '38	28½	28½	28½
1	MonWPubS4½s'60	106½	106½	106½
3	MonWPa Pb Sv6s '65	106¼	106¼	106¼
5	Mont Pow 3¾s '66	94	93¾	94
1	Mor & Essex 5s '55	43¾	43¾	43¾
17	Mount St&T 3½s'68	100½	100½	100½
5	Nassau El 4s '51	39½	39½	39½
14	Nat Distill 3½s '49	99¼	99	99
1	Natl Steel 3s '65	96½	96½	96½
5	NJ Pow & L 4½s '80	106	106	106
3	N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	104½	104½	104½
10	NO Tex&M 5s '54B	36	36	36
20	NYC rfg 5s 2013	65	64¼	64¼
19	NYC 4½s 2013A	65	64½	64½
22	NYC cn 4s '98	65	64½	64½
13	NYC 3¼s '52	69	69	69
9	NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	65½	65½	65½
15	NY Ch & StL 4½s '78	58	58¼	57¼
3	NY Conn RR 4½s '53	100½	100½	100½
10	NY Edis 3¼s '65	101⅞	101¾	101¾
5	NY Edis 3¼s '66	102¼	102¼	102¼
21	NYNH&H cv 6s '48	16½	16	16½
1	NYNH&H 4s '57	7	7	7
1	NYNH&H 3½s '54	12½	12½	12½
1	NY O & W rfg 4s '92	8½	8½	8⅝
5	NY & R Gas 6s '51 A	104	103½	104
8	NY Steam 3½s '63	97¼	97	97
3	NY Tr&W rfg 5s '37	9¾	9¼	9¼
2	Niagara FallsP3½s'66	103¼	103¼	103¼
1	Norfolk&So 5s '41	44¾	44¾	44¾
1	Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	12	11	11
2	Nor Am Co 4s '59	101½	101	101
1	Nor Am Co 3½s '48	101¼	101¼	101¾
17	Nor Pac 6s 2047	65½	65	65
7	Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	57	57	57
2	Nor Pac 5s 2047	52	52	52
11	Nor Pac 4s '97	72½	72	72
7	Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	101½	101½	101½
2	Ohio Ed 4s '67	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	Ohio Ed 3½s '72	100	100	100
3	Okla &E 4s '46	103	103	103
1	Okla Steel 4½s '62A	77¾	77¾	77¾
1	Pac G&E 3½s '66	100¾	100¾	100¾
1	Pac G&E 3½s '68	104¼	105	105
6	Pac G&E 3¾s '61	106½	106	106¼
21	Pac G&E 4s '64	101¾	101¾	101¾
1	Pac T&T 3¼s '66A	48	48	48
2	Para Pwy 3s '55 ct	80	80	80
5	Para Pict cv 3½s '47	60	60	60
2	Penn-Dix 6s '41A	100	100	100
2	Pen RR 4½s deb '70	86½	86½	86½
8	Pen RR 4s '48	111½	111½	111½
1	Pen RR 3¾s '70	84	84	84
27	Pen RR 3½s '52	89¼	88½	88½
1	PeoriaA&E Inc 4s '90	5¾	5¾	5¾
8	Phelps Dod 3½s '52	113½	113¼	113½
5	Phila Co 5s '67	10	101¼	101¼
4	Phil Elec 3½s'67	105	105	105
1	Ph Read&C&I cv 5s'49	5	5	5
5	Ph Read&C&I 5s '73	14¾	14¾	14¾
8	Phillips Pet 3s '48	114	113½	113¾
1	Pitts&W Va 4½s'58A	44	44	44
2	Pitt&WVa 4½s'60c	43¾	43½	43⅝
6	PortlGenE 4½s'60	75½	75	75
71	Post Tel&Cbs'53	16½	16	16
1	Pressed SteC 5s'51	80½	80½	80½
1	PubSvcE&G 2¼s'67	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
3	Pub SvcNJ 3½s'68	106⅛	106½	106½
1	Readg 4½s'97A	76	76	76
2	Republic Steel 5½s'54	112½	112½	112½
141	Richfield Oil 4s '52	108	108	108
2	Rio Gr W cit 4s '49	16	16	16
12	St L S F 5s '50 B	11½	11¼	11¼
3	StLSF 5s B '50 ct	11	11	11
1	St L S F 4s '50 A	11¾	10⅝	10⅝
1	St L S F 4s '50A ct	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜
10	St L SW rfg 5s '90	11¼	11¼	11¼
5	San Ant Pub S 4s '63	101¼	101¼	101¼
1	Schulco 6½s '46	17	17	17
10	Schulco 6½s '46 A st	17	17	17
35	Seab A L cn 4s '45	8¾	8½	8¾
1	Sea AL 4s '45 ct	7¾	7¾	7¾
3	Sea AL a] 5s '49	3	3	3
5	Sea AL rfg 4s '59	5½	5⅛	5⅛
39	Shell Un 2½s '54	90¾	90⅝	90⅝
1	Skelly Oil 4s '51	100¼	100¼	100¼
2	Socony Oil Vac 3s '64	99½	99¼	99¼
400	So Bell T&T 3s '79	96½	96¼	96½
2	So Cal Gas 4½s '61	106¼	106¼	106¼
2	Sou Kraft 4¼s '46	94¼	94	94¼
5	Sou Pac 4½s '68	48½	48	48⅝
5	So Pac 4½s '81	48¾	48¾	48¾
8	So Pac 4½s '69	49	48¾	49
1	So Pac rfg 4s '55	63½	63½	63½
1	So Pac 3¾s '46	61¼	61¼	61¼
13	So Pac 4½s Ore '77	51¾	51½	51½
11	South Ry 6½s '56	79½	79¼	79¼
3	So Ry gen 6s '56	74⅜	74½	74½
9	So Ry cn 5s '94	87	87	87
39	So Ry gen 4s '56	58	57½	57¾
10	SW Bell Tel 2½s '64	106¼	106¾	106
20	SW Bell Tel 3s '68	98½	98½	98½
6	Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	100½	100½	100½
28	Stand Oil NJ 2¾s '53	98¾	98¼	98¾
19	Studebaker cv 6s '45	92¾	92	92
5	Swift&Co 2¾s '50	104¾	104¾	104¾
7	Tex Corp 3½s'51	104¼	104¼	104¼
1	Tex Corp 3s'59	98½	98½	98½
18	Third Ave aj 5s'60	11	10⅜	10⅜
12	Third Ave 4s'60	44¾	44¾	44¾
9	TideWatAssoO3½s'52	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
7	Un El Mo 3¾s'62	104½	104	104½
5	Un Pac 1st 4s'47	109⅜	109⅝	109⅞
10	Un Pac 3½s'71	91¾	91¼	91¼
5	Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝
1	Un Pac 3½s'70	91½	91½	91½
44	US Steel 3¼s'48	103½	103¼	103½
10	Util P&L 5½s'47	76⅝	76½	76½
5	Util P&L 5s'59	78⅛	76⅝	76⅝
13	Vadu Indus 6s'41	113	112	112
1	Va El&Pow 3½s'68	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
8	Virginian Ry 3¾s'66	102	102	102
11	Wabash rfg 5½s'75	11	10¾	10¾
5	Wabash 1st 5s'39	39	38⅝	38⅝
27	Wabash 5s '80D	11¼	10¾	10¾
10	Wabash 5s '76B	11¼	11	11
1	Wabash 4½ss '78C	11	11	11
1	Walker H 4½s '45	02½	102¼	102¼
1	Walrwth 4s '55	63	63	63
8	Westch Lt 3½s '67	101¾	100½	100½
10	West Sh 4s 2361 reg	48	47½	48
3	Weston Ltd 5s '46	17¾	17½	17⅝
22	Western Un 5s '51	75⅝	75	75¼
10	Western Un 5s '60	75¾	75½	75½
18	Western Un 4½s '50	72⅛	72	72½
18	Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	95½	95	95
5	Wilkes B&E 5s '42	9½	9½	9½
1	Wilson & Co 4s '55	99	99	99
10	Wis Cen 4s '49	15½	15½	15½
1	Youngst S&T 3¾s '68	101	100¾	100¾
11	Youngst S&T 4s '48	113⅛	112½	112⅝

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	11:50
5	Abitibi P&P 5s '53	50	50	50
1	Adriatic El 7s '52	38	38	38
1	Antioquia 3d 7s '57	11¼	11¼	11¼
2	Argentine 4s '72 Feb	74⅞	74⅞	74⅝
5	Australia 5s '55	69¾	69¾	69¾
8	Australia 4½s '56	63⅝	63⅜	63½
5	Belgium 7s '55	94	93½	93½
6	Belgium 4½s '49	91	91	91
11	Belgium 6s '58	91½	91	91
2	Brazil 8s '41	14	14	14
1	Brazil 6½s '26-57	11½	11½	11½
4	Brazil 6½s '27-57	11¼	10⅜	10⅜
1	Buen A 4½s 4¾s '77	53	53	53
3	Buen A 4½s 4¾s '75	57⅝	57½	57½
1	Buenos Ay 6s '58	13	13	13
3	Bulgaria 7s '67	13	3	13
63	Canada 5s '32	99⅝	99½	99½
44	Canada 4s '60	90½	90¼	90¼
5	Canada 3¼s '61	83½	83½	83½
20	Canada 3s '67	81	79	79
5	Canada 2½s '45	90	90	90
2	Chile 7s '42	16¼	16¼	16¼
1	Chile 6s '61 Sept	16¼	16¼	16¼
3	Chile 6s '62	16¼	16¼	16¼
2	Chile 6s '63	16½	6¼	16¼
1	Chile6s '63 asd	12½	12½	12½
4	Denmark 4s '42	8¾	78½	78½
3	Denmark 4½s '62	58	57½	57½
4	Estonia Rep 7s '67	85	82	82
6	Finland 6s '45	97	97	97
5	French 7½s '41	88½	88½	88½
4	Ger Cons 7s '49	9¼	8¾	8¾
3	Helsingfors 6½s '60	96	96	96
2	Italy 7s 1951	48¾	48	48¾
7	Milan City 6½s '52	33	32	32
8	Norway 4s '44	99	98½	98½
3	Norway 6s '43	99¾	99½	99⅞
2	Orient Dev 6s '53	54½	54½	54½
5	Panama 5½s '53	105½	105	105½
26	Peru 1st 6s '60	7¾	7¼	7¼
1	Poland 4½s '68	14¾	14¾	14¾
8	Queensld 7s '41	87	86¾	87
4	Roumanian Inst 7s '59	12	12	12
4	Sao Paulo St 7s '56	8¾	8¾	8¾
13	Sao Paulo St 7s '40	16¼	16¼	16¼

Mond Sales (in dollars), total today, Sept. 16, 3,344,000; previous day, 9,390,850; week ago, 19,827,000; year ago, 3,416,350; two years ago, 2,357,650; Jan. 1 to date, 1,396,316,235; year ago, 1,232,021,355; two years ago, 2,114,946,050.

Bank Clearings Are 18½ P. C. Above '38

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings for 22 leading cities for the week ended Sept. 13 rose to $6,119,562,000, the highest recorded since the week of Feb. 8, 1939, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Volume was 18.5 per cent ahead of the $5,164,437,000 reported for the corresponding period of 1938, and topped by $1,713,622,000 the clearings of the previous holiday week.

New York clearings jumped to $3,923,498,000 against $3,251,904,000 last year, a gain of 20.7 per cent. Turnover for the 21 outside cities, amounting to $2,196,064,000 was 14.8 per cent above the $1,912,533,000 recorded a year ago.

The largest advances included Dallas, 32.7 per cent; Chicago, 26.6; Boston, 24.6; Pittsburgh, 23, and Kansas City, 19.1.

Chicago clearings were $350,300,000 against $276,800,000 last year.

Sears Sales Show Substantial Gain

CHICAGO (AP)—Sears Roebuck & Co. reported sales for the eighth period, Aug. 14 to Sept. 10, totaled $44,804,194, a 19.4 per cent increase over sales of $37,524,471 for the same period a year ago.

Sales from Jan. 30 to Sept. 10 this year totaled $362,187,717, compared with $295,657,282 for the same 1938 period, an increase of 22.5 per cent.

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Net change	—2.02	—.46	—.23
Today's close*	152.01	32.02	24.54
Previous close	154.02	32.48	24.54
1939 high	155.92	34.33	27.10
1939 low	121.44	24.14	20.71

Corporation Earnings

Semi-Annual†

	1939 Net	1938 Net	Net Per Com Sh 1939	1938
American Investment Co of Ill	$614,444	$330,876	$1.35	$1.44
Brill Mfg Co	147,961	125,736	.86	.70
Derby Oil & Refining Corp	34,434	*87,026	$1.20	..
City Stores Co	$*107,288	$*393,779	..	..
Gimbel Brothers	*1,085,206	*729,354	..	..
Gordon Baking Co	292,349	556,028	10.06	18.35
Hershey Chocolate Corp	2,446,910	2,200,461	3.22	2.38
Int'l Products Corp	138,894	43,375	.22	$2.09
Lava Cap Gold Mining Corp	70,369	36,666	.03	.02
Metropolitan Ice Co	*2,030	*36,321	..	..
Reynolds-Spring Co	114,388	*182,068	.39	..
Welch Amulet Mines, Ltd	101,121	100,450	.03	.04
Western Dairies, Inc	77,381	45,272	$1.27	..

Annual§

	1939 Net	1938 Net	Net Per Com Sh 1939	1938
American Fruit Growers Inc	*145,774	*545,664	..	..
Atlas Plywood Corp	157,004	208,457	.56	.96
Chicago & Southern Air Lines	69,596	13,074	.45	1.37
Coca-Cola Bottling Co of Chicago	$51,890	$22,828	1.31	1.01
Colorado Fuel & Iron Corp	97,563	*829,363	.10	..
Community Power & Light Co	$586,125	$643,325	17.43	22.95
Davidson Bros, Inc	$219,783	123,438	.26	.15
Electric Power & Light Corp	$4,063,831	$6,626,639	$5.39	.27
Harris-Seybold-Potter Co	171,876	187,041	.58	.69
Holly Oil Co	*54,387	40,297	..	.22
Int'l Agricultural Corp	69,314	271,190	$.69	$2.71
Keystone Steel & Wire Co	$97,299	$30,215	1.18	.66
Oppenheim, Collins & Co, Inc	$*198,580	$*85,629	..	..

Interim

	1939 Net	1938 Net	Net Per Com Sh 1939	1938
Atl Gulf & West Indies SS Lines	$*3112,683	$*3617,830	..	..
Continental Motors Corp	$*144,209	$*339,106	..	..
Eastern Steamship Lines Inc	$*136,391	$*302,930	..	..
West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co	$600,285	$219,935	$2.57	$1.41

*Deficit. †For six months ended June 30. ††Based on capitalization as of June 30, 1939. ‡For six months ended July 31. §For 12 months ended June 30. ‖For 12 months ended July 31. ¶For seven months ended July 31. #For nine months ended July 31.

Increase in Grain Acreage Expected Due to Price Rise

CHICAGO, Sept. 16 (AP)—Wheat farmers making 1940 crop plans today studied an unusual combination of circumstances which will determine the extent of fall planting.

Europe's war, recent sharp wheat price advances, warnings of Government officials against overplanting and serious lack of moisture delaying soil preparations and actual seeding were factors that had to be considered by more than a million producers.

Huge Supplies Available

Although the war has changed very suddenly the world's wheat outlook it has done nothing to alter the fact that a record-breaking international supply is on hand. A war-inspired upturn of about 17c in the past two weeks, however, has lifted futures prices to around 86 to 88c a bu., with some cash wheat selling above 90c here. This is 10c or more above the loan level and 25c above prices a year ago.

Price, therefore, encourages farmers to boost acreage, which is in line with Government plans. Because of the reduced 1939 crop, the Government early this summer raised the nation planting goal to 62,000,000 acres for 1940 winter and spring wheat harvests compared with 55,000,000 this season. Hot, dry weather, however, is seriously delaying planting and field work in the Southwest. In many areas there has been no rain for 30 days.

Since the outbreak of the war and the price rise, Government officials have warned farmers to stick to the control program, pointing out that wheat prices were lower a year after the World war started than they were in 1914. Government machinery can be used to increase production if and when it becomes advisable, farmers were told.

Argentina's Position

Argentine wheat shipments the past week totaled 2,834,000 bushels, or 1,800,000 less than the previous week but corn shipments increased 800,000 bushels to 2,579,000. Since Jan. 1, Argentina has cleared 122,135,000 bushels of wheat compared with only 61,204,000 the corresponding 1938 period, leaving an exportable surplus estimated at 120,865,000 bushels compared with only 21,796,000 a year ago.

Since April 1 Argentina has exported 80,710,000 bushels of corn compared with 48,933,000 bushels the corresponding 1938 period but this leaves only 69,290,000

Commerce and Finance

Sharpest Rise in Recent Years Develops in Commodity Prices

Business and Industry

Sales at Retail 8 to 12 Per Cent Above 1938 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Expanding in line with seasonal expectations the week's retail trade throughout the nation ran from 8 to 12 per cent ahead of the corresponding period last year, the Dun & Bradstreet weekly review said.

"Retailers as a rule," asserted the review, "made every effort to maintain normal trading conditions; established retail price brackets were held unchanged and reference to war-time factors was avoided in advertising copy.

"Stores in New England had gains ranging from 2 to 8 per cent. The East, with substantial increases in steel and coal districts extended its improvement to 7 to 12 per cent.

"Although hampered by unseasonally hot weather, the South also manitained a margin of 7 to 12 per cent, while the Middle West widened the gap to 8 to 14 per cent.

"Some cities in the Southwest and Northwest showed increases of as much as 15 per cent over last year, but the average gain for each region was estimated between 6 and 10 per cent.

"On the Pacific Coast, the year-to-year advance widened to 3 to 7 per cent, as comparisons were helped by the department store strike which paralyzed trade in one large city last year.

"After last week's sudden rush of buying, wholesale markets presented a more normal appearance. Orders continued heavy over a wide range of goods but buyers were taking time to appraise the situation carefully before expending commitments beyond current and ordinary needs.

"Where changes in prices were necessitated by the sharp advances in primary markets, increases were being put into effect gradually."

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Sept. 20
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Oct. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Oct. 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Home Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Union Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Oct. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Oct. 16
Eliot Savings Bank	Oct. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Oct. 16
Wilder Savings Bank	Oct. 16

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Sept. 21
Medford Savings Bank	Oct. 2
Somerville Savings Bank	Oct. 2
Brookline Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Oct. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Oct. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 16

New Officers of Massachusetts Savings Banks Association

R. J. Keller

Elected officers of the Savings Banks Association of Massachusetts today at the convention at Swampscott, Mass. Left to right: Charles J. Bateman, Jr., President of the Somerville Savings Bank, Second Vice-President; Harrison G. Taylor, Treasurer of the Worcester Five Cents Savings Bank, First Vice-President; Charles C. Handy, President of the Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank, President; Ralph H. Snow, Treasurer of the Cape Cod 5 Cents Savings Bank of Harwich, Secretary; Richard N. Symonds, Treasurer of the North Adams Savings Bank, Treasurer.

Morgenthau Sees Budget Benefited By Business Rise

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary Henry Morgenthau said the Treasury was studying carefully the prospects of an improved budgetary position resulting from the European war because of possibly increased revenues and decreased expenditures.

Although making it plain that he did not know yet what the net effect would be, especially since the amount of extra spending for enlarging army, navy, national guard, marine and coast guard personnel is uncertain, the secretary suggested several bright possibilities.

The rise in commodity prices, he indicated, might become an important source of Treasury saving, because if farm prices become high enough, the Agriculture Department might be able to avoid its budgeted $220,000,000 of "parity" payments. In addition, $40,000,000 to $50,000,000 might be saved if sugar benefit payments became unnecessary.

He said specific study also was being made of possible saving on relief costs if the war-born business improvement absorbs any large number of the unemployed.

On the revenue side of the ledger, Mr. Morgenthau indicated that higher prices and more sales might substantially increase the yield from excise taxes on automobiles, gasoline and other products, but the curtailment of merchandise imports from Europe might at the same time reduce customs duties.

The secretary explained that both he and Harold D. Smith, budget director, were making broad budget surveys to present to the President.

Asked whether any special taxes might be requested of the special session of Congress, Mr. Morgenthau replied that the Treasury "as of today" has no recommendations for the special session.

In a jesting mood, he added that later "some bright boys i.) the Treasury might think up something."

Engineering Awards 6 P. C. Below 1938

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering construction awards for the week ended Sept. 12 totaled $50,472,000, a decline of 3 per cent from the preceding Labor Day week and 6 per cent below the same week a year ago, Engineering News-Record reported.

Increased industrial and commercial building continued to lift private awards substantially above a year ago, but public construction was materially lower.

Comparisons follow:

	Last Week (5 days)	Year Ago (5 days)
Total	$50,472,000	$53,569,000
Private	13,836,000	8,152,000
State & municipal	23,624,000	36,113,000
Federal	13,012,000	9,304,000

Spanish Ministry Reduces Dollar Value of Peseta

MADRID, Sept. 12 (AP)—The Finance Ministry today raised the exchange value of the United States dollar for the first time since General Francisco Franco came into power.

The increase contrasted with a sharp drop in the British pound sterling as a result of the war. Official exchange fixed a rate of 12.37 pesetas to the dollar compared with a previous rate of 11.31 to the dollar.

Peseta exchange for the pound sterling was set at 50.20 compared with 53.05 pesetas to the pound previously.

The Spanish currency was also lifted in terms of the French franc.

Wheat Subsidies Average 33½c Bu.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department announced that contracts were made from July 1 through Aug. 31 for the export of 12,070,000 bushels of surplus American wheat under the Government's export subsidy program.

The department said the subsidies averaged 33½ cents a bushel.

Included in the contracts were 724,200 barrels of flour, the equivalent of 3,331,000 bushels of wheat.

Commodity Prices Increase 4.1 P. C. In Week of Sept. 9

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices increased 4.1 per cent during the week end, Sept. 9, to the highest point reached since September last year, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The increase, says the report, is the greatest which has occurred in any one week since the inauguration of the weekly index in 1932. Sharp price advances were reported in most export and import commodities, such as grains, cocoa beans, meats, raw sugar, vegetable oils, hides, raw silk, hemp, nonferrous metals, and crude rubber. The index does not reflect the full extent of the upward movement in commodity prices during the week because most of the quotations relate to Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 5 and 6.

Foods and farm products, each with a gain of nearly 9 per cent, advanced more than other groups. In the foods group, "other foods," which includes sugar, lard, vegetable oils, oleo oil, edible tallow, and pepper advanced by almost 16 per cent. Meats went up nearly 12 per cent. Rises in other subgroups averaged less than 10 per cent.

Among the farm products, grain prices rose over 26 per cent from Sept. 2 to Sept. 9. Livestock and poultry prices, which had already advanced considerably in late August, gained about 10 per cent and "other farm products," including cotton, eggs, potatoes, beans, and foreign wools, averaged about 4 per cent higher than on Sept. 2.

Hides and leather products rose abouti 4 per cent. Other commodity groups except miscellaneous and chemicals and drugs advanced less than 2 per cent on the average. Building materials and hosue furnishing goods remained practically unchanged from the week before.

Raw materials and semimanufactured articles rose about 7 per cent to their highest levels of the year. Prices of finished products, which move more slowly, advanced by less than 3 per cent.

Commodity Groups	Sept. 9 1939	Sept. 2 1939	Sept. 10 1938	Sept. 11 1937
All commodities	78.4	75.3	77.9	86.8
Farm products	68.1	62.7	67.7	84.5
Foods	74.5	68.5	73.7	86.6
Hides and les prods	96.3	92.7	92.8	108.5
Textile products	68.4	67.2	65.3	73.5
Fuel and ltg mtls	74.0	73.2	77.1	79.8
Metals and mtl prods	94.6	93.5	95.4	96.4
Building materials	90.1	89.7	89.5	96.4
Chem and drugs	75.9	74.4	77.1	80.8
Housefurnishing gds	87.0	87.0	87.8	92.8
Miscellaneous	76.1	73.2	72.2	76.9
Raw materials	71.8	67.1	71.4	83.4
Semim'fctd articles	79.7	74.8	74.5	85.7
Finished products	81.9	79.7	81.9	88.9
All commodities other than farm products	80.7	78.1	80.3	87.2
All commodities other than farm prds and fds	81.7	80.4	81.5	86.0

Percentage Increases in Wholesale Price Indexes of Important Subgroups From September 2 to September 9, 1939

Crude rubber	48.9
Cattle feed	39.9
Grains	26.7
Hides and skins	20.3
"Other foods"	15.7
Meats	11.5
Livestock and poultry	9.5
Nonferrous metals	9.5
Silk and rayon	5.8
Cereal products	5.5
Leather	5.1
"Other farm products"	3.9
Fruits and vegetables	3.4
Woolen and worsted goods	3.3

Security Offerings At a Low Level

NEW YORK (AP)—Public offerings of new securities during the week ended totaled $1,179,600, the smallest amount since Poor's Publishing Company began reporting weekly figures over three years ago.

New issues have practically disappeared from the market in the past three weeks as uncertain conditions have forced the postponement of many plans for refunding existing debt or securing new capital.

Comparisons of the week's offerings follow:

	Last Week	Year Ago
Total	$1,179,600	$35,297,252
Municipal	868,500	9,906,450
Public utility		
Industrial		25,000,000
Miscellaneous	180,000	314,000
Stock	13,110	74,802

Tin Production Quotas Increased

LONDON (AP)—The International Tin Committee increased production quotas for the third quarter to 80 per cent of standard tonnages from 60 per cent.

It left open the question of making retroactive increases which would further boost the grand total permissible in 1939.

August Cottonseed Crushings Are Down

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported cottonseed crushed during August totaled 151,254 tons, compared with 223,495 during August last year.

Cottonseed on hand at mills Aug. 31 totaled 195,710 tons, compared with 374,465 a year ago.

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DEVELOPMENT BOARD BRISTOL

Canadian Exchange Body Will Control All Exports, Imports

OTTAWA, Sept. 16 (CP)—Creation of a government board with power to regulate and control transactions in foreign exchange, to license imports and exports of all goods, money and securities, and to use the Exchange Stabilization Fund as an aid to maintaining exchange rates, was announced last night by Finance Minister J. L. Ralston. Control is effective as from today.

Graham Ford Towers, Governor of the Bank of Canada, will head the foreign exchange control board of five members, all government officials. It was created by order in council passed at a Cabinet council, under authority of the War Measures Act of 1914.

Other members of the foreign exchange control board are: W. C. Clark, Deputy Minister of Finance; H. D. Scully, Commissioner of Customs; L. D. Wilgress, Director of Commercial Intelligence, Department of Trade and Commerce, and N. A. Robertson, First Secretary, Department of External Affairs.

Use of the Stabilization Fund, created when Canada's reserve gold was revalued at $35 an ounce and amounting to about $60,000,000, was made possible by proclamation in an additional order in council of certain provisions of the Exchange Fund Act.

Will Issue Licenses

The Bank of Canada will act as technical adviser and banker for the board, while postoffices and chartered banks will act as agents to carry out regulations in regard to exchange transactions. Customs officers will issue licenses for import and export and rates at which exchange may be bought and sold will be announced by the board.

Purpose of this move, made essential by the need of complete organization of Canada's wartime activities, is to make sure the country's exchange resources are used in the national interest, the Minister said. Speculation abroad could not be considered in Canada's interests but the board did not intend to interfere with "legitimate commercial transactions."

Main objects of the licensing regulations are to conserve supplies for the use of Canada and her allies in the war and to prevent exports from this country reaching the enemy. Control of imports will be directed to ensure that foreign exchange requirements of importers are based on normal commercial transactions.

Regulations set up by the board will not interfere with normal tourist travel between Canada and the United States by motor car or otherwise.

Use Stabilization Fund

Use of the Exchange Stabilization Fund, the Finance Department said, "will enable the Government, through the exchange control board, to assist export and import trade by maintaining more stable exchange rates than would otherwise be possible."

Regarding the tourist trade, the statement said: Merchants, hotelkeepers and others may accept foreign currency in payment for goods and services up to the equivalent of $500 so long as this money is later sold to the board through an authorized dealer (any chartered bank)."

Travelers may bring into or take out of Canada their automobiles, personal effects up to $100 or other goods, and up to $100 in cash without obtaining a permit for the purpose.

American tourists and other travellers not residents of Canada may bring in American or foreign money and may take the same amount back with them.

Residents of Canada possessing or controlling any forms of foreign exchange totalling in value more than $1,000, must make a declaration to the board on forms provided by chartered banks. The same must be done respecting foreign exchange subsequently acquired.

Class I Railroads Revenue in August Shows A Good Gain

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that 90 Class 1 railroads had estimated operating revenues of $276,948,929 in August compared with $254,907,195 in August, 1938, and $378,580,990 in August, 1930.

Operating revenues for August this year were 8.6 per cent above those for August, 1938, but 26.8 per cent below August, 1930.

The association said the 90 reporting carriers represented 80.8 per cent of total operating revenues of all Class 1 railroads.

Freight revenues of the 90 railroads in August amounted to $221,389,396 compared with $203,518,072 in August, 1938, and $289,057,567 in August, 1930.

Passenger revenues totaled $32,809,008 compared with $29,945,074 in August, 1938, and $36,453,249 in August, 1938.

Commission Awards Contracts for Ships

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Maritime Commission awarded the Western Pipe and Steel Company of San Francisco a contract to build five cargo vessels of the C-1 type at a price of $2,127,000 each.

This brought to 103 the number of new ships ordered by the commission since it started its rehabilitation program for the American merchant marine two years ago.

The commission will open bids next week for 33 additional vessels. It now is well ahead of schedule on its 10-year program calling for 50 ships a year.

The C-1 vessels are 416 feet overall; with a displacement of 12,875 tons. They have a speed of 14 knots.

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Award of $10635,000 worth of shipbuilding today to Western Pipe & Steel Co. by the Maritime Commission boosted to nearly $34,000,000 the total of Pacific Coast contracts so far contracted under the commission's 500-ship plan.

Moore Drydock Co. of Oakland, first to land a commission contract, launched the first of its two ships today, signalizing the first major merchant ship christening there in 17 years.

The San Francisco stock market staged a celebration of its own on the Western Pipe order, lively trading sending the stock up $4.50 a share to a new high for the year at $27.

E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Purchases Firm in Massachusetts

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The E. H. Jacobs Manufacturing Co., of Charlotte and Danielson, Conn., has purchased the assets of a Lawrence, Mass., concern and will expand its production accordingly, it was announced by W. Irving Bullard, President.

Machinery and equipment of the Warren Pulley Cover Co., of Lawrence, Mass., has already been moved to Danielson and will later be brought to Charlotte, Mr. Bullard said.

The principal product of the Warren Co. is a scientifically prepared composition applied with a brush to all types of belts to prevent loss of power through slipping, it was announced. The product has a nation-wide distribution, Mr. Bullard said.

The E. H. Jacobs Co. manufactures textile loom parts in Charlotte.

Stabilization Fund Director Resigns

WASHINGTON (AP) — Archie Lochhead has resigned as director of the Treasury's $2,000,000,000 Stabilization Fund. It was reported he would become president of the Universal Trading Corporation, Chinese-owned corporation buying trucks and other supplies for China in this country under a $25,000,000 credit from the Export-Import Bank.

Mr. Lochhead had managed the Stabilization Fund for five years and will be succeeded by Merle Cochran, who until recently was financial attaché of the United States Embassy in Paris.

No exact date was fixed for Mr. Lochhead's leaving, but the Treasury made public an exchange of letters in which Secretary Henry Morgenthau praised Mr. Lochhead's work and thanked him for his offer to return to the Treasury if needed again.

For the last several months, Mr. Lochhead had been the Treasury's representative on the board of directors of the Export-Import Bank, but did not have this connection at the time the Chinese credit was given.

Mr. Lochhead will make his home at Montclair, N. J.

Orders Kentucky Refund A. & P. Tax

FRANKFORT, Ky. (AP)—Formal order for the State to refund the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company the $102,004 chain store tax it paid under a since invalidated law, plus costs and 6 per cent interest, was entered in circuit court.

The company paid the tax under protest and won a suit last spring when the court of appeals, Kentucky's highest tribunal, declared the act "unreasonable and arbitrary."

Insurance Firms Studying New War Risk Regulations

NEW YORK (AP) — Major life insurance companies doing business in the United States and Canada have adopted or begun studies on war risk regulations to cover the issuance of future policies, a survey showed.

Except for a few remaining contracts written in world war years containing war risk clauses, an insurance authority said, outstanding policies are not affected by regulations proposed or already adopted.

Attracting wide attention in the insurance field as an indication of the trend were regulations issued by the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, operating nationally except in Texas.

Various Restrictions

One clause says the company will not insure non-citizens going abroad or "citizens likely for any reason to enter military or naval service or to be subjected as a civilian to the hazards of warfare."

Another clause says: "In general citizens of countries other than the United States, even though they have received first papers, will, if applications are accepted, receive policies providing only for return of premiums in case of death, (1) within two years as a result of war or insurrection, or (2) within five years as a result of military or naval service in time of war—both outside the United States."

A third calls for payment only of premiums paid on policies issued to persons traveling, or or likely to travel, outside the United States, in event of death caused by war.

War risk regulations, insurance authorities said, are a matter of individual action by the various underwriters and therefore subject to differing conditions.

A spokesman for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. said war risk regulations had been adopted on policies written in Canada but studies still were going on preparatory to formulation of rules for domestic contracts.

Attitude of Caution

The New York Life Insurance Co., a spokesman reported, also has been conducting studies for regulations governing policies in this country.

Meanwhile, informed sources said, since the outbreak of war there has been a general attitude of caution in issuing policies to persons likely to run war hazards, such as merchant sailors traveling the war zones, until regulations have been decided.

Canadian insurance companies, it was said, have adopted a minimum extra premium of $75 on each $1,000 of insurance for coverage of wartime risks.

One insurance man predicted prolonged war would lead to revival of agitation for the federal government to handle war risk insurance, as it did in the world war for men entering the military services.

Willys-Overland Takes on Workers

TOLEDO, Ohio (AP)—Production of new models by Willys-Overland Motors, Inc., will result in the immediate employment of 3,000 workers, Joseph W. Frazer, President, announced.

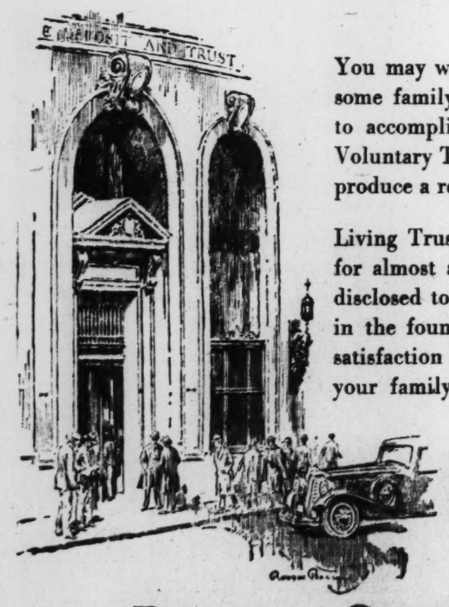
Mr Frazer in announcing the new price range said there was a 12 per cent reduction of $65 in the base price as compared with the 1939 level.

The price list: Speedway coupe, $495; speedway sedan, $545; deluxe coupe, $590; deluxe sedan, $620; pick up delivery commercial car, $525; cabin over engine panel delivery car, $700. Prices do not include taxes.

Bank of Spain Payments

MADRID, Sept. 15 (AP)—The Bank of Spain announced it would begin interest payments today on the $2,500,000,000 national debt.

A Way Of Living By A Living Trust



You may wish to provide for the support of some family member. One of the best ways to accomplish this is to create a Living or Voluntary Trust, placing property in Trust to produce a regular income for the beneficiary.

Living Trusts can be established to provide for almost any human need. Your purpose, disclosed to your family attorney, may result in the founding of a Trust which will give satisfaction to you and financial security to your family.

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FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y.—Furnished suburban homes and apartments near World's Fair. FRANKLIN S. TYRRELL, 71-30 Austin St. Bos. 9-1020

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Low mileage car, greatest value in unused transportation. Painted a deep maroon black with original baked enamel finish, this car reflects all the earmarks of a careful owner. Ask for Mrs. Small's car.

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1 and 2 rooms, tile kitchen and bath; venetian blinds, fireplaces; rent reasonable. Inquire MR. MULKERN, 36 Gloucester St., corner Newbury St., Boston.

BOSTON — Overlooking the Charles River Basin; 513 BEACON STREET, a modern fireproof apartment building with 24-hour surface service offers attractive apartments of 5 to 8 rooms from $140 to $175; all apartments have two master baths with showers and a maid's bath. Apply to Resident Supt., COM. 9166 or MINOT, WILLIAMS & RANGE, Inc., 18 Tremont Street, Boston. Tel. LAFayette 5294.

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CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston LAF 7040

100 BEACON ST., BOSTON
Few desirable suites still available for fall occupancy in this most desirable Apartment Building. 5-8 rooms. 2-4 baths. 24-hour door and elevator service. Unexcelled location. Restricted tenancy.
TAFT & COMPANY
LON. 4400 COM. 5316

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CORAL GABLES, FLA.—New colonial one-bedroom apartments artistically furnished with balconies facing golf course; hot water and maid service furnished; three blocks from Christian Science church. MRS. W. D. OGLESBY, 706 Coral Way; phone 4-1944.

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N. Y. C.—Two-room kitchenette apt.; fireplace, south and east windows, river view. Apply Supt., 10 Mitchell Place (49th Street and East River).

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For Sale or Rent
In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
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Realtors, 272 Harvard St., Brookline, Asp. 1584
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New! Apartments of Distinction
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Conveniently located across Boston Common, atop Beacon Hill, these new, up-to-the-minute suites of 1 to 4 rooms offer comfortable living accommodations. Electric kitchens, fireplaces, 1 and 2 baths. Resident Supt.
Street and Co., Inc.
— Realtors —
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ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 29 and 33 Fenway—Attractive rooms, overlooking park; rates, including meals, $11, $12, $13 and $14 weekly. Mr. Alphin, Kenmore 1574.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Very attractive large front room with bath; suitable for two; newly decorated; spacious piazza, garage, excellent meals optional. M. BALDWIN, 21 Winchester St.; tel. LON. 9034.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 32 Centre St.—Desirable 1st floor double room, running water; also single room; good home cooking; oil heat; quiet, convenient location. Longwd 9057.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—The Hearthstone, Stop 3, Albany Rd., Route 5; colonial home, modern conveniences, restful atmosphere; antiques. Phone 4-1075.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave.—Pleasant rooms; water in closet; walking distance The Mother Church; permanent; trans. Com. 9323.

BOSTON, 362 Commonwealth Ave.; JONES—Room, running water, also double room in beautiful apt.; permanent or transient guests.

BOSTON, MASS., 195 Huntington Ave.—Very desirable rooms in a quiet home for students, permanents. COM. 9409. M. PEAKES.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 280 E. 21st St. (Apt. 5-F)—Unfurnished room; share furnished kitchen, bath; reasonable. Opposite 3rd Church; woman.

NEWTON, MASS.—Attractive quiet room in small adult family; convenient to everything; business women. Tel. New. No. 4734-W.

N. Y. C., 81st St. West—Unusually attractive rooms; double, large closet; river view, water; elevator, kitchen privileges. TR. 4-8454.

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WANTED TO BUY

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Local Classified
United States and Canada

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PHONE 3-6238
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OFFICE FURNITURE
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Grade A Raw
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Serve a delicious meal with Libby's Canned Meats
GREER'S GOT IT
All Over Town

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SILVERSMITHS
SINCE 1879

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CERTIFIED COLD STORAGE
PHONE DEX. 1377
There They Go Back to School
Dressed from Top to Toe
by
GREATER ZOGHBY
316 Dauphin Street Dex. 5796

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"The largest assortment of Candid Cameras, Movie Cameras, Films and Accessories in the South."
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Prompt attention given all mail orders.

MODERN Beauty Salon

CECILE EAVENSON
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Visit **Sears** New Dexter Avenue Store
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
115 Dexter Ave. Through to Monroe

"Tung Kin Tel"
YOUNG'S ICE CREAM and Homogenized Milk
YOUNGS ICE CREAM CO.
121 BELL STREET

"Results, Not Excuses"
ACME ROOFING CO.
Cedar 3877 5 Lower Wetumpka Rd.

Lane-Mallory
In Capitol Clothing Store
Ladies' Shoes and Hose
Men's Shoes
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PICKWICK Cafe
Famous for Good Food
Year Round Air Conditioned
25 COMMERCE ST. C-385

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BRADENTON

Taste th Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
SARASOTA PORT MYERS
ST. PETERSBURG
6th Ave. and 12th Street, BRADENTON

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CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
2021 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Vegetables—Groceries
Meats
and Bakery Goods

DAYTONA BEACH

PHONE 329
Daytona Sheet Metal Works
ROOFING—HEATING
OIL BURNERS
PAINTS and VARNISHES
NORGE REFRIGERATORS
116 SO. SEGRAVE, DAYTONA BEACH

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QUALITY SERVICE
322 South Andrews Avenue

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Complete Line of Foods
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GROCERIES
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Ten Stores—One Near You

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Furniture and Home Furnishings may be purchased on our Divided Payment Plan. All prices quoted are cash prices. Add one-half of one per cent per month for Divided Payments.
Sterchi's
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EAT AT
Southern Cafeteria
Air Conditioned Economical
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Will Save You Money
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

LOVETT'S
Super Food Stores and Piggly Wiggly
—4 STORES—
There is One Near You

FIRESTONE
Auto Supply and Service Stores
Batteries—Spark Plugs
Brake Lining—Auto Supplies
Lee and Adams Sts. Phone 5-1800

Boulevard Plee-Zing Food Store
Fancy Groceries and Meats
Daily Deliveries—Ortega, Lake Shore, Fishweir and St. Johns Park
Hershell and Melrose Tel. 2-1133, 1134

BISER'S
RESTAURANT
Luncheon 25c to 50c—Dinner 35c up
Sunday Dinners 50c up
Free Parking While Our Guests
414 JULIA STREET

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ATLANTIC WHITE FLASH
Washing, Polishing, Lubrication
Biscayne Blvd. at 7th Street
PHONE 2-9317

FLORIDA

MIAMI (Continued)

Englander-Elliott Inc.
"The House of Beautiful Furniture"
Moderately Priced
839 WEST FLAGLER STREET
PHONE 3-8800

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"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1905 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

White Swan BEAUTY SALON
Completely Modern Beauty Service
Soft water used exclusively
9814 Biscayne Blvd. Ph. 7-8582
Open evenings by appointment

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Miami's Oldest Gift Shop

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FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162
We sincerely strive to make "HOME MILK" One of the best sources of milk supply in South Florida
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Owned and operated by local dairy farmers
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NEW FALL MODELS
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We specialize in
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Luncheons — Dinners
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Where Food Prices Are Made
Two Large Beautiful Stores
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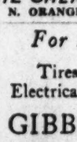
Permanent Waves Like Natural Curly Hair

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Service and Quality Unexcelled
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AIR CONDITIONED
Expert Operators Phone 21686

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Trunks Luggage
Leather Goods
ALLIGATOR BAGS, BELTS, BILL FOLDS
SOUVENIRS
See Us Before You Travel
47 W. Flagler St. Phone 3-4901

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Ford
MERCURY
LINCOLN ZEPHYR
Still years ahead in styling, economy and performance
HEINTZELMAN'S
Livingston and State, Orlando, Fla.

Fall Fashions
DRESSES
COATS SUITS
We know what women like. Come see the new things.
Dickson-Ives
The Woman's Store

AMERICAN
Laundries—Dry Cleaners
Phone 6112
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Branch Office, 18 E. Church St.

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THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
N. ORANGE AND JEFFERSON ST.
For Service Now
Tires Batteries
Electrical Lubrication
GIBBS SERVICE
Orange at Jackson Dial 5111
Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

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Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

FLORIDA

ORLANDO (Continued)

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Certified Dry Cleaners
"Established Half Century" PHONE 3176
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46 E. Church St.
1122 E. Colonial Dr.
300 E. Park Ave., Winter Park

Marjen Shop Ready-to-Wear
BETH HARBEN—JANETA KILLEBREW
No. 1 Pateo—Washington Arcade

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DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
330 Main Street Phone 2231

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NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
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Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
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WESTERN MEATS, GROCERIES, FRESH PRODUCE and HOME BAKED GOODS at
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Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
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"Latest Fashions of the Season"

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Furniture for any Home

White Star Laundry
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Sears in Tampa, Fla.
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High Class Shoe Repairs and Polishes
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WEST PALM BEACH
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Complete Furnishings
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Call Jackson 2100
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Since 1866 *Insurance Only*
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE
BURGLARY—CASUALTY—BONDS
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Installations from $1290 up
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Picture Frames Made to Order
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117 PEACHTREE

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STRENGTH—STABILITY—SERVICE

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PHONE 405 470 SECOND ST.
WE DELIVER

HOME SCIENCE BREAD
GILL'S BREAD

CENTRAL GA. BAKING CO.
216 COTTON AVENUE

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404-412 East Broughton Street
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Also Strutwear Hosiery
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ASHEVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
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Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
SANITONE
We Protect your Linen in Every Way, Quality First Is Our Motto.
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Biltmore DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

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Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

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SWITZERLAND, DAVOS DORF.—To let in modern house, well furnished four-roomed flats with every comfort, at once or later. Apply Frau Camen-Mathis

CHINA

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Insurance Underwriter
All classes of insurance transacted, such as Life, Annuities, Pension Bonds, Fire, Motor-Car, Marine All Risks etc. I shall be happy to give you any information and assistance required, entirely without obligation.
Rooms 606-607
ROBERT DOLLAR BUILDING
31 CANTON ROAD Telephone
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Europe

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

NEW ZEALAND
Store for Shoes and Boots
BOOTS MENDED
Godthaabsvej 17. Telf. Goth. 8147
Moderate Prices. Goods Delivered.

FEMMØLLER PENSION
Situated in the most beautiful surroundings in Mols Hills.
Private bathing beach and houses. Free Garage. Full Pension during Season Kr. 8.- per day.
Really First Class Cuisine

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CHOCOLADEWERKEN
COMESTIBLES
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Heinz en Kellogg's Producten
Overtoom 71 Beethovenstraat 29
Tel. 81936 Tel. 94837

C. BEKKER-MEIJER
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Japonnen, mantels, blouses, jersey-artikelen, zoowel maat- als maatconfectie, bericht U dat Uij aan haar huis heeft verbonden een prima dames-coupeur, voor de afdeeling tailor-werk. (Ladies Tailor)

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Amsterdam en Omstreken
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(Fruit Trade)
C. H. HEERDING & ZOON N. V.
Conserven en Delicatessen
Wijde Heisteeg 9 hoek Heerengracht
Tel. 33732

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GR. HERTOGINNELAAN 113
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A. H. de ROO
Fahrenheitstraat 253
Telefoon 33 71 17 Giro 37 335
(Coal)

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CONTRACTOR
Aannemer Timmer-Meisel-Smids
Sanitair Schilderwerk Verbouwingen
Onderhoudswerken. Kantoor: Werkplaatsen v. Weeda van Dykveldstr. 71 73 75a
Tel. 554930 Giro 22878

DRUKKERY VAN DER BOOM
Conradkade 2 and 3, den HAAG
Telefoonnummers: 33 07 28—33 95 58
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BREURE OPSLELLEN!! **33.38.10**
Waldeck Pyrmontkade 88

JUWELIERS BEDRYF
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VERKOOP
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TEL. 111431

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Bonefaas
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HOUSEHOLD LINEN

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

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TAPESTRIES
Kungsgatan 5 STOCKHOLM
Kungsgatan 40 GÖTEBORG

De bästa Handskarne
Skånska Handskfabriken
Sturegatan 5, Kungsgatan 30
Norrlandsgatan 2, Grevturegatan 10, Blå bodarna, Slussen, Biblioteksgatan 19
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Gentlemen's Clothing
Gentlemen's Equipment
Gillbergs Hamngatan 5a
Only Goods of Quality
Books—Magazines—Stationery
BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN
Biblioteksgatan 19

SEE NEXT PAGE

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM (Continued)

PERSSONS Garn

Wool Specialists

RYA and FLOSSA RUGS

Shops in Stockholm
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 69
Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergasvägen 10
In Malmö
Baltzarsgatan 32
In Göteborg
Centrum Kungsgatan 61-65

Visit PUB
when you visit Stockholm

Of course you will come and see this department store. There are men's, women's and children's clothing departments — there is a spacious restaurant where you may have lunch or tea during your wanderings—there is the Precious department with all kinds of excellent mementos in pewter, glass, pottery and handwoven textiles.

PUB

PAUL U. BERGSTRÖMS A.B.
Drottninggatan 72-78 — Stockholm

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Konfekt- & Chokladfabrik
Klarabergsgat. 40—Karlavägen 48
Tel. 10472 Tel. 60 99 44
Firman grundad 1898
Sweets and Chocolates

SWITZERLAND

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Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdresser
Dauerwellen: Permanent Waving
Heumattstrasse 21 Tel. 40.058

Confiserie Tea Room
WINIGER
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Spezialgeschäft für fein Dessert Konfekt-Torten Tel. 4.09.85

HANS SCHNEIDER
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Dornacherstrasse 277. Tel. 4.11.71
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Spalenberg Ecke Nadelberg
B K G MARKEN
(Umbrellas)

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vormals H. Helfenberg
Aeschengraben 20 Tel. 4.42.54
(MILLINER)

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(Hatters)
FALKNER ET CIE
Founded 1825 Gerbergasse 63

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Stickerei Hohlsäum
A. EICHENHOLZER
Baumleingasse 13 Tel. 4.32.29
Pleating — Hemstitching

Bernina Sewing Machines
and repairs
A. MÄRKLIN
Rheinsprung 6 bei Schifflände
Tel. 3.33.67

NAFZGER - RÜEGG
Konditorei—Tea Room
Spez: Pralinés und Konfect
AESCHENVORSTADT 75
Tel. 4.48.98

BERNE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 27.019 3 to 6 p. m., Wednesdays
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Berne Zurich
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"Dad, the barometer has fallen."
"Very much?"
"About five feet!"

Hey, That Man's In Again!

"What made the petrified forests?"
"Oh, the wind made the trees rock!"

"He's lots of company, but he simply eats me out of house and home!"

Daily Anecdote

'Appropriate?

Daniel Bliss, the celebrated educator and divine, relates that he was once moved to a more than usual depth of thought regarding the choice of hymns in church services when the following incident occurred.

Dr. Bliss had just completed the delivery of what he believed to be a particularly eloquent sermon in Dr. Parkhurst's church in New York, and was still suffused with an inward glow, when he realized with something of a shock the opening lines of the final hymn. The words were:

"From the best bliss that earth imparts,
We turn unfilled to Thee again."

Keep the Sky Line Steepled

Cannibals versus Christians might conceivably be the title of a weird story told by Bishop Francis J. McConnell. It is about a crew of shipwrecked sailors barely able to keep themselves afloat in strange seas. When daylight reveals land just ahead they should be childishly jubilant, but they are not. They are still terrified at the prospect of being stranded on a cannibal island, until one of them suddenly shouts: "We're safe, men. I see a church spire."

That story shows that Christianity has been for centuries the hallmark of civilization. Wherever there is a church, there is justice, mercy, kindliness—Zion's Herald.

A Market for One

"I collect only first editions."
"Hurrah! A sale! They're the only kind of editions I write."

Short Story

"Whatever became of that friend of yours who used to have money to burn?"
"He's sifting the ashes."—Pittsburgh Press.

Call Sherlock Holmes

The captain of a sailing vessel was questioning a new hand regarding his knowledge of ships and the sea. After repeatedly receiving wrong answers, he asked, in exasperation: "Hang it all, man, tell me this: where's the mizzen mast?"
"I don't know," replied the aspiring seaman. "How long has it been mizzen?"—Tit-Bits.

Chatter at Picture Shows

Comment of moviegoer on seeing a coat of mail in "Alexander Nevsky":
"Those boys must have been really tough—knitting sweaters out of wire."—Chicago Tribune.

Be Charitable

"And now I hope you realize," said the candidate, "that my opponent hasn't a leg to stand on."
"Then why don't you give him the seat?"—London Daily Herald.

Brevities

Los Angeles Times: For returning a lost $2,000, a California lad is paid 5 cents by the relieved owner. Thus, virtue is not its sole reward, but almost.

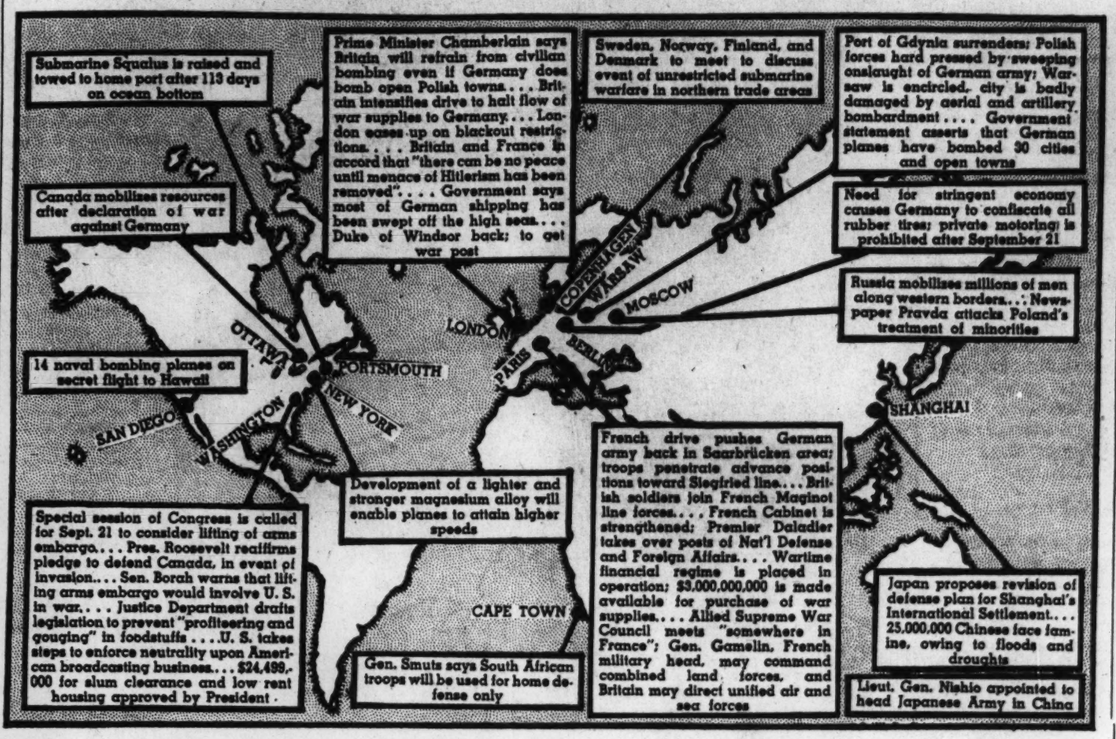
Humorist: A girl student gained over 98 per cent of the possible marks in an examination on literature, biology, history, and modern languages. An ideal mate for a man who can cook.

Brubaker in New Yorker: It seems probable that most people will be thankful with Roosevelt on November 23rd. The rest will wait a week and eat with the Republicans.

Detroit News: "Of all American spending," says a retailers' guide, "80 per cent is done by women." So much for this idle prattle over a mere male President controlling the dollar.

Sunbonnet Sue

World News of the Week at a Glance


Submarine Squalus is raised and towed to home port after 113 days on ocean bottom
Prime Minister Chamberlain says Britain will refrain from civilian bombing even if Germany does bomb open Polish towns.... Britain intensifies drive to halt flow of war supplies to Germany.... London eases up on blackout restrictions.... Britain and France in accord that "there can be no peace until menace of Hitlerism has been removed".... Government says most of German shipping has been swept off the high seas.... Duke of Windsor back; to get war post
Sweden, Norway, Finland, and Denmark to meet to discuss event of unrestricted submarine warfare in northern trade areas
Port of Gdynia surrenders; Polish forces hard pressed by sweeping onslaught of German army; Warsaw is encircled, city is badly damaged by aerial and artillery bombardment.... Government statement asserts that German planes have bombed 30 cities and open towns
Canada mobilizes resources after declaration of war against Germany
Need for stringent economy causes Germany to confiscate all rubber tires; private motoring is prohibited after September 21
COPENHAGEN
WARSAW
MOSCOW
Russia mobilizes millions of men along western borders...; Newspaper Pravda attacks Poland's treatment of minorities
OTTAWA
LONDON
PORTSMOUTH
PARIS
BERLIN
14 naval bombing planes on secret flight to Hawaii
SAN DIEGO
WASHINGTON
NEW YORK
SHANGHAI
Development of a lighter and stronger magnesium alloy will enable planes to attain higher speeds
French drive pushes German army back in Saarbrücken area; troops penetrate advance positions toward Siegfried line.... British soldiers join French Maginot line forces.... French Cabinet is strengthened; Premier Daladier takes over posts of Nat'l Defense and Foreign Affairs.... Wartime financial regime is placed in operation; $3,000,000,000 is made available for purchase of war supplies.... Allied Supreme War Council meets "somewhere in France"; Gen. Gamelin, French military head, may command combined land forces, and Britain may direct unified air and sea forces
Special session of Congress is called for Sept. 21 to consider lifting of arms embargo.... Pres. Roosevelt reaffirms pledge to defend Canada, in event of invasion.... Sen. Borah warns that lifting arms embargo would involve U. S. in war.... Justice Department drafts legislation to prevent "profiteering and gouging" in foodstuffs.... U. S. takes steps to enforce neutrality upon American broadcasting business.... $24,499,000 for slum clearance and low rent housing approved by President
CAPE TOWN
Gen. Smuts says South African troops will be used for home defense only
Japan proposes revision of defense plan for Shanghai's International Settlement.... 25,000,000 Chinese face famine, owing to floods and droughts
Lieut. Gen. Nishio appointed to head Japanese Army in China

Vocations

Party Artist

Many parties are now being made jollier by the services of a young man who likes to draw pictures of people. He began to sketch friends at the parties he attended; and soon his services became so much in demand that now he is a regular fixture at most of the parties around town.

He charges 25 cents for a pen-and-ink sketch of a guest. This was his sole source of income for several months; and he made enough money to buy the car that he had so long wanted.—La Verne, Minneapolis, Minn.

A Verse for Today ...

Let not the sun go down upon your wrath.—EPH. 4:26.

'My!—What a Resemblance!'

Monitor Camera Club from Mary Hopkins, Randolph Wis.

Cool Off

A yonng man who had been insulted came to a tolerant kindly man of the village and told him that he was going at once to demand an apology.

"My dear boy," said the man, "take a word of advice from a man who loves peace. An insult is like mud; it will brush off much better when it's dry. Wait a bit until he and you are cool, and the thing is easily mended. If you go now it will only be to quarrel."

The youth took his advice; and the next day the insulting person came to ask forgiveness.

Party Fun

How's Your Memory?

One end of the room can be used as a "stage"; and if possible it should be between two doors which open into adjoining rooms, so that the four persons in this "fashion parade" can pass in review before all the other players seated in front, each being provided with pencil and paper to write down exactly the kind of garment, hat, shoes, gloves, etc., each person was wearing, also making note of anything he or she might be carrying in his hand.

Parading players—each numbered—would be wearing different kinds of clothes as they walked, one at a time, slowly up and down on the "stage" before the others. Each would walk back and forth only three times and then leave the room.

Seated players are given 10 minutes in which to describe in detail exactly what each of the four in the "fashion parade" was wearing and carrying; and the one who writes down the nearest correct list of things worn by all players wins a prize.—R. R. S., Denver.

Monitor Movie Guide

Adventures of Sherlock Holmes (20th-Fox)—The great detective comes to grips again with Moriarty, his arch foe, solves a pair of crimes, and saves the British crown jewels. Nigel Brue carries off the acting honors as Watson; Basil Rathbone wears the fore-and-aft cap of Holmes; George Zucco is the sinister Moriarty.—Adults and young people.

News is Made at Night (20th-Fox)—Newspaper melodrama with a girl reporter and a skeptical managing editor in a series of improbabilities that lead to the unmasking of a criminal in time for the fade-out. Preston Foster, Lynn Bari, Russell Gleason, George Barbier.—Adults and young people.

The Old Maid (Warner)—Acting of Bette Davis and Miriam Hopkins marks this film, derived from the novel of Mrs. Wharton and play by Zoe Akins, about the Civil War cousins, rivals for the affection of the illegitimate child who was the daughter of one of them and of the man that the other had loved. The effect of the struggle on their characters is shown through a score of years. Jane Bryan, Donald Crisp, George Brent.—Adults.

Torchy Plays With Dynamite (Warner)—Another in the series of adventures of a girl reporter engaging in a game of cops and robbers after the Hollywood pattern. Jane Wyman, Allen Jenkins, Tom Kennedy, Joe Cunningham.—Adults and young persons.

When Tomorrow Comes (Universal)—Irene Dunne and Charles Boyer as a waitress and pianist in a tragic triangle, with a wife, supposed to be mentally unbalanced, as the third figure. The New England hurricane of 1938 and a restaurant strike are among the events introduced. Barbara O'Neil, Onslow Stevens, Nydia Westman.—Adults.

Above-Average Films

Family — "The Wizard of Oz," "Andy Hardy Gets Spring Fever," "Second Fiddle," "Goodby Mr. Chips," "The Mikado," "Young Mr. Lincoln," "The Hardys Ride High," "Story of Alexander Graham Bell," "Three Smart Girls Grow Up," "The Flying Irishman," "You Can't Cheat an Honest Man," "Pygmalion," "The Little Princess," "Wings of the Navy," "Sweethearts," "Kentucky."

Adults and Young People—"Stanley and Livingstone," "Four Feathers," "Clouds Over Europe," "Juarez," "Story of Vernon and Irene Castle," "Ballerina," "Love Affair," "Gunga Din," "The Lady Vanishes," "The Shining Hour," "The Story of a Cheat."

Adults Only — "Stolen Life," "Thanks for the Memory," "Wuthering Heights," "Amphitryon."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Carrying On

London

This is a true story of an excellent company of scholars! The mistress of a village school in Yorkshire was away unexpectedly one day, and there was no one to take her place.

Some children would have run home and spent the day playing about; but not so these Yorkshire children. Instead, they went on with the work just as usual, without playing truant or dawdling. So when the Director of Education for the area arrived, he found the head boy in charge, at the teacher's desk, and the others doing their lessons.

As a reward, the children were given an extra half-holiday.

Precept and Practice

Dr. Abbott tells of a small boy who asked his 10-year old sister, just as the sermon was concluded, "Now is it all done?"

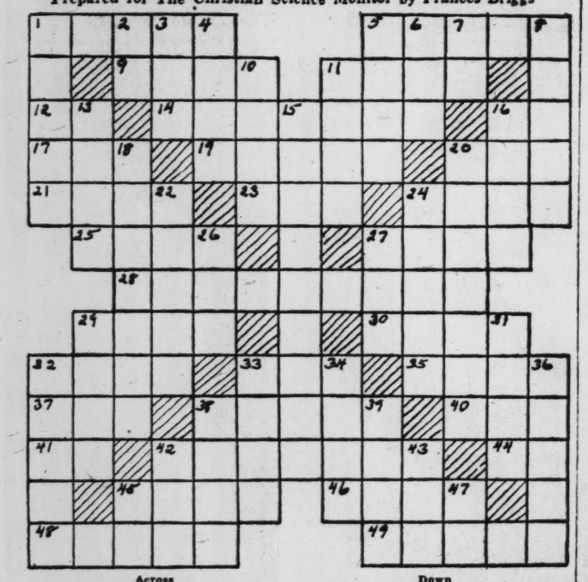
"No," she whispered back, "it's just all said; now we must go and do it."

Daily Quotation

WHO keeps one end in view, makes all things serve.—BROWNING.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What disciple was a fisherman?
5—Who was fifth of the minor prophets?
9—Who is patron saint of Norway?
11—Front part of the head is what?
12—What is symbol for silver?
14—What would you get from the European hazel (sing.)?
16—Lines (abbr.).
17—How would a pantomimist say "yes"?
19—A railrod is cut into what?
20—Who was second son of Aram (Gen 10:23)?
21—Jerahmeel was father of whom (1 Chron. 2:26)?
23—Obtained.
24—What is it you cannot eat and have it, too?
25—What species of mosquito is mentioned in Bible?
27—What did John Howard Payne describe as "sweet"?
28—What reptile is said to shed tears?
29—What do you call believers in a particular creed?
30—What animal makes a ridge of earth by burrowing just underneath?
32—Who had silver bells and cockleshells in her garden?
33—What possessive pronoun would be used for Biblical Gabbai?
35—Aladdin possessed a lamp and what other magic thing?
37—What adjective suffix means "full of"?
38—What do both dressmakers and cooks do?
40—"Man wants but little here below — wants that little long."
41—Centiliter (abbr.).
42—What did Diogenes carry?
44—Symbol for selenium is what?
45—What do you call a protuberant part?
46—What are popular desserts in America?
48—What mythical character supported the heavens on his head and hands?
49—What is a lacrosse player's crosse?

Down

1—What instrument would Chaminade play?
2—Toward.
3—A sprite is what?
4—England's premier is always prepared for what?
5—What do potters make?
6—Thomas Babington Macaulay was born in what month (abbr.)?
7—What is symbol for neon?
8—What Prussian city is on Saale River?
10—What does a wigwagger hold?
11—A fedora is made of what?
13—What bell is rung by striking it with a small hammer?
15—Who would study the science of life?
16—Who was frequently the companion of Paul in his journeys?
18—Who practice terpsichore?
20—What is the town of Browning's legend of Pied Piper?
22—What is highest peak of Adirondacks?
24—Complexion is what?
26—Small child is what?
27—In speaking of Biblical Maadiah, what pronoun do you use?
29—Who was first king of Israel?
31—Seth was father of whom?
32—What is a seaport of Arabia?
33—What was first name of a Danish author of fairy tales?
34—What is one of a set of staffs?
36—If you visited Canea, whom would you see (sing.)?
38—What is lowest part in music?
39—Who was Greek goddess of discord?
42—What is a river of northern Chile?
43—Small fish are often caught in what?
45—Barrel (abbr.).
47—What is a Spaniard's "yes"?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Simplex Lemonade Factory 'After Hours*

By LE PELLEY

BACK AGAIN SO SOON ?
WHY NOT ? I SOLD IT ALL !!
EVEN WITHOUT SUGAR ?
YES... THEY SEEMED GLAD WHEN I TOLD THEM. THEY LIKE TO SWEETEN IT THEMSELVES
OH HUM —— NOW FOR A COOL GLASS OF LEMONADE AND A NAP ...
THIS IS A WONDERFUL BUSINESS TO BE IN !
LePelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Some Progress at*

I loafed in the kitchen this morning, so I would be sure to be on hand to go shopping with Sarah—
I'm still hoping she will lead me to the Butcher's new shop—
But—would you believe it?—pretty soon it started to rain—
And I heard her order the meat for dinner over the telephone. But, at least, she did ask for a bone for me!

The Adventures of Waddles—*An Old Friend Drops In*

By THE HAGERS

A MOTOR SPUTTERED OVERHEAD! I JUMPED UP FROM MY LEAFY BED.
IT STOPPED. THE PLANE SPUN ROUND AND ROUND, THEN HEADED SWIFTLY FOR THE GROUND.
IT CRASHED INTO AN EVERGREEN. FULL SPEED, I HURRIED TO THE SCENE.
NOT MUCH WAS LEFT. I STOOD THERE STILL. A FIGURE CRAWLED OUT. JACK SPOONBILL!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A World Grown Small

Even as Colonel Lindbergh urges Americans to make the most of the distances which stand between them and trouble, events pile up to emphasize the difficulties of isolation in a strangely shrunken world. Most far-reaching in potentialities is the reported truce between Russia and Japan. This conjures up nothing less than a picture of Russia, Germany, Japan and Italy joining to upset completely the balance of world power.

What would America's position become in such a world? If the transfer of the Sudetenland could launch a billion-dollar arms program in the United States and make Americans realize how the Monroe Doctrine has been defended by Policeman John Bull, what shaking up of comfortable isolationism would follow such a realignment of powers as is now suggested?

If we think the world is not tied together, we might consider these relations and repercussions: If Japan and Russia come together, Russia can divide Poland with Germany. The whole character of the war in Europe would be changed, particularly if Russia became the active ally of Germany. And Italy might become once more a threat to France and Britain in the Mediterranean. Japan would be free to press the war in China, particularly the campaign to push Britain out of China.

In London there might have to be a choice between letting the great British interests in China go while British force was concentrated in the Mediterranean and the North Sea or of letting Italy gain control of the Mediterranean while Mr. Chamberlain made good his threat to send a fleet to China. That is the sort of connection which runs all through the vast and uncertain game of diplomacy now being played. Mere battles, even the war in Poland, are only pawns in this game.

This is the interrelated world Americans live in and the sooner it is realized the better. It is unlikely that a Russo-German-Japanese-Italian bloc will materialize. The strongest indications still are that Russia wishes to keep out of war, trade with both sides, possibly tip the scales to keep the struggle even and prolong it until there is such exhaustion and devastation that Communism and Russian nationalism can spread over Europe.

Yet it may be well to consider possibilities which are not yet probabilities. For the world has become a far smaller place than is yet realized and such a picture may help us to see that no one can live until himself.

Lima Sowed, Panama Reaps

Pressures from war in Europe are helping to shape a more united Western Hemisphere. Hostilities had hardly begun in Europe when several American nations, notably Colombia, proposed immediate consultation under the Declaration of Lima. The resulting conference, summoned to meet Sept. 21 in Panama City, opens vital possibilities.

The mere act of conferring registers a tangible advance in continental solidarity since 1914. At the outbreak of the World War, Mexico and the United States were nearly at war on their own account; South America was divided; and the twenty-one nations acted singly, eight of them finally following the United States into war against the Central Powers. The Hoover-Roosevelt policy of good will toward Latin America has borne substantial fruit near the end of these twenty-five years.

What the conference may accomplish remains to be seen. The agenda is not yet announced, but Secretary of State Hull has just issued a statement indicating that all the American nations will attend. Sumner Welles, second only to Mr. Hull in the United States State Department, leads the American Delegation. Paraguay is sending its Foreign Minister, Justo Prieto, a Lima delegate. Other Latin-American delegations are strong. Argentina is among sponsors of the conference, despite widely-publicized Argentine resistance at Lima to projects looking toward common defense.

The Americas meet as neutrals. Only Canada is at war, and Canada remains officially outside the American family. But President Roosevelt has extended the Monroe Doctrine to Canada in case of need. Panama's first task is to coordinate neutrality measures and cushion American economy against war's dislocations. Beyond that, Panama waits on events.

Reassurance

This year, despite the sense of confusion and fear in many quarters, the September sky is just as cerulean as in more peaceful autumns. The cheerful salvia is as heart-warming a red. Along country roads that have been spared by war—and they are many—the bloomy heaps of squash, the plump-cheeked apples, the crisp heads of cauliflower and cabbage again convey the hearty impression of plenty.

Through these simple signs we become freshly aware that God's goodness continues to operate. Reassurance comes to our hearts as we recognize in the recurrent beauty and supply of harvest-time sure indications of Life that knows no interruption.

The Town Pump

The swiftly striding years have witnessed the passing of yet another American institution. That forum of friendliness, the town pump, has largely vanished from the scene. Mere mention may release, for those who have spent their growing days in the small community, long-pent rivers of recollection.

The town pump, in a day not so long gone, was far from being simply a source of water. Its worn handle and weathered spout were the center of the village, a deep-shafted axis around which the community revolved. It yielded not only liquid, but mental refreshment, for those who came to draw water would relay to others the happenings of their little world. Here, often, machinery would be set in motion to alleviate temporary distress, to aid an incapacitated neighbor with his affairs.

Today, although the town pump is no longer visible to the eye, it still thrives mightily underground, for it has given way to a municipal "waterworks" and its metal roots lead to hundreds of homes. Telephone, multi-editioned newspapers, and news broadcasts have made unnecessary daily visits to this "fountain of knowledge." But friendships formed at the town pump often remain today to cement the foundations of many a city.

Synthetic Peace

Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, presented a very interesting argument before the American Chemical Society to the effect that natural science, whose research has produced many of the horrors of war, is also a still greater force for the preservation of peace. His thesis was that chemical research, by finding substitutes for petroleum, coal, rubber, and other essential materials, removes some of the causes of war by removing the pressure to employ armies and navies for acquisition of territory containing these resources.

The logic is engaging. Especially cogent is the point that development of new goods by research is cheaper and surer than is conquest and looting. Yet until this point is learned there seems to be one qualification to be added. Chemical synthesis, it is true, learns to make goods out of new materials. But without some moral improvement at the same time, does not this tend merely to alter or expand the categories of raw materials which men will fight to possess?

The reasoning advanced by Dr. Compton has enough basis to give strong hope and encouragement. It reinforces, however, the oft-made observation that improvement in morality and ethics must keep pace or better with the progress of physical science if the resources of knowledge are to be beneficially employed. Christianity—not merely theoretical but applied—must displace envy and selfish ambition with the infinitely better substitutes of good will and well-doing.

The General Electric Company laboratories have developed a camera that will take 120,000 pictures a second. Almost fast enough for a record of how many things an active small boy can get into while Father is asked to mind him for half a jiffy.

One-fourth of the citizens of the United States pay no taxes, an authority notes, and one-fifth are in the employ of government. That still leaves eleven-twentieths who speak respectfully to policemen.

Ingenious Germans have found substitutes for fish, eggs, and milk, and Junior wants to know if they haven't found one for spinach.

White hose are recommended for blackouts in London. That's a tip for those who worry about the American cotton surplus.

"Maybe I'd Better Turn It On"

Pages From an Album

5. *Viscount Cecil*

Vignettes of some people are unforgettable. I have often watched Lord Robert Cecil (afterwards, to the puzzlement of foreigners, no longer Lord Robert, but, more resonantly, Viscount Cecil of Chelwood) and have, I think, spoken on the same platform at least twice, once in Paris and once in London; but when I really saw him, it was in a single flash, as though he had suddenly struck a match.

The first meeting of the League of Nations was on, and there had been some confused wrangling. I scarcely know why, after all these years, I felt discouraged; but that discouragement was shared by others, and I believed by Lord Robert himself. I met him in the lobbies and said something to this effect. There was a moment of silence, and then his face was lit up by a sudden smile. "E pur si muove!" he cried, and I realized then the faith of the man—a faith that has kept itself alive through years of disillusionment and of apparent failure.

The repetition of the hackneyed words of Galileo was not particularly appropriate. "And yet it moves," murmured Galileo—according to legend—when he had been forced to recant the heresy that the world revolved; but nobody had asked Lord Cecil to recant his belief in the value of a League of Nations, and, in fact, it had not yet begun to move. It was, as it struck me, a protest in anticipation. It was as if he foresaw the future mistakes of the League. But certainly in his declaration of faith there was an almost startling note of sincerity, and the smile with which he accompanied it had a mystic quality.

* * *

To many people has been attributed the paternity of the League, but it should be recalled that, as early as the autumn of 1916, Lord Cecil wrote a memorandum on the need for an international organization to settle differences between the nations. A year later he sent a copy to Colonel House, President Wilson's confidant. The covering letter is, in the light of experience, extremely interesting. While insistent on peace machinery, he points out the danger "that too much will be aimed at. I am very much afraid that if anything like a complete system for the judicial or quasi-judicial settlement of international disputes be aimed at, it will infallibly break down and throw the movement back for many years."

He goes on to recall that the Holy Alliance was originally started as a League to enforce peace, but allowed its energies to be diverted until it became "a league to uphold tyranny, with the consequence that it was generally discredited, besides doing infinite harm." I wish that letter had been kept before the statesmen at Geneva. It might have saved them from a blunder that has set back the League.

It is tragic to think that a little more good will in Geneva, a little more mutual understanding and timely concessions, might have saved us from the situation in which we are today.

Lord Cecil has been much caricatured, for he has a characteristic silhouette, with obvious features. He is tall, with bent shoulders and forward-thrust head, that somehow make one think of a great noble bird. This impression is heightened by the prominent and sharply-cut nose and the clean-shaven face. His eye is deep and penetrating, as I saw when he turned it upon me as he recited the creed of Galileo.

* * *

Altogether an unusual influence in the councils of the State, Lord Cecil has always been unable to conform to party—so much so that, despite the part he played in the construction of the League, he was not asked to represent the British Government. He had, as it were, to enter Geneva by a side door. But if there was one man who stood out as the representative of the League ideal in those early days, it was Lord Cecil. He was much more than a delegate of the British Government; he was a delegate of the conscience of mankind. If the League was international, Lord Cecil was international, too. And later, when he was less seen at Geneva, he pursued a career far more important than a mere ministerial career; he was President of the League of Nations Union which directed, at a given moment, the thought of the British people. I will not say their political thought—though the consequences were political—rather would I say their moral thought.

To that extraordinary ballot in which the British people expressed themselves in overwhelming majority as favorable to sanctions is due the turn of events in 1935. Unhappily, the political interpretation of this vote for sanctions in circumstances which were purely hypothetical, was distorted by party and opportunist motives. I cannot think that, at this time of day, anyone will doubt that, whatever the theory of sanctions may be, they should never have been applied in a particular case unless the cost and the consequences were counted. To begin them and to abandon them, was indefensible. To speak international morality in terms of general election, was to debase the whole idea of the League.

I have never disguised my own conviction that the true role of the League is to be persuasive, not powerful. It must proceed by mediation, not might. In a world of force the League should show that ultimately there is something higher than force. It should not employ the weapons it condemns. The answer to the so-called realists is not realism—it is idealism. And the League will be nothing, however strong, if it builds on realism; and it will be everything, however weak, if it builds on idealism.

SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Armaments of Education

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

I am intensely interested in a letter entitled "The Armament of Peace" appearing in your columns recently. I should like to ask what the writer would recommend in order to commence the "armament of education" which he says "must be reconstructed with haste and energy."

Like all things that lead toward peace, does not education begin with the individual, with an earnest desire and effort to gain knowledge? A student having attended one of the best colleges comes forth equipped with a certain amount of instruction, but a person with a deep desire and willingness to work to gain knowledge realizes the value of education far more—proving that education can only really be reconstructed through an awakened eagerness for such, in the individual consciousness.

Thus, beginning with this "awakened individual" would the writer suggest the study of literature, history, languages, English, and elocution, along with morality and truth? And apart from the Book of Books—the Bible—what authors and writers would he esteem as having reached the ability to impart in their writings an education which would prove to be of real value in protecting the peoples of the world from evil and trouble?

(MRS.) GRACE MARY BURMAN
Banstead, Surrey, Eng.

A National Contest?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

I have been interested through this column, in the reaction to the suggestion of Mr. Frederick Jaegel regarding a new American anthem. Mr. Jaegel of the Metropolitan Opera Company feels that "The Star-Spangled Banner" is impossible from the musical point of view and as a poem out of keeping with the American sentiment of today.

I believe we should have along with other rich legacies in literature, an anthem truly American for coming generations. However, I do not believe with the correspondent from Illinois, that children could be capable judges of the merits of such a composition. Their limited experience would hardly qualify them to judge from a musical, historical, or literary point of view, in my humble opinion. I do hope Mr. Jaegel takes some action toward a national contest, in which school children as well as adults could enter. Their contributions might not be acceptable in the final analysis, but it would afford a fine project of patriotic merit for the enquiring young mind.

Dayton, Ohio CLARA BELLE MITCHELL

The Wide Horizon

An American Policy

By David Lawrence

Excerpts from an editorial in the United States News

The term "neutrality" does not mean indifference to the fate of the world. We cannot cancel by fiat of law our humane feeling of horror over what is happening in Europe nor abandon our aspirations for a new world order based on the brotherhood of man instead of a brutish fraticide.

In times like these it is necessary to recapture and not to lose faith. . . . America must begin now to shape her national policy.

. . . There are two forces at work in human affairs—the elements of brute force with its arbitrary will imposed by threat of conquest and the elements of moral force which go to the hearts and minds of people who feel a sincere desire to obey the commandment "Love thy neighbor as thyself."

Moral force—applied soon enough—could have prevented the war. It could have reached the German people. It could have overthrown Hitlerism. But moral force cannot be exercised effectively if it comes from those who are themselves selfish and unregenerated.

* * *

It is interesting to observe that the British aviators already have dropped millions of leaflets on German territory designed to persuade the German people to rebel against Hitler. This strategy helped to overthrow Kaiserism in the closing hours of the last World War. History may repeat. But, it will be asked, how convincing such leaflets are when unaccompanied by any declarations of policy of what the British and French are willing to promise now to do for a liberated German people?

Surely we must have learned that there is justice in some German claims and that some peaceful method of revising the injustices of peace treaties written in the bitter atmosphere of victory or defeat should be devised. . . .

How shall we in America prepare to be helpful in the restoration of peace?

For one thing, we cannot regard physical force as a sinful instrumentality just because it is death-giving. When one side has resorted to arms, it is cowardly for the other side to submit. It is contrary to human nature to accept submission as the supposed price of security.

But to recognize that this war will be won by a combination of intelligently-operated moral force and intelligently-directed physical force is not to imply that the United States must, unless attacked, participate in military or naval combat.

* * *

We have been, to be sure, and are participating in the economic side of the war. We have done so with tariffs and trade policies for many years while other nations have been attacking us with the same weapons.

As for war supplies, we must continue to send our goods abroad to any country willing to pay for them. We have properly ordered our citizens to refrain from provoking incidents through unnecessary travel in war zones or through sailings on foreign passenger ships. To take precautions, on the other hand, as between our own government and other governments, we are relinquishing our rights as neutrals to traverse the high seas.

There are folks who think it is wrong to ship ammunition and guns to the belligerents. The answer is that it is as right to do this as it is to ship wheat to civilian populations so that their own wheat may go to feed the soldiers at the front. War supplies touch every conceivable kind of product. It is decidedly unneutral for us to forbid our own citizens to ship what they please. It would be decidedly unneutral, on the other hand, for us to protect by naval force the transporting of known articles of contraband listed in international law. A cash-and-carry policy is the logical solution of this tangled question. . . .

But our efforts in the meantime to apply the constant pressure of an enlightened moral force need not and should not stop. We must act now with even more alertness and energy than ever before.

Certainly there is work to do for those who believe in the spirit and precepts of Christianity—the brotherhood of man. It does not consist of any impairment of physical force or of any attempt to introduce the pacifistic notion of non-resistance which is as unrealistic as it is futile in gaining objectives. But it does mean the exercise of what we know to be the most powerful human influence in the world—the purging of human sin from the councils of governments as well as peoples, the sins of pride and ambition which flourish in the breasts of dictators and their sycophantic followers. . . .

* * *

We will hear constantly of prayers for help in this crisis, help mostly for ourselves so that we may be spared the necessity of making sacrifices. But would it not be better to pray for help for others—for the German people and the British people and the French people and the Polish people? And may we not pray also that we ourselves may learn to understand what sacrifices of pride and insularity must be made by us so that we can persuasively assure our brothers—all of them the children of God—that we will not desert them again when it is proposed to bring about collective security by means of a society of nations based on true moral force and justice?

We cannot without His inspiration understand these manifestations—the wars that come and go and the terrible price that innocent people pay for the misdeeds of others. But we can continue to pray and hope.

. . . If each of us, individually and through our national government, insists on a policy of international justice, international square-dealing and international righteousness, there will be less and less need for the application of physical force, ready though we must be for that contingency.

Let us build up behind our pledges of a square deal for large and small nations the determination to go through this time with our part in world collaboration.

We cannot shirk the task—humanity waits on our readiness to do something for others and commands America not to sit idly by on her huge pile of gold.

There is ahead a real opportunity for service. Higher compensations than material rewards are in store for the American people if we lead humanity to the promised land of an enduring peace.

The Bookshelf

Diplomacy at Work

In normal times, INSIDE THE STATE DEPARTMENT (New York: Whittlesey House: $3), by Bertram D. Hulen, New York Times correspondent at the State Department since 1926, would probably have been read chiefly by the ambitious young men who prepare each year for the stiff examinations for the United States Foreign Service. Today, with the Department of State stepping far into the forefront as the agency through which the United States addresses other nations in momentous ways, it becomes important reading for all Americans.

Reporting in newspaper style, Mr. Hulen goes beyond outlines of departmental duties to relate intimate details about personalities who have worked in the massive granite structure on Pennsylvania Avenue not only in his own day but in the last half century—from Secretaries of State on down to "Eddie" Savoy, the Negro messenger who served under twenty-one Secretaries of State.

"Inside the State Department" sheds light on the oft-asked question, "Who directs the foreign policy of the United States, the Secretary of State or the President?" It gives details of the embarrassment caused the State Department when President Roosevelt enunciated in Chicago an "aggressor quarantine" policy without Department consent, and explains the part the President has taken during other crises of recent years.

Defending the foreign service against the appellation of "cookie pushers," Mr. Hulen bemoans the niggardly treatment Uncle Sam gives his representatives abroad and compares their budgets with the $75,000 to $100,000 the British Ambassador in Washington is allowed each year apart from entertainment and office expenses.

Mr. Hulen, nevertheless, holds out hope that in efficiency the United States Foreign Service "may in a few years begin to rival its British counterpart." He praises especially the work of Wilbur J. Carr, "father of the foreign service," who succeeded in 1906 in putting the service on a basis of merit rather than political favoritism.

Low ambassadorial salaries, while limiting the field to wealthy presidential appointees, at least have the advantage of not throwing the offices open to spoilsmen at tempting salaries, Mr. Hulen points out. He presents evidence to show that basic foreign policies tend to carry over from administration to administration anyway.

The daily press conference held by the Secretary of State is described by the author as affording opportunity for the Department to get its views not only to the people of the United States but, in tense times, to the heads of nations abroad. The press conference, according to the history outlined in the book, began in President Wilson's administration under Secretary of State William Jennings Bryan but assumed its first real importance under Secretary Robert Lansing. Charles Evans Hughes led the way to the present method of conducting conferences.

Mr. Hulen describes the growing use of trans-Atlantic telephone and radio, but reveals that Secretary of State Cordell Hull shuns overuse of these modern facilities as tending to snap judgments.

Much of the mystery fades from diplomacy as Mr. Hulen's straightforward account is read. As he explains, diplomatic negotiations are often "conducted in confidence, but the facts are either made known as soon as arrangements have been advanced to a sufficiently definite point, or are revealed under the searching examination of Congress and the press."

M. H.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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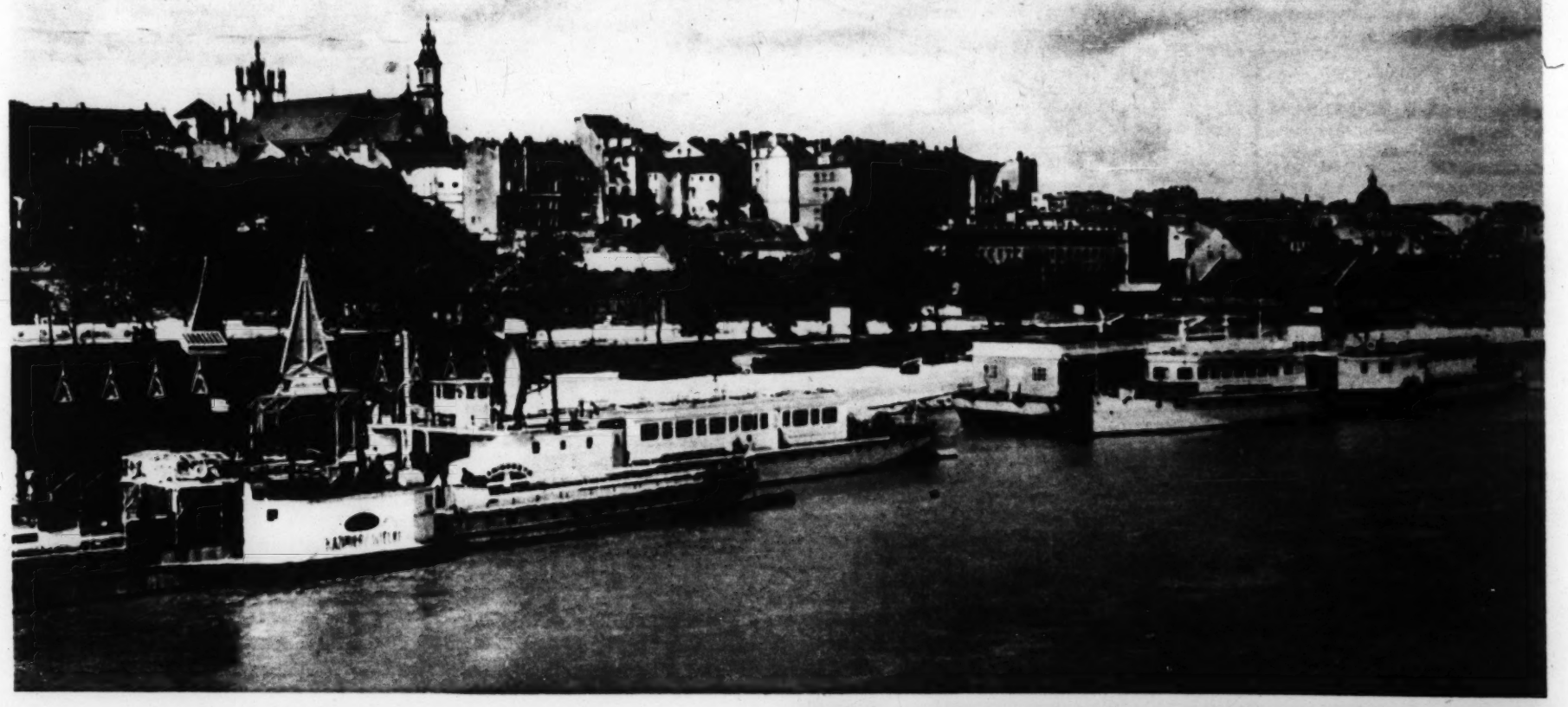
Why Freedom Will Survive

War, It Is Held, Need Not Defeat the Purposes for Which It Is Being Waged

By Charles E. Gratke

Foreign Editor, The Christian Science Monitor



EUROPE AT WAR Ewing Galloway, Wide World

A View of Warsaw From the Vistula. Children (Right) Evacuating Paris. A London Anti-Aircraft Post

LONDON

HOW OFTEN in the past year—amid the tensions of diplomacy and the rumble of assembling arms—have we heard the statement: "If war comes, it will be the end of civilization!"

Now, facing that war, the world knows that it will not, cannot be, the end.

There are many reasons. Perhaps the most compelling of them all is that civilization is composed of ideas. And as the chief of a great newspaper bureau in London remarked not long ago: "You can't wring the neck of an idea."

These ideas may be called civilization, or democracy, or liberalism—they are capable of many names and many definitions. But when expressed in the individual citizen they are seen as simple qualities—honesty, integrity, compassion.

They are ideas that may fall into temporary disuse or neglect. But they are not ideas that perish when they are fought for. And it is in the measure that these ideas continue to dominate the present conflict that the plea "May right prevail" will be heard.

Yet the very vigor with which these ideas are today being defended has within it an inherent danger. It is the question of whether the means of defense may not be so extreme, so violent, that the goal may be lost while the race is being run.

Indeed, can the nations go through this grim experience, and still retain their concepts of free government and individual liberty?

There is, at least, a partial answer to this question in the atmosphere of those strained months before Warsaw was bombed. In those days England and France were preparing for whatever eventualities might come. Democratic processes were being forsworn until not only France was governed by decree but Britain was governed by orders-in-council. Was this dictatorship?

The granting of extraordinary powers is one thing, and to get those powers rescinded is another. History is full of proof that devices, originally set up to meet an emergency, endure after the emergency is past. One need look no further than the past 20 years to find numerous examples of temporary powers that have become solidified. It was true in Italy. It was true in Germany. It was true in Austria. In varying degrees it has been true of practically every Continental nation where the curve of freedom has been downward in the past decade.

But there is a fundamental difference. It has been stated many times. It is that the countries which "drifted" into dictatorship had no roots deep in freedom.

And it is that "difference" which counts—those mental concepts, the background of political experience and tradition which will interpose final limits beyond which no encroachments of authority may go.

For it is those very differences—those concepts—which must be maintained. In their maintenance lies the possible key to the problem which a former British Prime Minister

reiterated the other day, saying that democracy must be protected against the "enemy within" as well as the "enemy without."

Against the "enemy without" a major war is being waged.

The internal enemy is less visible. It is not Communism, Fascism or Naziism on democratic soil; these are but other phases of the enemy without. Nor is it, as many pretend, the disagreements between different schools of liberal thought.

* * *

For in the large democracies and in the small ones—in states where varying degrees of liberalism still obtain—the same fact becomes apparent. The only possible enemy from within is the lack of appreciation of the meaning of freedom.

For freedom is, after all, an idea—one of the most potent ideas within that thing we sometimes call civilization. So long as the basic conditions that permit freedom to exist are appreciated, liberty cannot be lost; or hidden for a time, it will again be regained.

It is reassuring that more thoughtful attention has been given this problem recently than perhaps at any time during the last dozen years. Just after the World War, with the creation of a new map and new nations, there was deep attention to many of the fundamentals of freedom. In a period of subsequent ease, the ground was sterile. The pressures of differing ideals has now evoked reassessment of fundamental values.

Out of the experience of the past decade, two questions arise. They apply, primarily, to nations engaged in peaceful pursuits rather than to those operating under the extreme demands of war. But they can be remembered against that time when civil rights again are established. And they can be pertinently asked in non-belligerent countries where the hand of authority is being tightened:

> How may we know when temporary, delegated authority is approaching a dangerous point?
>
> Where is the key to those concepts which provide defense against the loss of liberty?

The danger sign? It seems to lie, not in the actions of the executives nor in the lack of action by parliaments. It lies in the courts. In a country where appeals can be taken from Government decisions, where honest judges will render unbiased decisions and where the citizen is sure of redress—there the possibilities of dictatorship are remote indeed. Failure of the courts to uphold constitutional principles has laid the groundwork for more than one authoritarian regime in central Europe. For it is only a step from politically-dictated court decisions to the establishment of special courts, designed to do the will of a dictator, to obey the dictates of a totalitarian party, and to become in the end an adjunct of terrorism.

The concepts of liberty? Running like a bright thread through discussions is the conviction that democracy must have a purpose. It is not enough to regard the liberal system as an end in and of itself. It is not enough to desire the retention of a proven form of government, merely because it works comfortably.

* * *

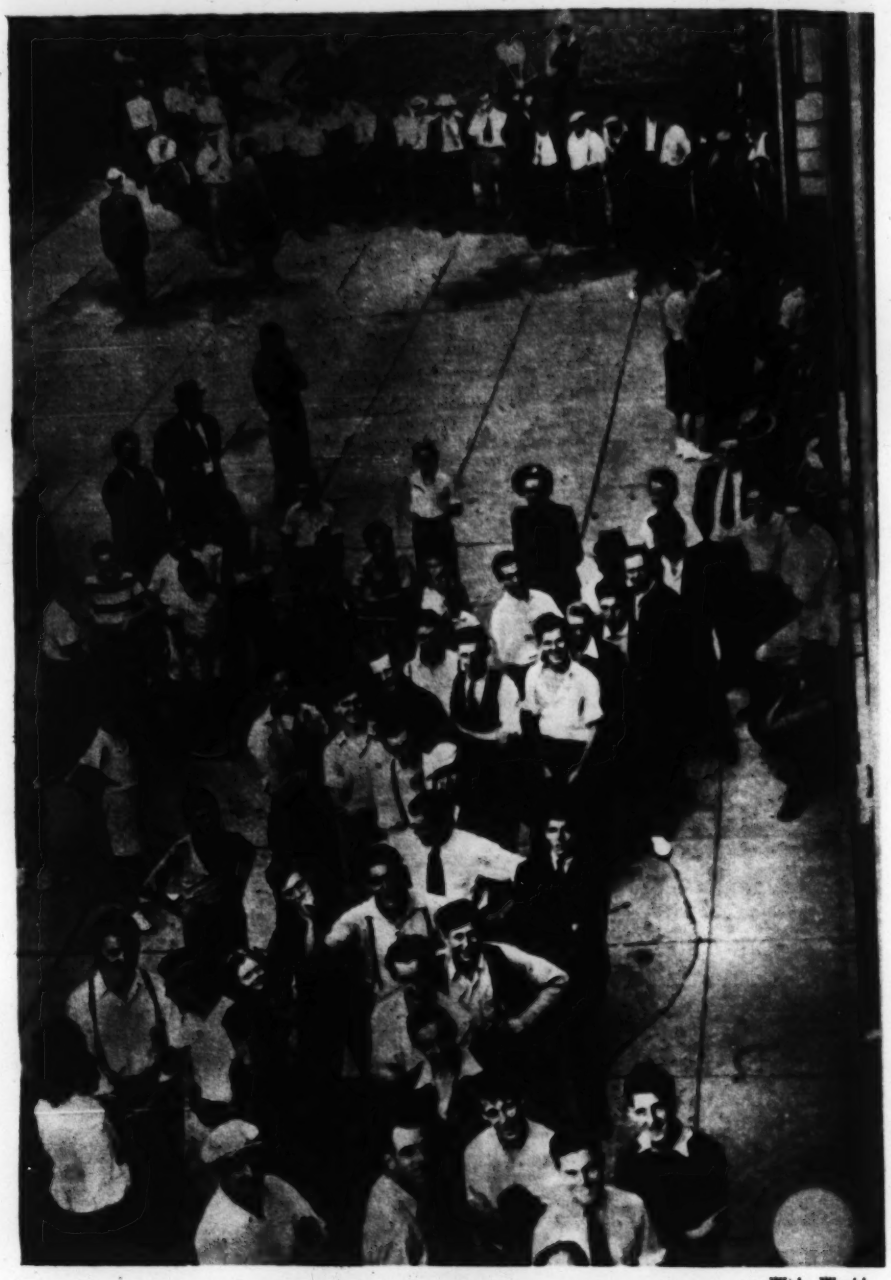
Philosopher and statesman, studying the present need, appear agreed that the "uses of free government" require dramatization. They seek to clarify the meaning of a regime of law and order as opposed to those of force and chaos. They would translate the abstractions of liberty into the rights which the free individual enjoys and a sense of the responsibilities which he assumes.

But the sense of a "purpose" goes even further. It takes on spiritual values. It raises the concept of government from a defensive, nationalistic outlook to one in which the good which can be accomplished for humanity gives it reason and meaning.

These, indeed, are things "hard to hold in the hand." But they are real things, things the Frenchman and the Englishman mean when they say, " . . . with us, it is different." They are things of tradition and viewpoint, things that reign within the thought of the individual and, through him, in his community and his nation.

And so one returns to the first searching question: Need the experiences of war defeat the very purpose for which it is being waged?

It not only need not be so; it cannot be so. For in those nations where the concepts of individual liberty, of freedom, and of compassionate humanity are deeply rooted, they are more than devices, more than material things. They are ideas. And you "cannot wring the neck of an idea."



Wide World

ANSWERING CANADA'S CALL FOR MEN
Scene in Windsor in Response to Call for Recruits to the First Corps Field Survey Company

Can Naziism 'Drop the Pilot'?

With Hitler's Assignment of Supreme Power to a Defense Council, Another Phase of Germany's "Weltanschauung" Disappears

By J. Emlyn Williams

Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON

AMONG THE STRANGE HAPPENINGS of the past few weeks none is stranger than National Socialism's complete reversal of its entire "Weltanschauung" policy in so blatant a manner that it is apparent even to Germans who have so long believed such a development to be impossible. Some people would probably declare that a more correct interpretation would characterize recent actions as mere external indications of an internal rot which has long been developing.

The principle of self-determination was abandoned by the seizure of Czechoslovakia, that of "blood and soil" in the German-Italian transfer of the South Tyrol Germans, and that of the anti-Bolshevik attitude by the German-Russian pact. Following the abandonment of these fundamental principles, had many Germans been asked 10 days ago what was left of the National Socialist "Weltanschauung," they would probably have answered: "Leadership principle, that principle which forms the basis of government of the thousand-year-old regime."

That leadership principle was not merely theoretical, but had great practical significance, was obvious to all who have been following the Third Reich during the past seven years. Unquestioning obedience to supreme power was the basic teaching for Germany's youth, and no one challenged Adolf Hitler's commands. The final decisions always rested with him. How often inquiries at a Government department ended with the rejoinder: "This is the position momentarily, but remember that anything is possible since the Führer has not yet spoken."

His word could change everything. Two instances occur to the writer, indicating the finality of Herr Hitler's authority. In 1934 a certain Gauleiter was guilty of outrageous offences affecting party morale. His district so reported with definite sworn statements presented to Herr Hitler by a Cabinet minister with a request for this man's removal. It was generally assumed that this man was finished. But what happened? The man was summoned to Berchtesgaden. He and the Führer talked for two hours over old times, and he returned vindicated to his post.

Another illustration from 1938. A prominent National Socialist was strongly condemned for conduct and policy which many party officials considered to have done irreparable damage to state and party interests both at home and abroad. For weeks Herr Hitler did not receive him, but ultimately this man arranged an appointment. Result: He still holds his position.

Numerous other similar examples are citable, and what is applicable to personal affairs is also applicable to national decisions.

Now even this last principle has been abandoned with the recent announcement of Herr Hitler's appointment of a supreme council of six to control during "the present political tension." This decree means nothing less than that the Führer shares power with subordinates, in fact gives them sole right to issue decrees carrying legal authority, so that Reich affairs are conductable without even Herr Hitler's signature, without so much as by the Führer's leave. Herr Hitler reserves to himself simply the right to determine the expiration date of this decree. Meanwhile the Führer himself left for army headquarters on the Polish front in his capacity as commander-in-chief of the German forces.

This new defense council (which excludes Herr Goebbels and Herr Ribbentrop), as stated, clearly is intended for the co-ordination of military, financial, economic, and administrative services for the better prosecution of the war.

It is, however, another illustration of circumstances overriding "Weltanschauung." Just as the National Socialists abandoned much of their ideology in economic matters—for example, the breaking of the bondage of interest, immediately they were faced with the hard facts of national economy. So the war leads to the abandonment of the leadership principle, one of the remaining fundamentals in the program of logical development of the survival of the fittest, with the Führer, as the fittest, controlling.

Undoubtedly this acceptance of Herr Hitler's dominance by so many of his followers has been due to the success of his policy hitherto, particularly his territorial gains through bloodless victories and that absence of a sense of personal responsibility which is basic to the interpretation of German history for years past. To transfer awkward responsibilities upon another person, particularly one who himself declared, and for so long justified, the contention that he was "advancing confidently like a sleepwalker," was naturally welcomed. Especially this is clear if one accepts the interpretation standpoint of many National Socialist leaders given by Hermann Rauschning, former National Socialist President of the Danzig Senate in "The Revolution of Destruction," where he writes "no allegiance to any sort of philosophy brought the membership of the actual elite; but the simple fact of having fought for power." It was undoubtedly this struggle for power itself which influenced the majority of the National Socialist leaders (not the rank and file) and their determination to remain in power and consolidate themselves that has been their first consideration ever since.

Such a contention undoubtedly is the best explanation of much that has happened in the Third Reich during the past three years, coupled with the fact that National Socialist policy, from being simply a party program of a country too weak to effect its foreign political ambitions, changed to one strong enough to dictate the party's particular policy in this field; namely, that of "Lebensraum," or German hegemony, regardless of other nations' interests. This is the era of Germany's "rights and just claims" against other nations; and from then onward everything subservient to the conception "Deutschland," with the mystical conception Pan-Germans seek to read into this word.

Appointment of the new Supreme Council of Six, while it carries a time limit and is justifiable practically, certainly indicates deep breach in the National Socialist philosophy. This, accompanied by the fact that Herr Hitler has disappointed, almost say deceived, the German people in that he has led them into war, that their belief that somehow, no matter how, nor whether it would be the last second before 12, but before a war with western Democracies, Herr Hitler's policy would triumph, is also a serious blow to the Führer's and National Socialist prestige, the serious consequences of which would become visible should Germany's ideas of a quick triumphal war fail.

Churchill and Another World Crisis

A Political Prophet Has Found His Way Out of "the Wilderness" Again Now That He Is Once More in the British Cabinet

By Wickham Steed

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL'S accession to the British cabinet proved that he had become a symbol, widely looked upon as a kind of national talisman against the perils of National Socialist-Fascism and "appeasement." Yet, less than three years ago, after his quixotic stand in favor of King Edward VIII, now the Duke of Windsor, many of his admirers wrote him off as hopelessly unstable.

Today large numbers of Conservatives, including Tories so ingrained as Lord Salisbury and Lord Selborne, and larger numbers of Labor men, Liberals and people of no party, would agree with the downright opinion expressed on July 14 in the Spectator, an influential weekly review of moderate Conservative outlook:

> Mr. Chamberlain's worst enemies will not readily believe that his exclusion of Mr. Churchill from the Cabinet is based on personal motives. Yet if a public motive is to be sought, it must inevitably be found in the fact that Mr. Churchill's entry into office constitutes an absolute guarantee against the betrayal of Poland.

Liberal views are similar. One of them, printed by the Manchester Guardian, runs:

> Mr. Eden and Mr. Duff Cooper—the latter at the height of the Prime Minister's "triumphant" return from Munich—resigned their offices in the Government because they disagreed with his policy. Now that their policy has been accepted by the Prime Minister as the right one it would only be an act of common decency and justice to reinstate them in their offices; while as for Mr. Churchill, his judgment, though severely questioned by the Prime Minister in Parliament, has invariably been proved by events to be correct.

Mr. Churchill's entry into the Chamberlain Government as First Lord of the Admiralty clearly vindicates these views.

* * *

Unless I err, this is the first time in a kaleidoscopic career that Mr. Winston Churchill has enjoyed nation-wide popularity. In August, 1931, when the first National Government was formed by Ramsay MacDonald, with the support of Conservative and Liberal Party leaders, there was no doubt of including "Winston" in it. He was looked upon as a talented and erratic politician with a brilliant future behind him. Mr. Stanley Baldwin (now Earl Baldwin), in whose second Administration Winston Churchill had been Chancellor of the Exchequer from 1924 to 1929, said caustically of him that "if Winston would only stick to the writing of history he might be the foremost of contemporary historians." Asquith's stricture upon him as a Liberal statesman—"Winston has genius without judgment"—passed from mouth to mouth. Everybody recognized the "genius"; but, mindful of Mr. Churchill's behavior as a militant Tory Diehard in the General Strike of 1926, few believed in his "judgment." So Mr. Churchill, out "in the wilderness," went on writing magnificent books, among which his monumental biography of his great ancestor, the first Duke of Marlborough, ranks high. Now and again he made a telling speech in Parliament—with "improvised" sallies carefully prepared. His public record, his very versatility, told against him.

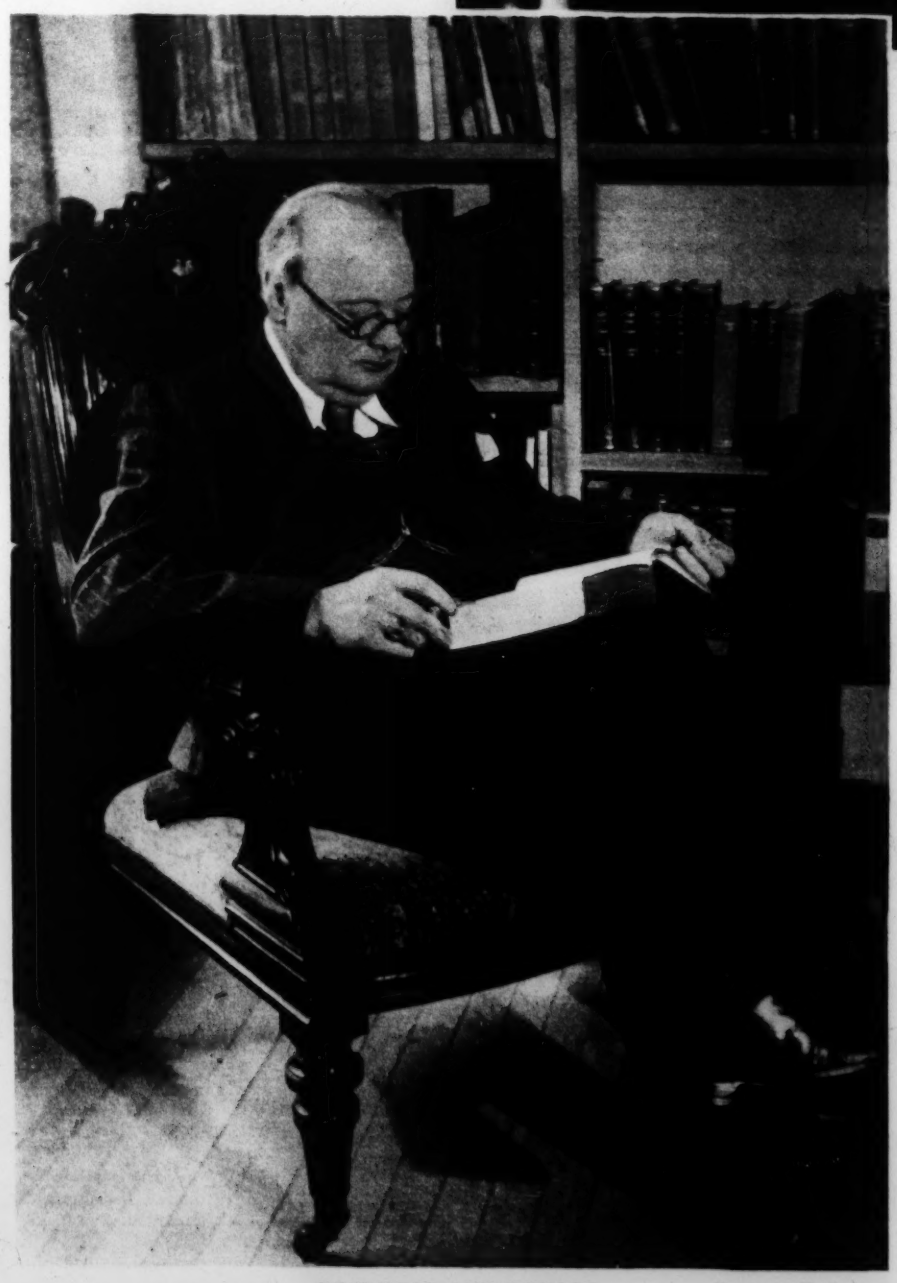
By turns, or concurrently, he had been a fighting soldier, a war correspondent, a politician (Tory and Liberal), a responsible statesman, an artist, a bricklayer (officially admitted to the Bricklayers' Trade Union), a historian, and a polo player. To change party allegiance had seemed to trouble him as little as to change the uniform of a Party Councillor for that of the "Elder Brother of Trinity House"—the Port of London Authority. When he first appeared at a public function in his Trinity House uniform, the French Ambassador asked him what he was wearing. Mr. Churchill is said to have answered, in doubtful French, that he was an "Elder Brother of the Trinity." "My respectful congratulations," murmured the Ambassador. "You have, in deed, exalted relations."

Some may recall the pungent phrase of a distinguished Liberal writer, Mr. A. G. Gardiner, upon the alleged "disloyalty" of Mr. Churchill's return to the Tory fold in 1924: "Winston has always been loyal to the only party which has ever commanded his entire confidence—the party that is assembled under Mr. Winston Churchill's hat." Mr. Churchill, who had long been the butt of satire and pleasantry, smiled at all efforts to sum him up in an epigram. They served to tickle his strong sense of humor, to whet his lively wit, to help him to laugh at himself. His immense self-confidence is free from petty vanity.

* * *

In India Mr. Churchill fought hard, played polo hard, and studied hard to mitigate the comprehensive ignorance with which he had left school. He "wangled" himself so persistently into several frontier campaigns that his brother officers thought a spell of routine duty would do him good. Not a bit of it! By 1898, in his twenty-fifth year, he was fighting again in Kitchener's Sudan campaign, coming unscathed through a desperate cavalry charge at Omdurman. Next year he went to the South African War as a newspaper correspondent, but got mixed up in the fighting; was made a prisoner by a Boer commandant, Louis Botha (afterward the first Prime Minister of the South African Union); escaped from prison, rejoined the army, fought till the Boer capital fell, and then went home to enter Parliament as a Conservative. To his chagrin no office awaited him.

By 1905 he had joined the Liberal Party, was given a minor office, and became (in the Asquith Cabinet of 1908-16) successively Home Secretary and First Lord of the Admiralty. As Home Secretary he was melodramatic. At the Admiralty he saved the Navy from being caught unawares in August, 1914, took charge of the Antwerp expedition in September, planned to force the Dardanelles, and saw his plan badly bungled in 1915, went to the Western front in command of a regiment, and was recalled to be, first, Minister of Munitions and, later, Secretary for War under Lloyd George. In October, 1922, he fell when the Lloyd George Coalition Cabinet was thwarted in its, and his, wish to fight Mustapha Kemal.



RHETORIC AND REPOSE — Keystone, Topical

The Honorable Winston Churchill Is a Master of Microphonetics, and His Writings Are an Ornament to the Mind as Well as the Bookshelf

* * *

For a while he suffered eclipse. From it he emerged, after changing his party again, as Chancellor of the Exchequer under Baldwin in 1924. He was not a great Chancellor, nor has he held office since his defeat of the second Baldwin Administration in the general election of 1929. But in 1934 he began earnestly to warn the Government and the country of the intensity, and the purpose of Herr Adolf Hitler's war preparations—and to put forward a policy of constructive resistance to them. He was derided as an alarmist. Events soon proved him right and Ministers wrong. In knowledge, foresight, and even in judgment, no Minister could hold a candle to him.

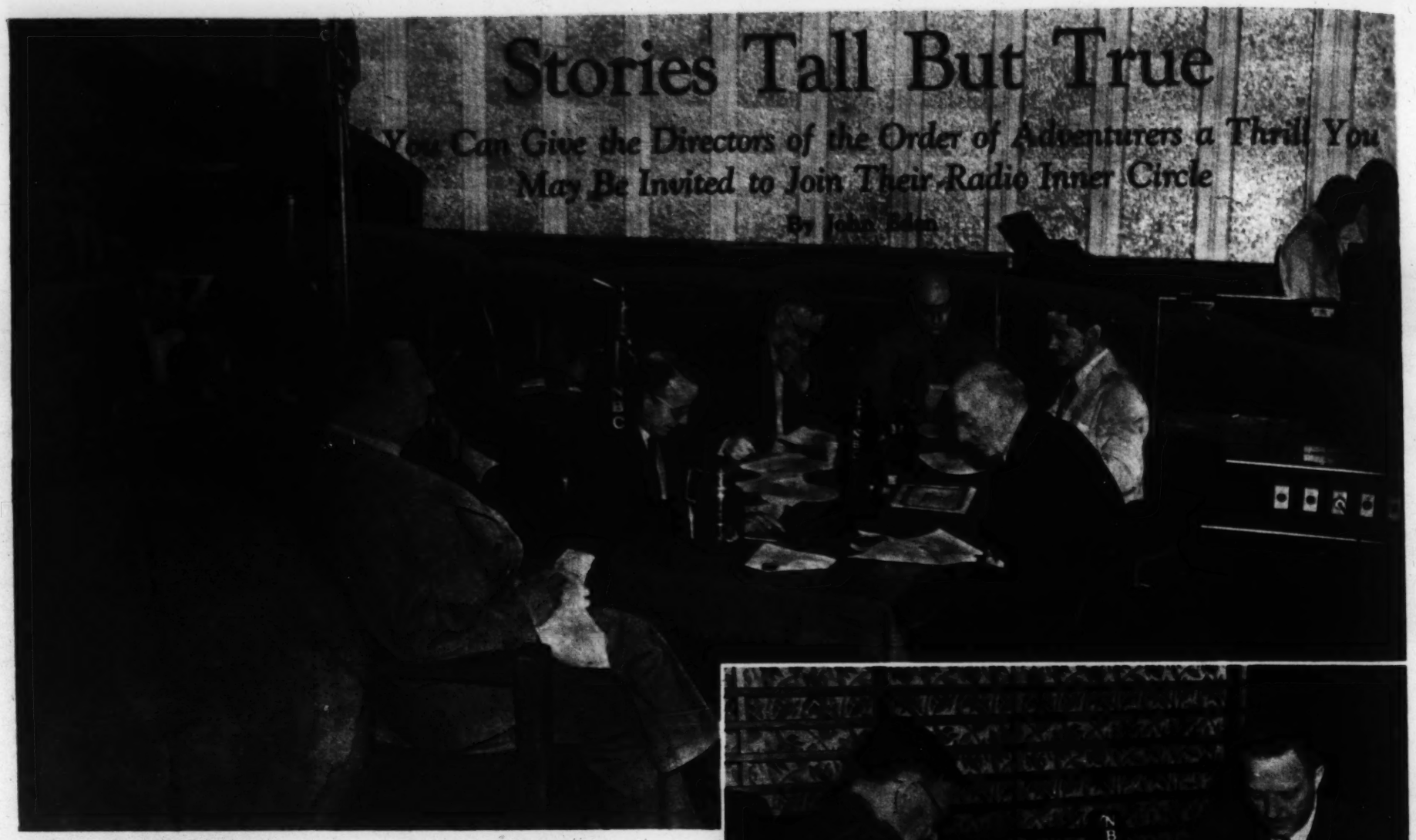
Would Mr. Churchill be a good Prime Minister? In a supreme crisis he might be the ablest head of a Government whom Britain has known since the days of the younger Pitt. Short of this it would be better that he should serve in the Inner Cabinet.

When all is said and done, Mr. Churchill stands for what he believes to be the honor, the welfare, the safety and the greatness of Britain. He has learned that these things cannot now be safeguarded or promoted without a positive and constructive policy of fearless peace in freedom. He wishes frankly to face the challenge to freedom, and to overcome it by international co-operation, if possible without war. Now that the challenge has been pushed to the point of war he will not flinch, for he holds democratic freedom more precious than a parlous, armament-ridden National Socialist-Fascist "peace." This, the country now recognizes; and it feels grateful that his gifts are being used in its service where they can be most directly and fruitfully employed.

Stories Tall But True

You Can Give the Directors of the Order of Adventurers a Thrill You May Be Invited to Join Their Radio Inner Circle

By John Eden



NBC Photos

WILL THE CANDIDATE PLEASE BE SEATED!

Seated in a Battered Old Chair, Said to Have Belonged to Marco Polo, Lieut. John McElroy of the United States Navy (Above) Makes His Bid for Membership in the Order of Adventurers. Capt. Felix Riesenberg and Rear-Admiral Richard E. Byrd, Both Charter Members of the Order

ADVENTURERS AND EXPLORERS — sometimes, if not always, synonymous— used to be thought a clannish, self-centered lot, who marked out little places on the map for their own, and mounted guard over them like dogs over caches of bones in the garden. Either it never was true, or times have changed, because, not long ago, some of the first-string explorers who gravitate to the Explorers' Club every time they get to New York decided that adventure could do with some new recruits. They worked out a program with which they went on the air, with the idea that it might flush out some adventurers of whom the world knows too little, and give other, latent, ones the impetus to get into the game. They call themselves "The Order of Adventurers," and the only limited thing about it, evidently, is the Board of Directors, which has five members. The sole purpose of the Board apparently is to scare up membership prospects, set them to telling their stories, and, the idea seems to be, the more the merrier.

The Board is made up of Roy Chapman Andrews, director of the American Museum of Natural History; Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd; Felix Reisenberg, a former commander in the U. S. Navy; Lowell Thomas; and Col. Theodore Roosevelt. The Board will take an interest in you if you never got nearer to Mongolia or the Antarctic than Newark, N. J.—provided you have engaged—deliberately or otherwise—in some activity which conforms to the general definition of the term Adventure. Say you only met a bear head on in a case where you never suspected there was anything more impressive than a bat or two. If you used ingenuity and your hair stood on end when you won the decision —that's all you need, to be eligible to membership in The Order of Adventurers. "Adventure comes to those who stay at home as well as to those who go to the ends of the earth," Dr. Andrews explains equably. "Adventures really occur every day, at our very door steps. We worked out the plan for The Order of Adventurers simply to bring together men and women whose experiences are worth hearing about. Simple? We don't believe every adventure that was worth having has had a book written about it. Anyhow, we're for more and more adventure tales, and as wide a hearing as possible for them. We thought that if we got together and sort of held an adventure round table over the air, the relaying of true adventures by the people who had had them would also give pleasure and excitement to millions of listeners. Adventure is a pretty universal craving, after all."

That would be the opinion too of Desmond Holdridge, for example, who has lately set down a record of a particularly amazing adventure, undertaken with a small boat, and a plan of campaign that turned out to have been a little more nebulous than it should have been at the beginning. Not that Mr. Holdridge minds, as long as he got home right side up. "One of the pleasantest features of the still imperfect state," he says casually, "is that a man can make a fool of himself, elaborately, without being seized by politicians and recalled to the deep-worn paths of common sense." With which observation Mr. Holdridge turned to the telling of his tale; how, when he was 18, he put all his money into a half-decked Nova Scotia sloop, the Dolphin, not quite 40 feet over all, with the idea of "cruising the entire length of the Labrador Coast, from the Straits of Belle Isle to Hudson Strait."

Most adventurers understand that their adventures should at least pay for themselves. The Holdridge undertaking was based on several wrong guesses as to how that could be accomplished. Cruise after fur seals—not having taken the precaution to learn that there are no fur seals on the Atlantic Coast. When they discovered that fact—somewhat abruptly—they switched to hair seals, not knowing either that the Labrador brand of hair seal is worth very little. Decidedly not much. Alright. Then they'd go into trade with the Eskimos, and prospect for gold. Also an impulsive and ill founded plan.

But did all this spoil the adventure? It did not. They got wrecked; they went broke; they got lost; they cut down the mast to use as an anchor in a blow, but —they had their adventure just the same. That's the way adventure is. That's what makes it adventure. The unexpected. The unpredictable. The hair-raising. It's always been that way. It always will be. That's why the Order of Adventurers can exist, because people will always listen to the stories of people who have responded to the urge, chalked up records of one kind or another, pushed back some horizon just a little bit, had fun and excitement doing it.

It is true that the Board of Order of Adventurers doesn't look with favor officially on the foolhardy type of adventure. If the board had been sitting when Mr. Holdridge got back from his Dolphin business it would have handed him a good stiff lecture—trying to keep a grin off the collective face the while—because all of the first-string explorers were 18 once.

Dr. Andrews puts it this way. "All of us who are responsible for establishing the Order of Aventurers have led lives in which adventure has played a great part, yet none of us has wished this to be so. All of us have tried to forestall adventures, in order that they might not interfere with the serious jobs we had to do. Still, it was not always possible to forestall them, because of the very nature of the work."

The Board believes, then, that the kind of adventure worth deliberately planning is worth planning well for, so that you cut down the likelihood of hazards which, in the last analysis, only waste time and may waste materials and men.

Admiral Byrd—who should know—believes that the adventures man has had are comparatively nothing to the adventures man may yet have. You have heard about his going down to the Antarctic again, with Congress appropriating $350,000 for expenses, that will be adventure notwithstanding that the Antarctic is Byrd's second home town by now. It will be serious business because claiming territory for the United States is the primary objective of the job. But there will be experiences that come only to those who have the taste, the inclination and the courage to go out and meet Adventure half way. And it isn't at all impossible that some mere sprig of a lad listening in 1939 to the Order of Adventurers spin their yarns over the air may, in 1940, be on the expedition to the Antarctic in 1940. That's the way adventure is self-perpetuating.

However, there are plenty of people who can't go to the Antarctic and wouldn't want to if they could. But it is the idea of the Order of Adventurers Board that that doesn't mean they haven't had or won't have adventures which it will profit the world to know about. Consider Capt. Richard St. Barbe Baker, who was in the enviable position of being chosen the one to point out sights among the natural resources of the United States to the King and Queen of England on their recent visit and who was initiated into the Order of Adventurers while in this country. Captain Baker is a British Army officer who got his adventure this way. He is called throughout the world "The Man of the Trees" because of his vast knowledge of arboreal matters. He got the idea that if primitive Giguyu tribesmen in Equatorial Africa would plant a lot of trees, they would prevent their territory from becoming uninhabitable desert. Having come to this conclusion he decided to pass it on to the tribesmen, for what it was worth. In the area, the local authorities however were aghast at his proposal. "Don't undertake such a thing. You'll get into trouble with the tribesmen," they said. "Serious trouble." But Captain Baker thought they might be exaggerating. Either they were, or the tribesmen suddenly discovered a liking for trees, because, lo, they took the Captain's word for it, and planted—guess what? Nine million trees. Result? No uninhabitable desert for the Giguyus! And Captain Baker had his adventure! It's all based on the fact that, fundamentally, man would always like to be somewhere where he isn't. Or he manages somehow to be somewhere he didn't expect to be. Like the time the Whitney Carpenters landed their plane in the jungles of New Guinea in an emergency and were forced by the natives to remain "until the big bird lays an egg." The Carpenters had to think hard and fast. The bird never laid an egg—only seemed to—but getting the plane off the ground, notwithstanding, was Adventure with all capital letters.

So, the Order of Adventurers says, the winds of war rumor may howl, man may grow more amazing every day, but adventure goes on forever. Somewhere. Somehow.

How about you?

Had any adventures lately?

Armenians on the March Again

By Kenneth Waring

ARMENIAN REFUGEES FLEEING FROM HATAY
Some Have Fled to Aleppo and Beirut, Others Are Encamped Beside the Sea in Bussit, Hoping the French Authorities Will Protect Them From Abuse They Fear at the Hands of Their Traditional Oppressors

With the Restoration of Hatay to Turkey, These Much-Oppressed People Once More Pull Up Roots and Flee to French Soil

THE TURKS realized a long-cherished ambition when amid great rejoicing they assumed full control of the former Sanjak of Alexandretta on July 23. The French troops saluted as they marched past the Turkish standards and so left former French mandated territory and more recently the short-lived independent country of Hatay. Meanwhile, 14,000 Armenians, considerable numbers of Arab Christians, Shiite Alawites, and even a few Turks, who had left en masse during the previous week, were having to face the problem of beginning life again in a new country. Among the Armenians were about 8,000, mainly from the famous mountain of Musa Dagh, who had occupied the Sanjak since before Crusading times, valiantly resisting deportation in 1915, succeeded in returning under the French, and now once again felt they had to depart, leaving behind abandoned farms, houses still full of furniture, fruit ripening on the trees, threshing floors full of grain, and the graves of their ancestors.

The rest of the Armenians were those who had formerly lived in Cilicia, and after two flights had found what they thought was a permanent home with their kinsmen in the Sanjak. Now the Armenians are concentrated as refugees in Aleppo and Beirut or living in a huge camp beside the sea at Bussit north of Lattakieh. The French Mandatory authorities are doing much to help them. They have aided in their migration, given all residents of the Sanjak citizenship in the various Syrian states where they are found, have provided a subsidy to begin life again amounting to $13.96 per adult and $5.58 per child under 12 years of age, and have promised land for the settlement of the Musa Dagh and other prewar residents.

* * *

Despite all this, the people now have the hard lot of the refugee in temporary quarters, an uncertain future and bitter memories. While behind all lies the fear in the hearts of Armenians and other minorities in Aleppo and the Jezireh that Turkey will some day make good its claims to those places, and they, too, will have to join again the company of wanderers.

The Sanjak of Alexandretta lies in the northwest corner of modern French Mandated Syria, a mountainous country abounding in forests and streams. Ancient Antioch, mistress of the East, is the main city, and there is an important port of Alexandretta, and the smaller one of Suedia on the site of historic Seleucia at the mouth of the Orontes. Neglected waterways have made much of the lowland malarial swamps, but the mountains of Amarnus Akra Dagh and Musa Dagh (Kizil Dagh) are almost Northern European in their climate and flora. The territory fell to France during the World War, but had a separate status as an independent sanjak. Turkey always coveted it, and based its claim on the large Turkish population.

But there from before Crusading times have lived Armenian peasants and mountaineers, notably those of Musa Dagh, whose heroic story has been told by Franz Werfel in "The Forty Days of Musa Dagh." A few Arabic-speaking Christians still lived before the World War in the city where the disciples of our Lord were first so called. When in 1921 the Cilician Armenians, who had returned from exile to their homes in what had been the Kingdom of Lesser Armenia, found that the French had given it back to the Kemalist Turks, they fled overnight to France Mandated territory, settling in great camps in Aleppo and Beirut.

Some went to the Sanjak to augment the indigenous Armenian population. There they modestly prospered, gradually built new homes, schools and churches, and hoped for a surcease from political troubles. Then Turkey raised again its claim to the Sanjak, and would not be put off. The League of Nations tried to find out the rights of the matter, and finally created an independent territory half Turkish and half French in control under the new name of Hatay. But this was only the well-known half step which was completed when, no doubt as the price of Turkey's adherence to the Peace Front Against Aggression, Turkey was given full control July 23.

The Armenians fought strenuously to retain French control. Many feared the worst, however, and some 6,000 of the 20,000 Armenians left one by one in the past year to find new homes in Syria and Lebanon. The remainder, being mostly peasant proprietors whose ancestors from time immemorial had occupied the Sanjak, poor townsmen or well-established business men, clung on till the last. When they saw that the game was up, with one accord they determined to leave. The new Turkish officials urged them to stay, fearing the unfavorable publicity of their departure. The French asked that at least they delay till new places could be found for them. But the people were adamant: go they would and that immediately, before the last French soldiers left. Faced with this wholesale exodus, the Turkish and French authorities provided facilities, and in one week all but 40 to 50 families of turcophile Armenians had left. Fortunately, the migration was accomplished without serious incident. The Armenians could take nothing with them but bedding, clothing, pots and pans. Behind they had to leave their furniture as well as the lands and homes which they loved.

The refugees are concentrated in three main places: Aleppo, Beirut, and a refugee camp on the coast north of Lattakieh.

Four thousand from Antioch and vicinity were taken in motor trucks provided by the French and Turks to Aleppo, where they were quartered in all available Armenian buildings or, if fortunate, found homes with friends and relatives. Another 4,000 were taken in four trips by steamer to Tartous (ancient Aradus or Tortosa), midway between Tripoli and Lattakieh, where they were temporarily allowed to camp with their pathetic household bundles under olive trees until, in the course of two weeks, they were transported by trucks to Beirut. Now you will find them living in Armenian school buildings, churches, and on waste land, following the example of those who took part in the great exodus from Cilicia in 1921.

* * *

But the most interesting group is that of the Musa Dagh villagers, who were taken by trucks to Bussit on the coast, while their bedding and other portable things were carried from Suedia in small, open, sailing vessels and dumped on the shore of the new camp. The site of the camp is good. There is a narrow, sandy plain between the fine beach and the wooded hills of the upper part of the Alawite country, just south of the new Turkish frontier. There is abundance of water, the heat of summer is tempered by cool sea breezes, and there are few mosquitoes. The trucks carrying the people had to make up the rough mountain track as they approached the coast from the Antioch-Lattakieh road. When they reached their temporary quarters, the Armenians fell to cutting the trees and making rough, open shacks of limbs and boughs, one for each family, and the families of each of the six villages of Musa Dagh by themselves. They dammed the main stream, made a reservoir, and inserted taps to insure pure water.

Here you will find these Armenian refugees, almost 6,000 in number, awaiting the future, not without hope. Strangely enough, there is no word of complaint. They all express gratitude that they are safe in French territory. Only in the sad eyes of the older people who know what they have to face can one read the tragedy of it all. They have had to abandon the fruit of a lifetime of labor, and a country which has been their home for untold centuries.

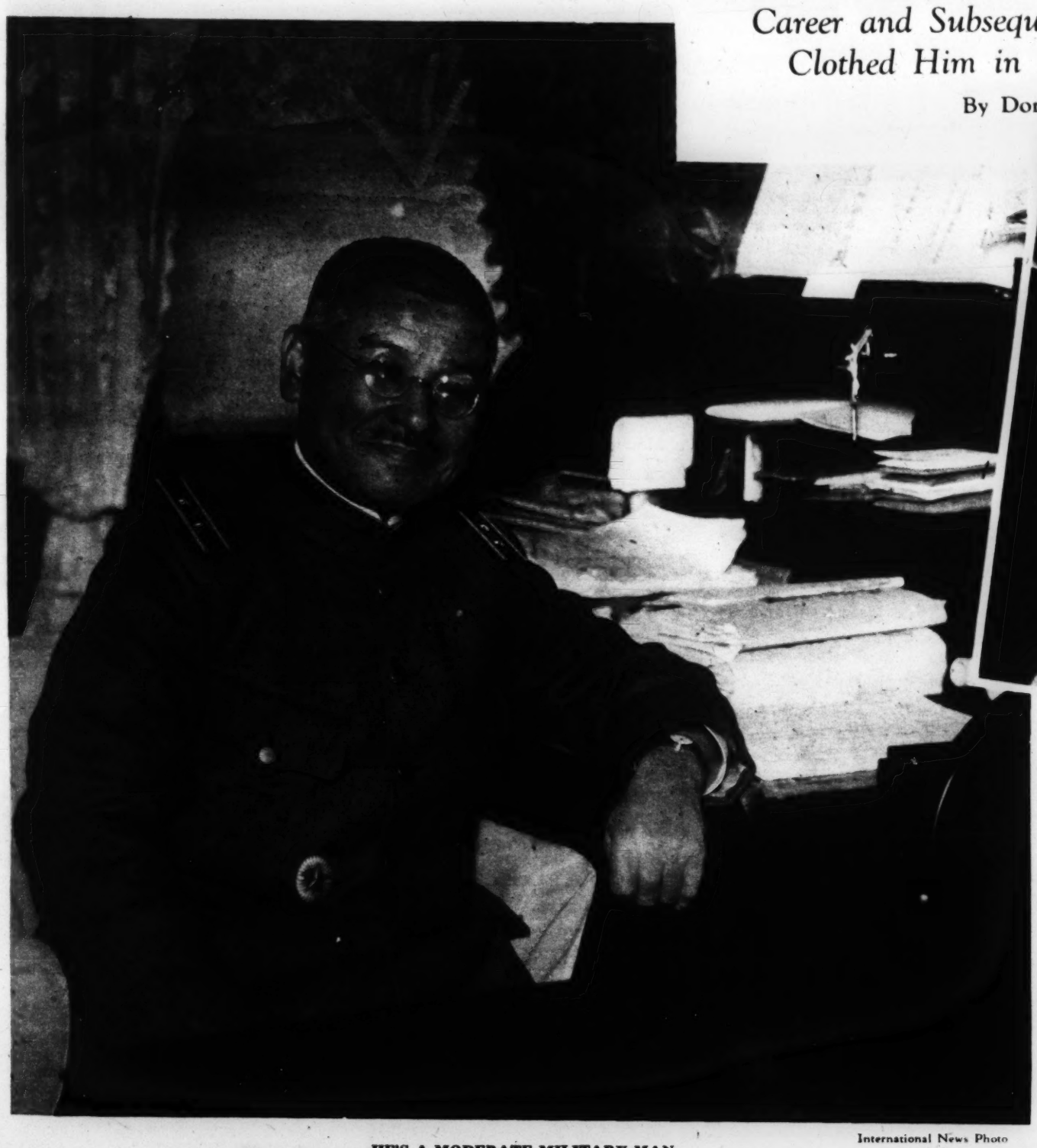
Yet the morale of these people is excellent. Life must go on. The housewives are busy over their open fires and newmade ovens. Little girls are sweeping the ground about the shacks to remove stones and ever-present thistles. Under the shade of their frail huts sit old women,

(Continued on page 15)

Japan Drafts Another General

Prime Minister Nobuyuki Abe's Colorless Army Career and Subsequent Retirement Have Clothed Him in Relative Obscurity

By Don Brown



International News Photo

HE'S A MODERATE MILITARY MAN

Gen. Nobuyuki Abe Emerges From Retirement to Head the Government of Japan

Wide World

LIBERAL LEADER

Gen. Issei Ugaki, Onetime Governor General of Korea

TOKYO

GEN. NOBUYUKI ABE, Japan's new Premier, is the second soldier to head the Japanese cabinet since the Manchuria incident made the army the propelling force in Japan's national life, but he is not the kind of soldier who thinks of everything in terms of the battlefield. He believes that army men have no mission to participate in politics. This helps to explain why he has been so little in the limelight either during active army service or since retirement. He is a new personality. The Nation, acquainting itself with his appearance, manner and ideas thus far, seems to find him to its liking.

General Abe is relatively small of stature, stocky without stoutness, and round-faced. His close-cropped head marks him as a military man; otherwise he might be taken for a business man. The new Premier is hard to classify, either as the polished, modern type of Japanese which Prince Fumimaro Konoe exemplifies, or as the old-fashioned type of Hiranuma or Hirota. Premier Abe is inclined toward informality without being undignified.

* * *

Pictures appearing in newspapers with stories of his selection as Premier showed a geniality in marked contrast to the grimness of some predecessors. This has contributed much to the early air of hopefulness, and has helped to brighten the atmosphere which surrounds the new Cabinet, something Premier Abe subsequently announced as one of his objectives.

When his voice was heard by the nation over the radio, the first time it came over clear and resonant. His confident manner inspired confidence even though the words themselves meant little. There was nothing strained about his speech, no shouting. Although bearing the stamp of the soldier, at the same time there was something about his manner pleasantly surprising to his listeners. Here seemed a man meriting respect.

* * *

When it became known that he had been chosen by the army elder statesmen who make cabinets to succeed Premier Hiranuma to gather together the threads of Japanese policy after the German-Soviet nonaggression pact was signed, surprised newspaper editors found that their files contained little material about General Abe. They knew he is 64 years old and that he had risen rapidly in the army. They knew also that he is the only full-ranking general who has never seen war service and therefore didn't possess the coveted Order of the Golden Kite. They knew he had shown himself capable of avoiding mistakes, unless he was mistaken in having associated closely with General Ugaki whose acceptance of the civilian ministers' demand for a reduction of Japan's standing army, for the sake of economy, in 1929, made him unpopular among army diehards. But the editors lacked anecdotes about the new Premier or information sufficiently useful to give the public an idea regarding his personality.

General Abe was born near Ishikawa, a coastal section which has contributed many prominent men including two recent Premiers, Hayashi and Okada. Recalling his student days, the General says he was a little too interested in baseball and tennis, incidentally both of foreign origin. Although he regrets that, he sees no reason why study and sports shouldn't mix. His old teacher remembers that he wasn't an outstanding scholar.

The new Premier was graduated from the military academy in 1897, the same class with General Araki. He was commissioned an artillery sub-lieutenant, but stayed at home during the Russo-Japanese war. He was ordered to Germany in 1910 to study and later became assistant military attaché at Vienna. General Abe retains pleasant memories of those days but gives no signs that he sees perfection in everything German.

* * *

A few years after the World War ended, General Abe was given charge of the general affairs bureau of the general staff and showed so much administrative ability that he attracted the attention of General Ugaki, who chose him as vice-minister when he became a minister in the Hamaguchi Cabinet from 1929 to 1931. It is significant, at this time, when Soviet-Japanese relations are strained, to recall that General Abe aided General Ugaki when the latter participated in the Japanese government's decision in 1929 not to intervene in the Sino-Soviet conflict over the railway north of Manchuria because of a desire to cultivate better Soviet relations. Late in 1930 General Ugaki was incapacitated, giving General Abe an opportunity to serve as Acting Minister. Had General Ugaki stayed away a few months longer General Abe might have become a national figure, but his only prominent act during this period was his adamant refusal to reduce the army's demands when the budget was being drafted. His stand helped to efface his acquiescence the previous year in large economy cuts.

Command of the Fourth Division of the Formosan Garrison followed later and then assignment to the Supreme War Council which often means shelving Ugaki's opponents, at that time controlling the army, suggested that General Abe be removed from the responsible post because he was considered a Ugaki henchman.

Like other members of the Council, he was retired when young officers shocked the nation by revolting in 1936. During the past three years he has been inactive. He took no part either in the army or general public affairs. In June he became President of the East Asia Common Culture Society which is engaged in Sino-Japanese amity through culture.

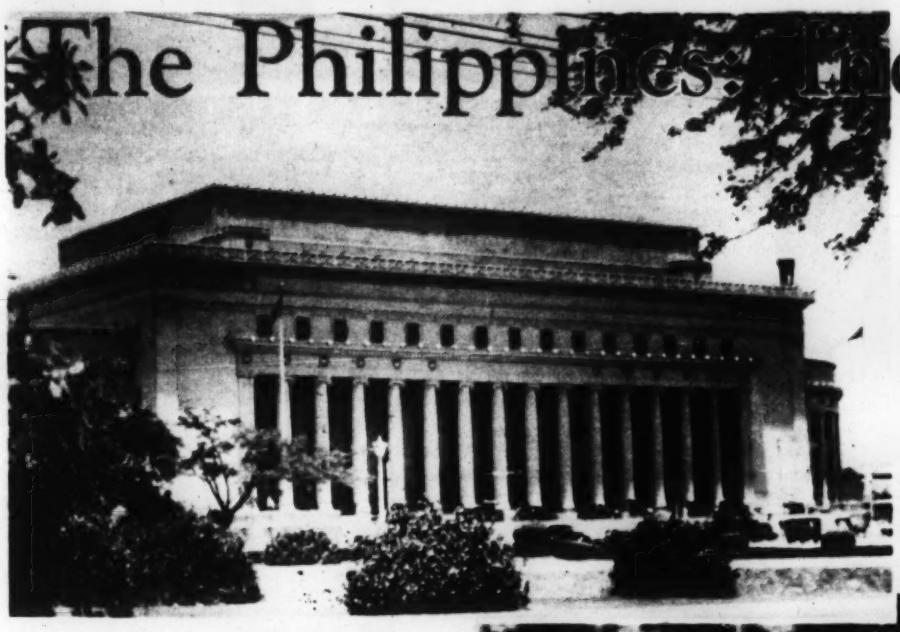
* * *

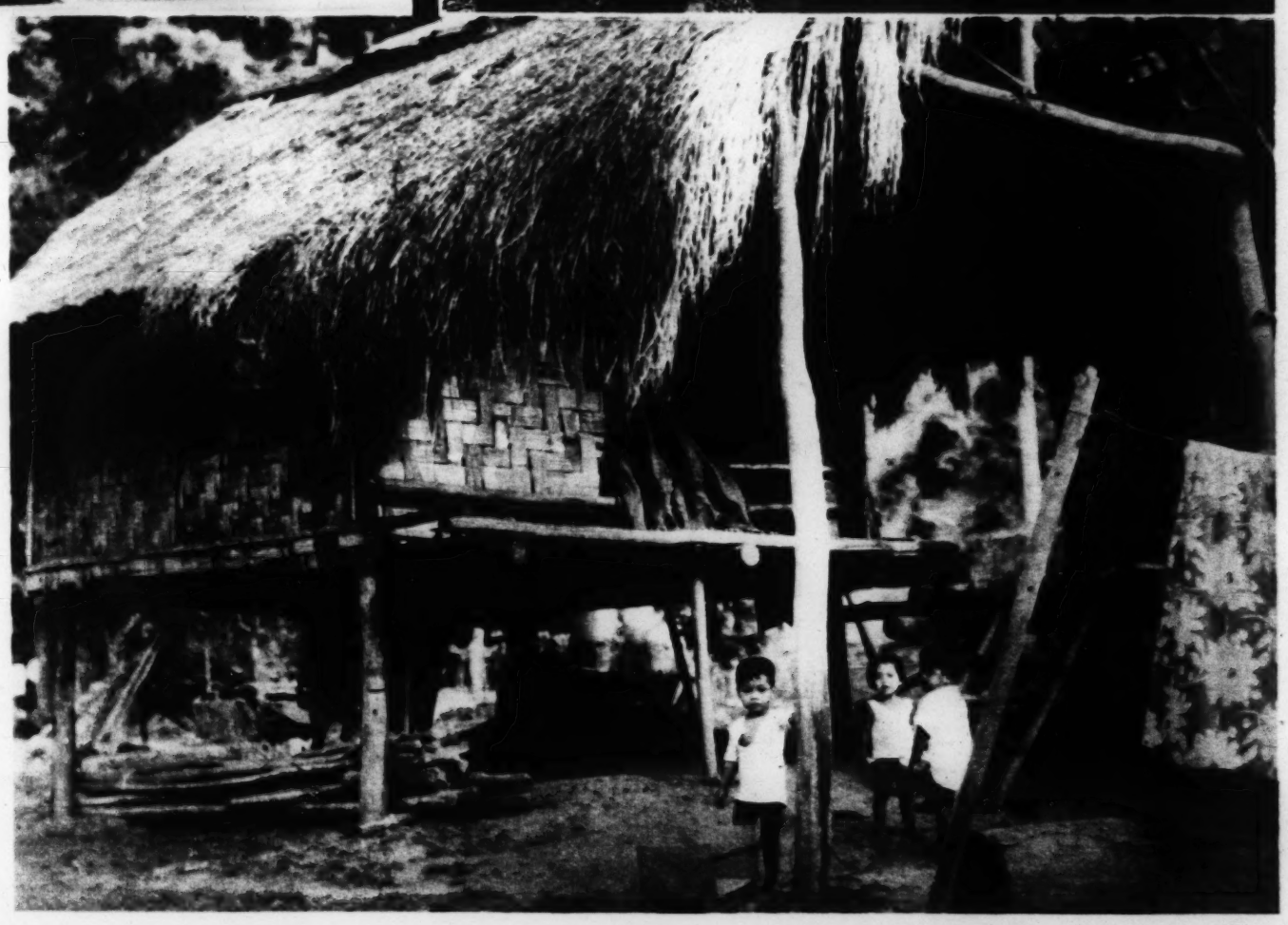
General Abe dwells in a typically middleclass, good, residential district in Tokyo. Most of the rooms in his home are Japanese but one is foreign with foreign furniture. Here he lives with his wife and youngest of four daughters. The others all married army officers. The elder of his two sons is an engineer who recently married a daughter of Marquis Kido, home minister in the Hiranuma Cabinet, again illustrating the close family relationship of many Japanese leaders. His younger son is a military academy cadet. The Prime Minister has five grandchildren who General Abe says turn the house upside down when they come visiting.

Reporters have so far been unable to learn much about his personal life. "I stay up quite late nights reading or just doing nothing wasting electricity," he told them. He likes archery and birds. His wife says his disposition is sunny. Unlike many soldiers he does not clothe every remark in grandiose rhetoric. His press interviews show that he can say simply what he thinks.

It is recounted that when General Abe was Secretary of the Army Staff College a new instructor sought advice on how to approach his teaching duties. General Abe replied, "A tactics instructor should cultivate the novelist's mental attitude, considering well the plot as a whole before setting down a single line; then he can develop details as he goes along. Don't lose sight of the whole because of engrossment in details. If you just remember this you will make a good instructor." This is considered typical of General Abe's way of approaching problems, including many complex ones now requiring attention.

The Philippines: Indispensable Outcast?





Nesmith, Wide World

AMERICAN CULTURE TOUCHES PEOPLE AND LANDSCAPE

The Post Office in Manila; President Manuel Quezon and His Two Daughters, Aurora (Left) and Zenadia, Pictured on Their Arrival in the United States for a Washington Visit. Not Far From Manila's Modern Architecture, Primitive Dwellings Still Predominate

Some Tangible Reasons Why Uncle Sam Is Thinking Seriously of the Day When His Little Brown Brother Comes of Age in 1946

By Walter Robb

THE PHILIPPINES have become a leading overseas market for American goods, apparently as a mere inadvertence. Argentina, whom America tries in every way to attract, beat them for seventh place in the trade last year by only $200,000. But the Philippines easily stepped up to fifth place in the first quarter of this year, with President Manuel Luis Quezon adamant against any Government agent who will not "buy American." This is a paradox in a country that avers its abiding desire is to be separated from the United States, and that America keeps saying she wants to be rid of for good and all.

But the categories of the Commerce Department at Washington in its annual Statistical Abstract are arranged merely by values. Philippine buying would have a much higher place on a basis of American labor employed in elaborating and shipping the goods, since what the Philippines buy is either fully processed, examples being iron products and structural steel, or fully manufactured. The buying is some $100,000,000 worth of these manufactures a year (more than $91,000,000 last year).

The Philippines bought $33,000,000 worth of American farm, garden, and orchard products last year (one third of all their purchases, by value), but they were all prepared products, from mills, factories, and canneries. This illustrates the high element of wages that is in all goods sold to the Philippines. Cotton leads, of course, $15,000,000 last year; but not bales of raw cotton, rather cotton manufactures, up to women's summer frocks and all sorts of fashionable accessories.

It is not strange that this is so. Filipinos have the utmost admiration for America, and the petite Philippine woman sees at the movies (there are six air-conditioned cinemas downtown in Manila, running seven days a week) and in her newspaper and her magazines the same things that delight her sister in Boston or New York, Portland or San Francisco, exactly what she dreams she, too, would wear. The Philippines, the fact is, have English as their common language just as America has it. Their schools have taught it during 40 years, a means to overcome sectionalism. Their Secretary of the Interior, Rafael R. Alunan, has just traveled through their most backward island, Mindanao, where he made 140 speeches, and had to make 138 of them in English—which came a little hard to him, because Spanish is his natural language, and he has had to learn his English in the past 20 years, at haphazard.

Filipinos keep talking about getting away from America, but they keep acting quite to the contrary. Their flattery of the mother country of their modern life has long passed imitation.

This Americanization is not destroying Filipinos in any sense, but miraculously building them up. They have grown during 40 years with America from 7,000,000 to 16,000,000 persons. They are always schooling about 1,500,000 of their children and putting 7,000 young men and young women through their university, which this year celebrated its thirtieth anniversary.

They are "catching on" in every practical way; aside from their expanding overseas trade, their national income has reached more than $450,000,000—more than $25 per capita—from domestic trade. Their Americanization is not merely skin-deep.

But it prospers trade. The trade is an inadvertence; it was never planned for by the United States, but inevitably it has come about. Why? Because freedom prevails; Filipinos already govern themselves: their Commonwealth is autonomous. . . .

President Quezon employs Maj.-Gen. Douglas MacArthur as his military adviser and pays him $50,000 a year on a basis of General MacArthur's renown in the world of arms. His Commonwealth rank is that of a field marshal.

Recently, General MacArthur reiterated that, in his opinion, after 1946, Japan would not find it possible to take the Islands by military means. It is then that 400,000 Filipino youths will each have had six months of forced military training; and then it is the plan that there will be a minimum of 40,000 reserves in the Manila sector of Luzon. The expenditures for training 40,000 young men a year are only $8,000,000; and this sum in the budget includes the whole Philippines Army outlay.

Some swift, small boats are bought, for customs and coast-guard work; they have small-caliber guns. But there is, of course, no navy, and air strength, too, is embryonic, no more.

General MacArthur is, in the circumstances, not widely believed.

Luzon, some 500 miles by her longest axis north and south, extends to ferrying distance from Formosa, Japanese territory. Luzon embraces 42,000 square miles of land surrounded by an enormous coastline. The island is open at the north (Japan's direction from the Philippines) like a bag, by the mouth of Cagayan River. That vantage point, at least, is far more easily accessible to Japan than it is to Filipinos—who have to ferry from Manila to reach it or go by land over roads traversing narrow mountain passes.

In China, since July, 1937, Japanese aviators by hundreds have learned the last details of practical military aviation. In 1946 these men will be veterans, possibly not very long out of China, thoroughly familiar with all duties of the aviator in covering the landing of large bodies of troops. And the Philippines cannot hope to have, then or very soon after, air forces to defeat or seriously hold back the Japanese. If then the advance southward to Manila of the Japanese were impeded at the mountain passes, squadrons of bombers could surely demoralize this resistance and send it to hiding or put it to flight.

It is possible certainly that the Japanese navy could blockade the Philippines at any time. They could not by this maneuver starve the Islands, since food is too plentiful here for that, but they could impoverish them by breaking up their overseas trade.

Japan has said officially and otherwise that she cares not how long the Philippines remain under the sovereignty of the United States, her own traditional friend, but that they will come within Japan's hegemony once American sovereignty is withdrawn. There could hardly be an attitude more frankly outlined, and all that is taking place in China backs it up. Her method seems already indicated: commercial penetration; and at the strategic time, a coup d'etat with or without a little trouble and skirmishing, followed swiftly by a change of the type of government—a satellite state such as Manchukuo.

It is not so much that Japan could not possibly make war successfully in the Philippines, but that the need to do so, and so inviting an opposition from the powers, would not exist. Filipinos who counsel the Japanese would never advise it; their titles and emoluments would accrue to them more safely by channels of peace with mere display of potential force.

Not long ago, I sat with the American committee that is marking buildings and other things of historical value in the Islands. Desultory talk turned on the Filipinos' apparent indifference to the vital change pending for them in 1946, the date Congress at last fixed for their independence. Chairman Eulogio Rodriguez, assistant director of the National Library and Museum, said:

"Don't worry about 1946. When it comes, circumstances will fully take care of it. If not through America, then through some other power; for the Philippines mean the balance of power in the Far East."

The natural hope is the United States. The astounding American policy, so condemned on every hand 40 years ago, so universally envied and admired now, can reach that desirable fruition if Congress gives the Islands half a chance.

Million-Acre

"Water in 1942" Is the Slogan of Columbia Basin Land Its Vast Reclamation

By Fred C. Koch

TEN YEARS AGO men threw up their hands in resignation and dismissed all thought of possibilities for the reclamation of the Columbia Basin in north central Washington with the stock statement: You won't see it for another 50 years—if then! Today landowners in the Basin are pushing forward on reclamation matters under the slogan, "Water in 1942."

Directors of the newly-formed Quincy-Columbia Basin district, representing more than 3,000 landowners and about 450,000 acres of land, recently unanimously passed a resolution to be forwarded to Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes and Commissioner of Reclamation John C. Page in which the Federal Government is requested to prepare and submit a contract for the delivery of water to lands in the West district.

While the entire Columbia Basin project which is to be irrigated eventually by the Grand Coulee dam in the Columbia river comprises 1,200,000 acres, reclamation will proceed on a unit-by-unit basis. Earliest and hardest-fighting champions for irrigation are the landholders in the west portion of this huge basin, headquartering in the Quincy-Ephrata region.

With the West district definitely organized and validated, it is in a position to transact business with the Government. Later formation of the East district will involve about 600,000 acres, and a third district, the Southern, will make up the balance of the 1,200,000 acres.

The vast expanse of tableland which today is a sea of sagebrush, where here and there an intrepid, stubborn family continues its struggle to grow grain, is envisioned as a gigantic patch-quilt of small diversified farms supporting from 25,000 to 40,000 families. These vast, arid acres consist of a potentially productive soil, which, with irrigation, will grow abundant crops of hay, grain, vegetables, corn, fruits, potatoes and alfalfa.

* * *

Partly as a test for possible future crops, a 120-acre diversified farm is in operation this year near Quincy where the operators are growing asparagus, strawberries, grapes and lima beans. This is the only irrigation project now in the West district.

The recent appointment of Harland H. Barrows of the University of Chicago as consultant in the Government's reclamation work in the Basin is pointed toward the orderly development of the area as a great community of small, single-family, owner-operated farms, each adequately serviced by transportation, marketing and educational facilities. The advance study will deal also with the outlining of sound methods for colonizing the lands which will include resettlement provisions for many families who have migrated from Middle-Western drought areas. Types of farm produce best suited to the land, provision for domestic water supplies, assistance in laying out farm ditches and other relevant problems will be recognized.

* * *

At present four major activities are being rushed in the Columbia Basin regarding the irrigation phase of the Grand Coulee hydroelectric and reclamation project. First, there is the retracement of old land lines, and the resetting of new section corners. To date, nearly 80 per cent of this work has been completed.

Secondly, the topographical survey is about 65 per cent completed. The third phase, classification of the soils in the Basin, is about 35 per cent complete, while the final, and perhaps most important, phase, the appraisal of land values, is 25 per cent completed.

Water for the irrigation of the Columbia Basin will be pumped into a natural

cre Miracle

in Landowners as the Federal Government Pushes
umation Project

C. Koch

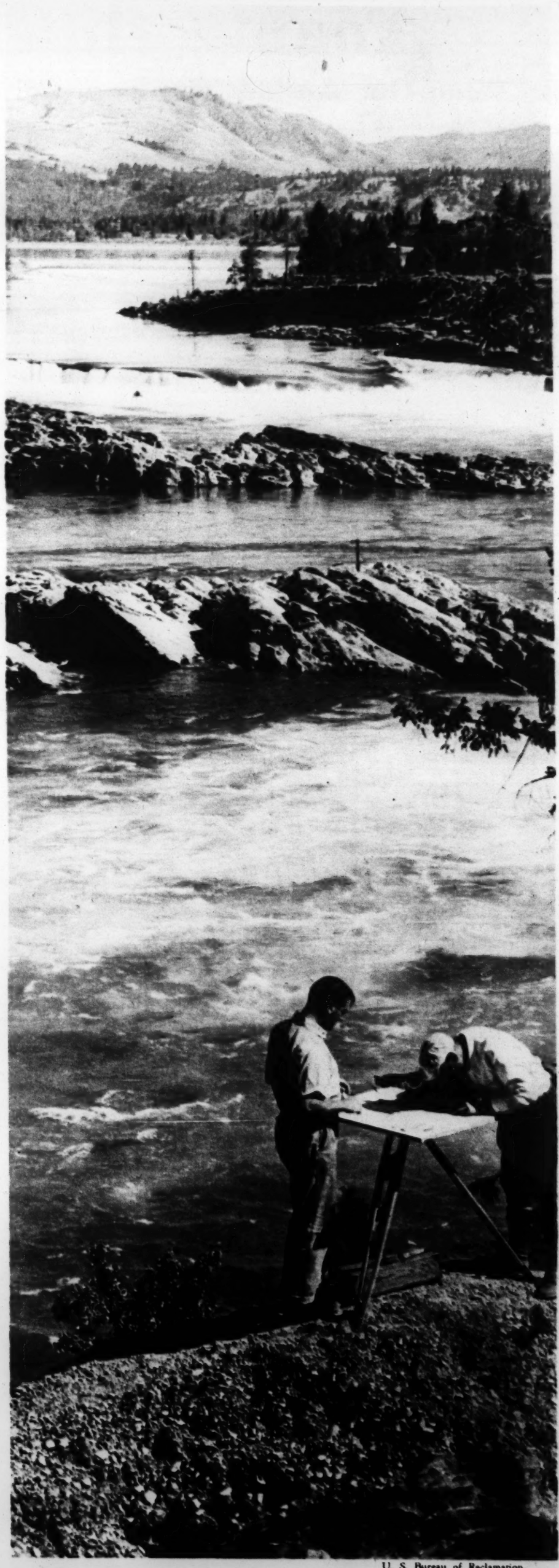
27-mile-long reservoir from the lake being formed behind Grand Coulee dam's towering height of 550 feet and its extensive crest-span of 4,300 feet across the Columbia river channel. A two-mile canal will lead the water from the lake into the reservoir. Dikes at the upper and lower ends of the "upper Grand Coulee" will utilize a gorge formed ages ago by glacial erosion to store the water that will feed onto the Basin's acreages. From the lower end of the reservoir an 11-mile main canal will branch into a West and East canal from which a network of ditches will spread over the Columbia Basin, an area roughly 60 miles wide and 85 miles long, lying in the bend of the Columbia river.

Under the plan worked out by the United States government engineers, the revenues from sale of Grand Coulee power are contemplated to liquidate one-half the reclamation costs. Estimated cost of putting water on the Basin is about $173 per acre, leaving $87 per acre for the settler to pay over a period of 40 years. The combined cost of the Grand Coulee hydroelectric project and the reclamation development has been estimated at $376,000,000.

* * *

To date, the United States Government, through the Bureau of Reclamation, has expended more than $32,000,000 for completed irrigation systems in the State of Washington. This does not include Grand Coulee developments. In addition, $7,000,000 has been appropriated for the Roza project in the Yakima district and about $8,000,000 more will be needed to complete it. About 70,000 acres are to be reclaimed in the Kittitas unit of the Yakima project, which was completed in 1929.

Probably the first move in behalf of the Columbia Basin development was made by Washington's first legislature during the winter of 1889-90 when a memorial was sent to Congress requesting an appropriation of $50,000 for drilling artesian test wells in this region in the hope of finding an adequate water supply for irrigation. The first investigation of the project was made in 1903 by the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation.



U. S. Bureau of Reclamation

"—AND THE DESERT SHALL . . . BLOSSOM AS THE ROSE"

An Air Photograph of Grand Coulee Dam, Made in 1943, Will Look Something Like This (Upper Left) "Night Model." Blight Today (Left), Bloom Tomorrow? Surveyors (Above) at Kettle Falls, About 110 Miles Above the Dam

Among the New Books

What One Author Thinks of Critics

A Journal Under the Terror, 1938, by E. V. Lucas. London: Cassell.

DRAMATIC CRITICS spend a great part of their working lives telling authors what they think of them. Rarely do authors return the compliment. And generally it ceases to be a compliment, on the few occasions when they do. For, curiously enough, dramatists usually ignore critics when their plays succeed, remembering their existence only when failure has made them angry, as in the cases of Mr. Priestley and Mr. Sean O'Casey.

It is pleasant, therefore, to come upon Mr. E. V. Lucas' measured comments on the condition of London dramatic criticism. Mr. Lucas is the author of two plays seen in London in recent years—"The Bear Dances" and "Land's End." A don at King's, he is one of the most brilliantly epigrammatic, the most wittily learned writers in contemporary literature.

On the whole, his opinion of contemporary theatrical criticism is not high. Writing in his diary, after the production of "Land's End," he observes that the critics have been mainly kind, but exclaims at their dullness. Why, he asks, do they cling to the old-fashioned habit of telling the plot, which kills surprise? Why do they concentrate on what is often the least significant part of the play, instead of discussing the more vital questions of treatment, character, ideas, and style?

"Land's End," presented at the Westminster about a year ago, was an attempt to show that vigor of story and tenseness of situation are not incompatible with distinction of writing and depth of thought. It did not wholly succeed, and from Mr. Lucas's lack of enthusiasm for the London critics of today one might be tempted to infer that mood of dissatisfaction which has been noted as the chief stimulus to commenting on the commentators.

* * *

But this would be a mistake. By nothing is this shown so clearly as by that very matter of style to which Mr. Lucas appeals. When Mr. Lucas really dislikes a thing, his pen bites. If Mr. Lucas were seriously peeved by the critics' reception of his plays, he would find a much more pungent adjective for them than dull. His opinion, expressed in "A Journal Under the Terror, 1938," may be taken as the unprejudiced verdict of a more than ordinary intelligent observer.

This telling of the plot is a problem that critics have often worried over. With the restriction of space that modern journalism entails, it is a practice much less prevalent today than in the past. Mr. Lucas may think it a nuisance that spoils criticism, but Mr. S. R. Littlewood, a critic of eminence, takes the view that it is rather an art that is being rapidly lost. To tell the story of a play briefly in such a way as to capture something of the effect gained by the author on the stage, Mr. Littlewood considers to be one of the most legitimate triumphs of the critic—a triumph achieved far more rarely today than in the past.

* * *

Yet many people will be disposed to agree with Mr. Lucas that to tell the story of a play spoils the element of surprise. The importance of surprise, however, can easily be overestimated. It has no part in the pleasure that a modern audience takes in "Hamlet." It had no part in the pleasure that ancient audiences took in Aeschylus or Sophocles. Lessing declared that he could write a play in which the dénouement would be announced at the beginning. Mr. Emlyn Williams has done more than this, for in "Night Must Fall" he has actually written such a play. Moreover, it proved to be one of his greatest successes. The true dramatist deals more in the inevitable than in the unexpected; and to him the most revealing of critics can do little harm.

Back to the Land

Free—For Three Months Only, by Dwight Hutchison. Brattleboro, Vt.: The Stephen Daye Press. $2.

"I AM THROUGH with civilization. I don't like it any more. I don't like politics or economics or psychology. . . I am tired of being started and stopped . . . red lights and green lights. I am near the exploding point. . . . To put it more explicitly, I have decided to resign my job and spend the summer in the country. 'This offer,' said I, looking out of the window and breathing the spring air, 'is good for a few months only. You may never have a similar opportunity. Act today.' I got up from my desk and went in and resigned."

Even without the assistance of Sherlock Holmes' deductive methods you will probably have guessed by now that an alert, do-it-now type of New York advertising woman has reached that point familiar to most city dwellers when they feel they must break away from the city grind and sally forth to woo the simple life in the "back blacks."

* * *

But the place in which Mrs. Hutchison elects to be "Free—For Three Months Only," in company with four young girls—daughters and otherwise—is not a lonely, deserted farm upstate, but an old estate of the family in the historic village of Harvard, Massachusetts, with a brother on a neighboring estate ready to plow the garden, regulate the pump, or execute any of the hurry-call jobs that develop among the primitives.

The result was that simple life for our New Yorker ran smoother than Bronson Alcott's adventure in near-by Fruitlands, if not so simply. There is reclining on "the sitting-est lawn I ever knew"; there are wood-cutting parties to "shorten the skirts" of the pines where the lady's-slippers and Indian pipe grow; there is the path named "Tour-of-the-grounds, 5 cents," and the skunk family, the country housekeeping and all the problems and delights involved in responsibility for four active young girls.

* * *

Then, the wheel of experience begins to rotate. "Farming, I feel, is almost as funny as advertising. . . . There's no use in your getting uppity about advertising. After all, it buys bread and the very best butter. With all their back-breaking work and tied-down lives, these farmers here make in a good year about what you make in a month. . . . I picked up the Sunday paper. . . . My eyes lighted on a picture of a dress—just simple enough for a short person. . . . 'Ah,' said I, 'that dress was made for you. You can't wear it up here climbing trees. And look at that hat, Madame,' . . . a pair of shoes. High heels never made for lumber roads . . . and how about that permanent with high curls? . . . And I began to remember how the right lipstick gives you a—well, you know."

You will have guessed, of course, that in the end the advertising business received back its own in the manner familiar to such outbursts of the primitive.

But you will admit that there are few elements of the simple life that Mrs. Hutchison did not investigate in her three busy months of freedom. H. J. S.

JACKET DESIGN FOR "THE PRIORY"

England, Past and Present

The Priory, by Dorothy Whipple. New York: Macmillan. $2.50.

ONE OF the best-tested literary formulae is that an interesting house plus a varied assortment of characters equals a novel. If humor and a pleasant style are added to the left-hand side of the formula, as in the case of "The Priory," the value of the novel is so much the greater.

The interesting house is Saunby Priory. Six centuries ago it had been what its name implies—a place of monks and pilgrims, and people from the villages coming hither for help and advice. After the dissolution in the time of Henry VIII it passed into private hands, but not until 1793, when the Marwoods inherited the place, was it actually fenced in to the exclusion of the villagers. In succeeding Marwood hands it gradually shrank. Trees fell and were not removed, gates sagged, greenhouses were empty; bracken, thistles, and rabbits overran the land. Major Marwood had money to spend on a cricket team and on nothing else. The great West Front of the Priory remained, with the house alongside that had been built partly from the stones of the ancient structure, and Saunby was still beautiful but neglected.

One by one the residents of Saunby appear in successive chapters of the book: the Major first, at his wits' end to get decent service in his house and resolved, in desperation, to marry again for the sake of getting a suitable hostess; next, the Major's sister, who had mismanaged the house for years; the two daughters, Christine and Penelope, lovely young creatures devoted to each other; Thompson, the cricket manager, and the Marwood servants with their hopes and tragedies seething under the surface, and Anthea, who accepted the Major's arrogant invitation to become hostess-wife and quickly disappointed him by burying herself in maternal duties. Anthea, her twins, and Nurse Pye withdrew to a world of their own on the nursery floor; Christine and Penelope, one after the other, married and left home; the Major got more deeply into debt, his cricket manager had to leave under a cloud, Christine's marriage suffered disaster, and Saunby had to be put up for sale.

When everything was at the darkest, Christine and Nicholas patched up their marriage, the father of Nicholas bought Saunby, and at the conclusion the Priory promises to become a scene for an interesting experiment in co-operative industry. Anthea can devote herself to her twins, the Major can have his cricket, and all apparently is going to be well.

Mrs. Whipple has given to her book variety, liveliness, understanding of character and, above all, warmth of affection in describing some place that surely is cherished in her own memory—a place like Saunby, where the West Front, with its high lace-work of windows, peaks into a blank blue sky, a place of pointed yews and layered cedars, of crab-apple trees burning bright with rosy fruit, and a light that gilds everything as if in a missal. It is the kind of English home that in itself makes a story. W. K. R.

Mona Gardner's "The Menacing Sun," the American edition of which (Harcourt, Brace) was reviewed in these columns on July 1, is published in Great Britain by John Murray.

Bobbs-Merrill is the American publisher of Lord David Cecil's "The Young Melbourne," the English edition of which (Constable) was reviewed in these columns on March 25.

Dent is the English publisher of "Ten Years Under the Earth," by Norbert Casteret. The American edition (Greystone) was reviewed in this newspaper on Jan. 20.

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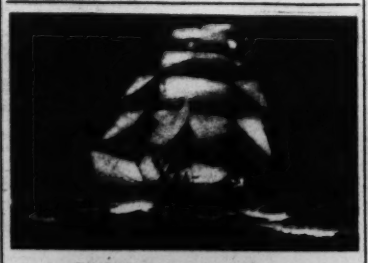
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The Making of a Gentleman, and a Notable Example—A London Letter

The Making of a Gentleman, by Esme Wingfield-Stratford. London: Williams & Norgate. 8s. 6d. net.

C. F. G. Masterman, by Lucy Masterman. London: Nicholson & Watson. 18s. net.

Such Were These Years, by Ruby Cromer. London: Hodder & Stoughton. 12s. 6d. net.

My Kingdom for a Horse, by Margaret Leigh. Macmillan. 7s. 6d.

LONDON

IT MAY BE that "the grand old name of gentleman" has been "defamed by every charlatan, and soil'd with all ignoble use," and when one comes to pin down the concept it proves as elusive as the Pimpernel himself; but the fact remains that, though the average Englishman finds the ideal of a gentleman largely inexpressible, and cherishes, anyway, an individual variant of it, it is for him a recognizable phenomenon, and a cult that continues to exercise upon him an extremely important influence. For, this reason Mr. Wingfield-Stratford has braved the imputation of snobbery, and set out to investigate the subject at length.

The first part of his book is devoted to answering the question: What makes a gentleman? Why do we rank Scipio Africanus, Sir Lancelot, King Alfred, or Sir Philip Sidney as great gentlemen, and Achilles, Beau Nash, Sir Robert Walpole, or Napoleon as eminent "outsiders"? He finds, to begin with, that its very lack of preciseness has preserved the ideal intact as a living force, by allowing it to evolve from age to age. Had the term come to be permanently related to any fixed status, as, for example, birth, it would have sunk from an inspiration to a title of privilege, as happened to the idea of the "gentil homme" in France. But he shows how, and why, in the course of this evolution, four very different essentials for the gentleman have emerged—"strength, gentleness, manners, and urbanity or culture."

* * *

Each age has laid the emphasis upon different parts of this combination—occassionally adding less meritorious qualities that resulted in only temporary gentlemen—and the second part of the book is a survey from the earliest times of the products that sprang from these varying concepts. The author regards Ancient Egypt as the cradle of the gentleman. Greece and Rome were, it seems, not the sort of places in which a gentleman is permitted to appear, although Scipio Africanus might, one imagines, put forward a better claim than George IV to be known as The First Gentleman in Europe. But he was an isolated phenomenon, and it is only with the advent of Christianity, with its doctrine of meekness and charity, that the first two essentials become widely recognized as such. In the East the ungentlemanly Veil descends to obscure the idea; but in the West, Chivalry arrives to lay stress upon manners: and so to the Age of Reason, to urbanity and self-control, to a Lord Chesterfield exclaiming in his last words: "Give Dayrolles a chair." In Early Victorian days the intellectual element seems to lose ground, the gentleman becomes "the sport," perilously close to "the beef" of Horace Walpole's times; but from this lapse he is recovering, and in the cult that prevails today the author sees the brightest hope of democracy.

Mr. Wingfield-Stratford is a rather discursive writer; one thing leads to another, but not always to the straightforward development of his theme. Personally, however, I was not at all disturbed by this; for he writes so well, with such verve and knowledge and enjoyment, that every page left me delighted, and certainly wiser than before.

I imagine the late C. F. G. Masterman would have come very close to Mr. Wingfield-Stratford's ideal gentleman. In this biography by his wife he appears as a strong man who was invariably gentle, whose manners made him battalions of friends, and whose intellectual brilliance was beyond question. His career was startling. He fairly stormed his way up the lower rungs of the ladder. He made his mark in journalism, entered Parliament in 1906, became prominent in the prewar Liberal governments, and finally, at the age of 41, reached cabinet rank. Then, almost overnight, his fortunes were eclipsed. He was defeated at a by-election, and, except for one brief period, never got back into politics. The fact appears extraordinary. There was no flaw in his ability: he had succeeded in spectacular fashion in each of the two government posts that he had filled; both as an orator and as a writer he displayed exceptional talent, he was a fine Parliamentarian, thoroughly deserving his nickname of "Masterman Ready," and he was the intimate friend and valued adviser of his party leaders. But events combined to deny him another opportunity.

Mrs. Masterman appears to have put into her book every scrap of material, irrespective of its importance, that she could find—diaries, letters, articles, speeches, newspaper cuttings, and scraps of recorded conversation are swept along on the spate of her own memories. Nevertheless, much of this is very readable for its intimate portraits of the famous; and, astonishingly, she does succeed in conveying a coherent and effective impression of the life and times.

* * *

Lady Cromer's recollections, written in artless fashion, of the years, from 1922-38, during which her husband filled the office of Lord Chamberlain, have a faded, laid-up-in-lavender air; but, perhaps because I came to them after the hurly-burly of Mrs. Masterman's book, I found them at least restful. I cannot say as much of Miss Margaret Leigh's account of a journey on horseback from Cornwall to Scotland. It is as prosaic and as uninspired as a ship's log. That wretched pack-saddle that would keep slipping, and kindred difficulties, seem to have left her little opportunity to enjoy her adventure. I sympathize: I, too, was not amused.

ERIC FORBES-BOYD

Tartly Galsworthian

Family Album, by Humphrey Pakington. New York: Norton. $2.50.

HUMPHREY PAKINGTON'S "Family Album" pictures English family life in the Galsworthian manner, but with a more acidulous tang than Galsworthy was in the habit of imparting to his work.

The "album" contains a long and wide variety of portraits, from the shadowy limning of Aunt Leeper, who was being remembered only by her bequests when the story opens, to the baby picture of Johnny Bartlett's little Michael, at the end, heir to a new kind of England. There is Grandfather Brunswick, who speedily became also a memory, a substantial one adorned with white whiskers, and Grandmother, who continues almost to the end of the book, as an ample, domineering, and somewhat greedy personage.

The two Brunswick daughters, Emily and Caroline, and their respective husbands, Albert Lapthorn and Edward Bartlett; their children, Ellen, Walter, and Arthur, Lapthorn, and Marjorie, Johnny, and Martin Bartlett; the boys and girls who went to school with these children and eventually married some of them; schoolmasters, schoolmistresses, maiden aunts, neighbors and retainers—all appear in clearly marked, thoroughly British portraits, that reveal not only the physical peculiarities but the virtues, faults, and foibles of each individual.

Especially the foibles.

Mr. Pakington's comedy sense has full control of his pen in the Victorian and Edwardian first half of the book. The past always seems funnier than the present, and Mr. Pakington is most amusing when he writes about a kind of English life that has all but disappeared—a prosperous commercial life like that of Galsworthy's Forsytes, and the life of the smaller country gentry.

When the author finally makes up his mind that the business of his book is to tell about the naval career, the loves and life of Johnny Bartlett, he is more romantic and not so deliciously ironic. Passages like that describing Miss Sprot's character-building school for young ladies at St. Marjorie's, for example, show the most competent use of gentlemanly satire, but in all its parts the book furnishes good entertainment of an intellectual, mildly sophisticated sort.

The Book Window

A Glimpse at Some of the Season's New Titles

Dictatorships versus Democracies, by Harrison Boyd Summers and Robert E. Summers (H. W. Wilson, $1.25), is in addition to the objective reference shelf which already includes a wide range of political and economic studies. It is a compilation of representative views on various aspects of one of the chief political problems of the day, arranged in a form particularly adapted to forensic use.

Here's New England (Houghton Mifflin, $1). The cream of six previously issued Writer's Project guidebooks to the New England States, condensed into 120 pages of type and 31 pages of excellent gravure illustrations. It includes a large folding map of recreational areas.

Paintings on Parade, by Donald Jenks (Hale, Cushman & Flint, $1.50). Some 300 reproductions of famous paintings, with the essential information about them and the artists who made them.

The Lord Helps Those, by Bertram B. Fowler (Vanguard Press, $1.75), is a study of consumer co-operative operation in Nova Scotia. Mr. Fowler, as in a previous book, indicates his belief that the modern renaissance is to be found in the banding together of consumers to create their own economic system.

The Art of Treasure Island, by Eugen Neuhaus (University of California, $2). First-hand impressions by a professor of art of the architecture, sculpture, landscape design, color effects, mural decorations, illumination and other artistic aspects of the Golden Gate International Exposition. With 53 illustrations.

Denmark, by Roger Nielsen (Copenhagen: Egmont H. Petersen). A 144-page, handsomely illustrated book illustrating the commercial, agricultural and cultural resources of the country, designed to commemorate Denmark's participation in the New York World's Fair.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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And the first—the most important!—secret of their success is simply this:

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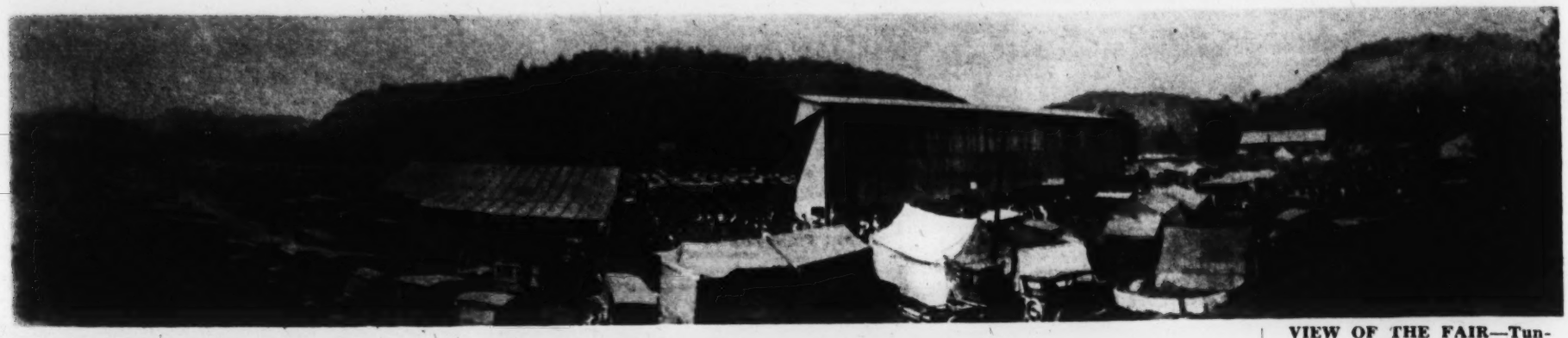


VIEW OF THE FAIR—Tunbridge in 1926

Fair Days in Vermont

UP VERMONT WAY, where the green hills curl around the farmers' doorsteps like members of the family, the mountain folk are saying that the World's Fair has not yet opened, that in three quarters of a century the Fair has never been known to get under way until the last cornhusk has been cleared out of the fields sometime late in September.

To this rather astounding affirmation, given with some show of conviction, the farm people add that ever since their fathers' fathers began going to the World's Fair in the years prior to the Civil War, it has been far more concerned with the golden memories of the past than with the "world of tomorrow." And, what is more, tourists coming into Vermont this year with stories of the million dollar brilliance of San Francisco and New York expositions are told that they must be mistaken about seeing the World's Fair, since "we're just now gettin' the Fair grounds ready down in Tunbridge."

And, sure enough, in the waters of the White River branch penetrating the rugged hills of this region and helping to mold the tiny valley into which snuggles the village of Tunbridge, there are now reflected unusual scenes of great bustle and activity. From the farmer and local banker down to the small boy helping at the village grocery store, the whole town is abuzz with preparations for the seventy-first annual World's Fair, to be staged on Sept. 20 and 21.

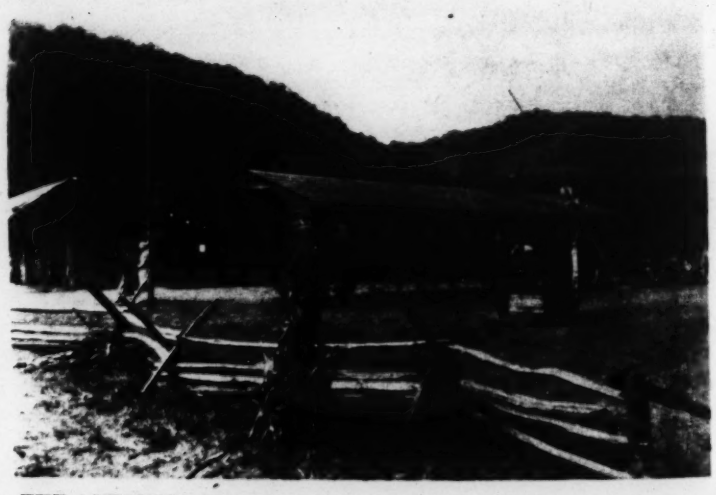
Somehow it is difficult to believe that this tranquil and charming valley was once a warpath for raiding Indians on their way to Royalton, six miles south on the White River, scene now of the peaceful routine of the dairyman. Once a year the automobiles of 48 states whirl into Tunbridge and the folk from the backwoods mingle with their big city cousins in a gay revival of the old country fair.

For even though Vermonters have officially labeled the Tunbridge exhibition the "World's Fair" ever since that expression fell from the lips of former Lieutenant-Governor Martin back in 1867, it is, in effect, one of the oldest, if not the oldest, remaining country fair in the United States. Tradition has it that the Fair had its beginnings in gay street parades originating in Chelsea, farther up the valley. Old diaries mention another plausible source, the Orange County Fair, as far back as 1849. The people of the town of Washington, at that time, made a huge drag of poles, decorated the barge with spruce trees, and picked up all the families along the 20-mile route to the Fair. The only requirement was that as each family climbed aboard, it would contribute one team of oxen out front.

Others came on horseback and in "one-hoss shays," while in 1926 pictures of the Fair grounds would indicate that half the admissions were paid by the owners of Model T's. At any rate, the Fair could count upon the entire countryside turning out, for here was where the men of the soil won prizes for their skill in raising fruits and vegetables, where some of the finest horses in the country were exhibited and women displayed beautiful examples of handiwork which today in most parts of the country have passed into oblivion along with the spinning wheel and the old dash urn.

In sharp contrast to contemporary expositions, the Tunbridge Fair recaptures the glamor of the "world of yesterday." At intervals during the two carnival-packed days for which the hill people have been saving their small change for a whole year, old-fashioned square dances are staged by the local townspeople in costume. Favorite songs of two and three generations back are kept alive by female choirs and choruses in Paisley shawls. There are husking bees, horse racing, and barn raisings that are unchanged in character from the time when the Union Agricultural Society organized in 1875 and the village people gave of their time and energy freely to get the Fair grounds in shape for the sort of carnival demanded by the young and old of the countryside. From that original co-operative effort has come the community spirit of today that has kept the Fair alive for more than 70 years and held the interest of the younger generation in a past, rich with history and skillful artisanship. The village folk speak of the Fair with marked respect. Its traditions are imbedded in the rich farm soil, and anecdotes of the Fair go the round of farmhouse hearths throughout the year.

TRANQUIL VALLEY—At South Tunbridge. Above: The Old-Time Chorus Tunes Up



THE ANTIQUES EXHIBIT—Latest Building Showing Artisans at Work With Antiquated Equipment as Well as a Choice Collection of Old Pieces

Looking up from the Fair grounds to the low-lying ridges of hills that separate momentarily to form a sort of amphitheater for the village and its Fair, one can think of no more natural setting for a country fair, breathing the atmosphere of pioneer days. From the top of those ridges, prowling scouts and bearded settlers with long rifles once looked down on Indian campfires and lonely cabins. Just 150 years ago, this quiet valley witnessed the stealthy march of a band of raiding Indians headed by a British Lieutenant Morton, who fell upon Tunbridge and burned the town of Royalton.

Memories of those ancient days constitute the chief glamor of the Tunbridge Fair today. Artisans, descendants of the early settlers, show how shingles were shaved by hand and wood once sawed at the snail-like pace of 2,000 feet a day. An up-and-down sawmill, so-called, built more than 100 years ago, is now a permanent part of the Fair. Operation required a tremendous volume of water. Hence, the mill operated day and night when there was high water.

There is part of a corn crib that was so green at the time of the Indian raids that it would not burn when the rest of the valley was laid in waste. In the antique exhibit assembled by the tireless secretary of the Union Agricultural Society, Edward R. Flint, there is a priceless array of old-time tools, vehicles, and farm machinery. In this exhibit is a light-running sled equipped with food tank and a two-quart water keg used on "flying trips" to and from Boston for wool and cotton products.

Why is the Fair held in September? That is another story running true to the traditions of the region. In the old days, Fair sponsors had just enough money to rent the land. Most of the land was turned to raising corn, so the Fair had to wait until October after the corn had been harvested. Today, the Fair owns its grounds, but tradition still dictates the fall showing.

Although the World's Fair at Tunbridge has not been highly publicized (that would be contrary to tradition), the thousands of annual visitors who "just happen" to hear of the Fair while visiting Vermont are rapidly spreading its fame throughout the nation. Yet, its peculiar community setup would enable it to persist without any sort of advertising. That was proved throughout the depression, when the Tunbridge Fair went on while many other country fairs suspended.

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Father of the Single Tax

"IT WOULD REQUIRE less than the fingers of the two hands," writes Prof. John Dewey, "to enumerate those who, from Plato down, rank with Henry George among the social philosophers." September, 1939, will bring the one hundredth anniversary of this American, who worked so untiringly in behalf of a new approach to an old problem. By the time the century mark of his great book, "Progress and Poverty," has been reached, it is likely that his name and work will be more generally remembered and acknowledged. For Henry George, like others who have labored for the world's good, grows with the years.

There is a timeliness about the man and his work that will make his philosophy a significant topic in this centenary year. For the ever-present evils of unemployment, fierce competition, unequal distribution of wealth, and great need in the midst of abundance, were the social abnormities which arrested his thought and awakened in him the resolve to find a solution.

Such conditions were to him barriers which had to be overcome before the world could enter into that kind of life which something within him argued had been divinely intended for the dwellers of earth. That the conditions were age-old and had balked the intelligence and ingenuity of thinkers for centuries merely acted as a spur to this man in his determination to work toward their complete elimination.

* * *

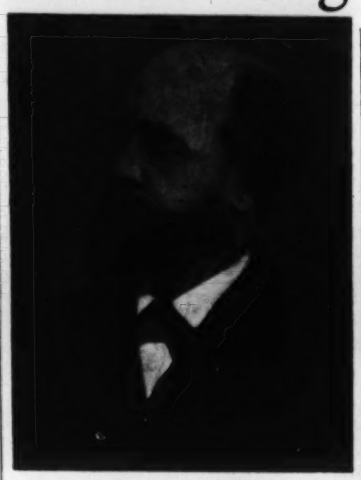
Coming as a young man from the Far West, he was appalled at the magnificence and squalor which the city of New York exhibited side by side. Why, he asked himself, should such things be? In fact, how could they exist in a new land of almost unlimited opportunity, boundless acres of untouched resources, and a population that was infinitesimal in comparison?

The more he studied the matter, the more he became convinced that the conditions of poverty and wealth grew in proportion to and as the direct result of the establishment and development of what we call civilization. In other words, the younger the community and the newer the community, the freer the opportunity and the greater the equity. That meant that New York, bad as it seemed, would tend to become worse; and that because of its youth it was even then better than the older capitals of the world, such as Paris and London.

To the teachers of political economy and social philosophy Henry George propounded his question, asking the reason for the existence of poverty in the midst of plenty. From them he received various answers. None to his mind acceptable; none satisfactory in the light of nature's continued abundance and the fact that man with free access to the land, even when that land was not the best, could always maintain himself.

But land—that is, the whole material universe outside of man and his products—was far from free. It was owned and monopolized by individuals and associations. Worse than this, it was not developed for use but held for that rise in the market which would mean its sale at a profit.

Here, then, seemed to be the point to begin his study of the



Henry George

Courtesy the National Cyclopaedia of American Biography

whole problem. He knew that political economy must concern itself only with how men in society make a living, and certainly land was the great source from which man drew his living. To have the whole material universe outside of man and his products a thing to be monopolized and privately owned meant that freedom of access to land existed at best only in new territories and in very young civilizations.

If nature could be owned and monopolized and men thus denied a free access to that which alone could make them unfettered and independent, then it was inevitable that men should fight each other for the right to own and use the less and least desirable resources and that competition, taxes, unemployment, inequality, vice, misery, despair should be the outcome.

* * *

Such were the thoughts and conclusions of this young man from the West after his first contact with the civilized East. He had come to New York City in 1869 to set up a telegraphic news bureau. He was altogether unknown, and the enterprise he had undertaken was one opposed alike by the city press and the telegraph monopolies. That he failed seems not too surprising. As he walked the streets of the city, a city bursting with youth and exuberant with wealth, a city prematurely aged and ugly with human misery and wretchedness, he was struck with the gross incongruity. His thoughts swung continually round that one question of poverty and plenty, and in the end he thought he saw the answer.

The year was now 1871, and after four months of real effort and genuine wrestling, Henry George had finished the writing of a book, which he called "Our Land and Land Policy." It was only a small book of 48 pages, but it voiced the theme which he developed to symphonic proportions in his lifetime of effort: The destruction of land monopoly by shifting all taxes from labor and the products of labor and concentrating them in one tax on the value of land, regardless of improvements.

The years that followed were far from easy ones for this young man who had dedicated himself so heroically to the solution of the social problem. Mainly they were filled with the very real struggle to make a living for his family. But the theme he had outlined in "Our Land and Land Policy" had been growing, and he had been sacrificing in order that he might bring out a complete statement of the subject.

Finding a publisher was a difficulty which the author had not foreseen. No one wanted his manuscript. It was too visionary, said some; too revolutionary, thought others. And in the end, the best he could do was to bear the cost of the plates himself. Before sending the plates to the publisher, an "author's proof edition" of 500 copies was run off, and Henry George sent a copy to his aged father in Philadelphia with this accompanying letter:

"It is with deep feeling of gratitude to Our Father in Heaven that I send you a printed copy of this book. I am grateful that I have been enabled to live to write it, and that you have been enabled to live to see it. . . . It will not be recognized at first—maybe not for some time—but it will ultimately be considered a great book, will be published in both hemispheres, and be translated into different languages."

That book was "Progress and Poverty," and it more than fulfilled its author's prophecy. In the United States and England it was published in cheap paper editions which outsold the novels of the day. It ran serially in the columns of some newspapers as well. It did find translation into the chief languages of Europe, having at least three translations into German. By 1905, more than 2,000,000 copies had been sold. In 1925 a fiftieth anniversary edition was printed, which in May of 1937 had had its tenth reprinting. Thus the vision of a sincere man was justifying itself.

* * *

Through boom times and depressions, in so-called good times and bad, Henry George preached his gospel of the single tax. Once he had pushed his investigation through to what he understood to be its logical conclusion, he took the next step of using the public platform to popularize his doctrine. He spoke as he had written, with brilliant language and compelling sincerity. Everywhere he roused his hearers to the necessity for action, and many there were who came indifferently and curiously to consider idly this new thing and went away with new hope and a new conception of citizenship.

George Bernard Shaw said: "I went one night quite casually into a hall in London and there I heard a man deliver a speech which changed the whole current of my life—that man was Henry George." In our present-day phrase, that man had something. And Prof. John Dewey, whom we quoted at the beginning of this article, evidently thought that something sufficient to justify his adding these concluding words of endorsement: "No man, no graduate of a higher educational institution, has a right to regard himself as an educated man unless he has some first-hand acquaintance with the theoretical contribution of this great American thinker."

Today our acute social problems are but those which Henry George saw in 1869, following the plotted curve with due regularity. The solution which he spent his lifetime promulgating is waiting still untried, to many thousands, in fact, still unknown. It would seem not too much to do by way of celebration of his centenary (especially if we have any desire to be thought educated) to make a "first-hand acquaintance . . . of this great American thinker."

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They are responsible for a growing interest in colonial industries, for an American renaissance of handicrafts once valued chiefly as hobbies, or for their cultural significance. Today, we have more hand-made products, more public interest. And fatter grow the pocketbooks of humble craftsmen throughout the country.

Profits range from a modest five or ten dollars a week to quite considerable sums, supporting families otherwise needy, or groups of artisans banded together. Maybe it isn't big money, but it's pretty important to those on the receiving end!

In a Bridgeport, Conn., real estate development, the hard-up tenants have learned to weave and sell beautiful material which in its original form existed as butternuts and wood moss. Without this, their rents would have gone unpaid. Their landlord suggested the scheme and acts as their business adviser.

Many aged people solve their economic problems through handicrafts. For example, one fragile old lady in Connecticut makes beautiful articles of pewter—fruit bowls and picture frames, vases and dishes, and pots and mugs. Her income has doubled within the past few years.

Out in Santa Fe, a resourceful worker grew weary, some time ago, of the traditional type of men's neckties. He took up weaving, evolved a new type of tie, and is now the head of a flourishing neckwear industry.

Public-spirited citizens sometimes organize and advise a group of artisans with much creative ability, but little business judgment. There are the Southern Highlanders—Dixie mountaineers who fashion dolls of corn husks, beautiful baskets of honeysuckle vines, wheat straws, and other native materials, along with dozens of similar products. Business leaders see that these articles are sold in Manhattan's Rockefeller Center. Half-primitive folk, the Highlanders. They don't need dollars by the thousands, but they are living comfortably on dimes and quarters by the dozen.

These are a few random examples of the manner in which today's enthusiasts are drawing dividends from hand-made articles. Batik murals, made at home with kitchen equipment; handwrought jewelry of coiled and twisted silver wires, of melted silver shaped into balls; pottery made by a new method, without firing; books bound in gold plate or rare, fine embroidery; furniture carved from native red gum or tulip or cherry or superb black walnut; all have a place in the new handicraft development.

New England is perhaps the handicrafts center of the United States. A trail-blazing organization, composed of rural workers banded together, is the League of New Hampshire Arts and Crafts. It had its inception several years ago, when country women in the town of Sandwich, N. H., did such a thriving business making things for the summer trade that they began to market their products in town, displayed in an attractive little shop. The idea caught on. The stock sold rapidly. So John G. Winant, then New Hampshire's Governor, formed a committee of prominent citizens and appointed a director in charge of crafts. Sponsored by the State Legislature, the League has about 40 local groups; its products are sold in 19 state shops; it does about $30,000 worth of business annually. The members make quilts and rugs and silver jewelry, pottery, metal work, homespun cloth—all manner of old-fashioned articles that merit the respectful attention of today's sophisticates.

For contrast, there are many young artisans in New York City, moderns of '39, who fashion lovely things by hand. In a Manhattan midtown canyon is the headquarters of Junior Achievement, Inc., a group founded by prominent New Englanders and backed by the National Manufacturers' Association. This project is now spreading throughout the country. Boys and girls of member groups act as workers, executives, and directors of their own miniature corporations, engaged in selling their hand-made products. Three adults sponsor each group; capital comes from the sale of stock; the products are sold on the open market on a quality basis. Very few of these baby corporations are in the red—in fact, many pay dividends of over 10 per cent. Almost every type of handicraft is made.

A new market has recently been opened through the ebbing of import tides from Europe. United States artists are learning to make their own colorful bead bags and belts and ornaments, like those once imported in volume from Czechoslovakia. They are turning out artistic wood carvings. They are weaving ancient, shimmering stuff which might have come from any Japanese loom.

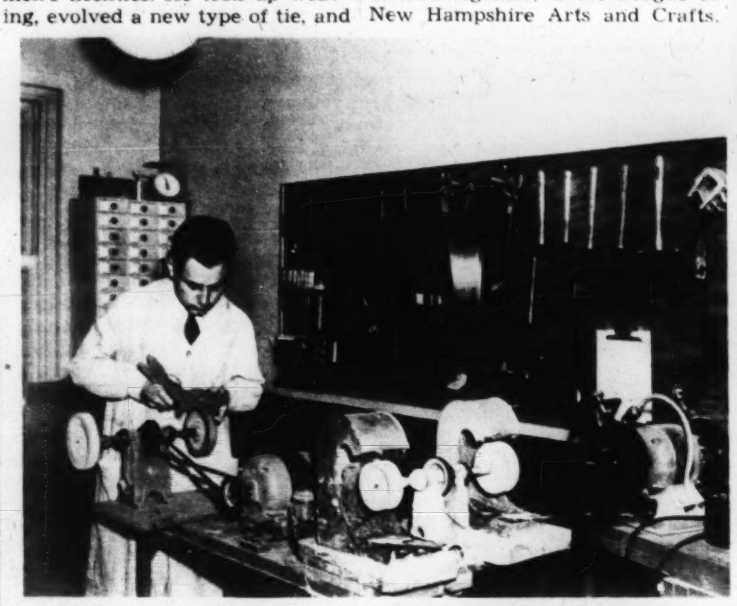
This opportunity is stressed by a leading handicrafts expert—Edward T. Hall, of New York City. A retired businessman, Mr. Hall joined the Boston University faculty several years ago as director of courses in creative activity, and is now directing the Universal School of Handicrafts at Rockefeller Center.

At this school, as many as 2,500 distinctly different articles are made each year. Many students are headline folk, taking up handwork as a hobby. Andre Kostelanetz, for instance, enjoys wood carving; little Ann Gilles, of "Tom Sawyer" fame, likes to weave baskets, Radio's Jane Pickens is a rug-weaving fan. Frank Black, music director, experiments with a new liquid rubber used in making sculpture molds.

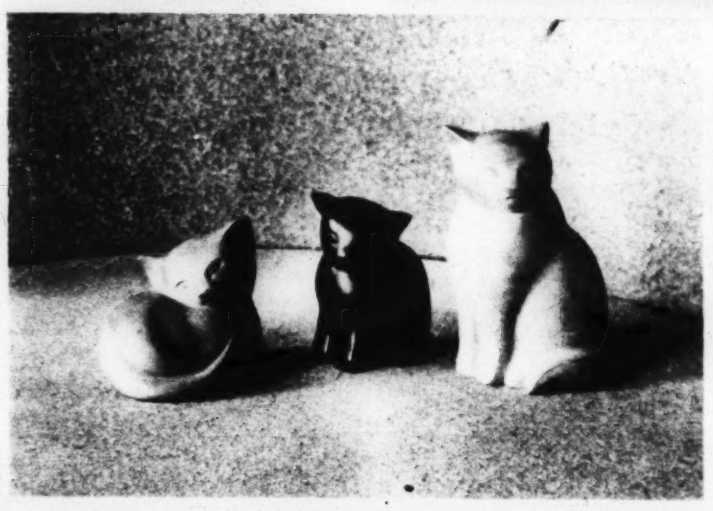
But many other pupils, working with materials which cost practically nothing, started small businesses or fashioned extra strings for their financial bows. Take the case of the needy Boston graduate who learned to make copper fruit bowls, dishes, and other household articles. On leaving the school, he found in the basement of the building where he lived a big copper tank, formerly used as part of the water system. This he cut into scores of pieces. In its final form, that tank was the basis of his little business.

Many Americans are casting interesting glances across the sea, where England has revived her old rural trades. These had become practically forgotten crafts, until 1921, when the Rural Industrial Bureau was established, reviving old crafts throughout the nation. Here and there British farmers began growing and picking their own willows for basket weaving. Others devised wire frames for topiarists—craftsmen who trimmed privet plants, grown over the wires, into the shapes of birds and animals. Still other workers specialized in wooden eggs for barnyard nesting! All over rural England you may now see wheelwrights and broom makers, wood carvers and craftsmen turning out old-fashioned, odd-looking hayrakes.

Handicrafts — universal, highly individualized. For some, they mean hours of fun and an outlet for artistic ability; to others they bring economic security. M. S.



JUNIOR ACHIEVEMENT CRAFTSMAN in a Well-Equipped Shop



FRIENDS FOR THE FIRESIDE—Pussies Carved in Wood

HANDIWORK HOBBIES — Ann Gilles, Child Actress, Likes to Make Baskets. (Above) Weaving at the Universal School of Handicrafts

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..Armenians on the March Again

(Continued from Page 5)

spinning wool and minding the grandchildren, who little realize what it means to be an unwanted minority in the Near East. Handsome, neatly clad girls go in cheerful parties to fetch water from the spring. Craftsmen are busy turning out wooden spoons, for which they are famous. Merchants have found a few things to sell and sit cross-legged awaiting custom. The barber shops are there, one chair and a small mirror. In the improvised coffee house men sit around the trictrac players as the village violinist plays the folk tunes of his people. Boys are playing on the beach and in the water. Others are coming back from the forest with bundles of wood. Shepherd boys tend their 2,500 sheep and goats and 800 cows on the hills near by.

* * *

For the youth it seems like a grand lark. But the older people, who remember two massacres, and for whom this is the second or even third uprooting, while putting on a brave front, are filled with anxiety.

What does the future hold for these people?

Those who were prewar residents of the Sanjak, like the Musa Dagh people, trust the French Government to make good its promise to provide free of encumbrance new lands in the great fertile plain between Lebanon and Anti-Lebanon, where they can reconstitute their villages, even with the beloved names. And how the Armenians love their village names! In Iran, near Isphahan lies New Julfa, a village of Armenians transplanted there by the shahs centuries ago from Julfa on the marches between Turkey and Iran. They always carry their village names with them. The French also promise to support them till they can get their first crops in. If this be done speedily it will be a great blessing, and half the tragedy of their migration will be gone. The cosmopolitan population of the Republic of Lebanon will not mind the coming of these people if they are to be settled in the country, and may even be glad that it increases the small majority of Christians in that state where Moslems and Druses run them close second.

* * *

The rest of the people, for the most part refugees who came in after the flight from Cilicia in 1921 and settled in the towns of the Sanjak, are expected to be content with the small stake given by the French Government. It is thought they will settle in the towns of Beirut and Aleppo, where so many other Armenians are found. Or that they will be wise enough to venture further afield and join the tens of thousands of Syrian Jacobites, Armenians, and Assyrians who have re-peopled the great plains of upper Mesopotamia, the Jezireh, in the northeast corner of the State of Syria, whither have come those who since the World War have fled from Turkey. But work is everywhere hard to find owing to overpopulation. These refugees will but add to the already too keen competition of the Armenians with the native Arabs and Lebanese. Housing is another problem. They must have at first the cheapest of quarters, and there will be grave danger that the vast, squalid hutments of Armenian refugees will again appear on the outskirts of the main cities. A serious housing scheme like that sponsored by the League of Nations to help the old migration is imperative.

Meanwhile, there are subsidiary problems, some of them urgent. There is also the problem of education. The thousands of children of school age must be found places in the already overcrowded Armenian schools in Beirut and Aleppo. New churches must be built. And provision must be made for the feeding of that destitute section which migration plunges into even greater insecurity.

The French authorities have done well so far. If they complete their plans quickly it will further improve the conditions. The International Red Cross is active. All sorts of Armenian organizations in America and elsewhere are busy raising funds for relief and resettlement. But still much remains for others to do.

* * *

But why did the Armenians risk all this? Could they not trust the spirit of the new Turkey? Was it sheer panic? They themselves say that the trouble is that there has been too much history to make it at all probable that they could be happy in Turkey. Had they remained it would have been at the cost of assimilating the totalitarian spirit of the new Turkey and abandoning their language and own customs, for which with their religion they have endured so much. They point out that the Turks do not trust them, and that, indeed, the Armenians have rebelled against them. The Musa Dagh people especially defied the Turks to deport them in 1915, stood off the Turkish army for the famous 40 days, as told by Werfel.

More recently, under the leadership of the Dashnaksagan party which incited to rebellion in the old Ottoman Empire, they have been working strenuously to keep the Sanjak from the Turks. All this they feel the Turks cannot forget. Moreover, though the new Turkish officials were very pleasant, the local Turks, a savage lot, resented the proud carriage of the Armenians under French protection and threatened reprisals when once the Turks came in. Indeed, some attempts were made to rob the fleeing people of money and cattle, but it is to the credit of the Turkish officers that, at the instance of the French authorities, they managed to get most of the stolen property back. The Turks may be doing their best, but fear was rampant, and that it affected other Christians and even Moslems as well shows that it must be something of which account has to be taken.

* * *

This situation explains why fear stalks in the homes of Armenians, and other Christians, as well, in Aleppo and the Jezireh. Now that a start has been made to gratify Turkey's desire for the recovery of its lost provinces, they wonder how long it will be before half-Turkish Aleppo and the oil-bearing Jezireh will be granted to that country. The cession of Alexandretta cuts off Aleppo from the sea. Though the city is a center of Arab nationalism, the people are really bilingual, and bemoan the loss of their once rich markets in Turkey to the north.

* * *

It is just possible that the Moslem population of the city will find economic considerations weighing the balance in favor of reunion with Turkey. Should this take place, the 40,000 Armenians in Aleppo, the tens of thousands of other Christians, Orthodox, Syrian Jacobite, and Syrian Catholic, will feel they have to move. The same would be true of the Jezireh. Fully 100,000 Christians and doubtless many Arab Moslems would pull up stakes and move deeper into Syria or to the Lebanon. Apart from the individual tragedies, it would produce economic havoc and create political problems with the Arabs, who so far have patiently seen their country overrun with foreign peoples. The unhappy event must be avoided at all costs if deep-seated political difficulties are not to be created in the States of the Levant.

Rotogravure, London

HENRY WICKHAM STEED

Author of "Vital Peace"

Over the Editor's Desk

NOW THAT WAR has begun in Europe will France and Britain afterward regain the elements of democracy which they must necessarily surrender during hostilities? That is the key to Charles E. Gratke's philosophical approach to one of the vital consequences of a war. His deliberative answer is based on observations made during his tenure of political reporting abroad. As the Monitor's former Berlin correspondent, Mr. Gratke saw the judicial disintegration which paved the way to totalitarianism under National Socialist rule. And he held a similar post in London previous to becoming the Monitor's Foreign Editor in Boston. Mr. Gratke visited England again shortly before hostilities began.

Wickham Steed's virile portrayal of Winston Churchill is rooted in a long acquaintanceship. Mr. Steed, onetime editor of the London Times, is a regular contributor to the Monitor.

"Think of the poor, starving Armenians" used to be the sort of appeal mothers of well-fed little boys made by way of inducing their offspring to eat their bread crusts. Out of all the Old World's unrest Kenneth Waring brings us a story of Musa Dagh, of hungry and homeless Armenians once more on the march.

Don Brown is a Tokyo newspaperman.

Walter Robb's article on the Philippines helps to keep the fire smoldering under the independence pot. The question will take a lot of stirring before Americans on the mainland finally make up their minds about whether it will be a good thing or not to let the Philippines cast for themselves. The views here set forth by the editor of the Chamber of Commerce Journal in Manila are calculated to make the Filipino's big white brother think twice.

The last time Fred C. Koch's name appeared over the editor's desk was in "Apple Blossom Time" in 1937. He is Monitor correspondent in Wenatchee, Washington, one of the big apple-growing areas. Judging by this week's article on the Federal reclamation project, apples are destined to bloom again in a long-arid part of the Columbia Basin.

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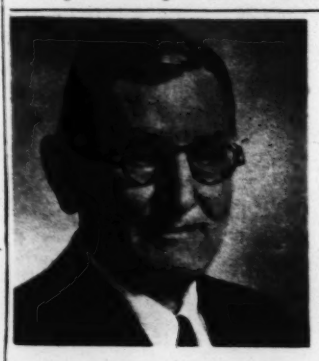

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How do *you* know *you can't write?*

Have you ever tried? Have you ever attempted even the least bit of training under competent guidance?

Or have you been sitting back, as it is so easy to do, waiting for the day to come some time when you will awaken, all of a sudden, to the discovery, "I *am* a writer"?

If the latter course is the one of your choosing, you probably *never will write.* Lawyers must be law clerks, engineers must be draftsmen. We all know that, in our times, the egg does come before the chicken.

It is seldom that anyone becomes a writer until he (or she) has been writing for some time. That is why so many authors and writers spring up out of the newspaper business. The day-to-day necessity of writing—of gathering material about which to write—develops their talent, their insight, their background and their confidence as nothing else could.

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Many people who *should* be writing become awestruck by fabulous stories about millionaire authors, and therefore give little thought to the $25, $50 and $100 or more that can often be earned for material that takes little time to write—stories, articles on business, fads, travel, sports, recipes, etc.—things that can easily be turned out in leisure hours, and often on the impulse of the moment.

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An easy-to-pack sweet for school luncheon is Date Lunch cake. It's easily made, not-too-rich, excellent even without frosting.

For baking results that give real enjoyment you can depend on Rumford, the pure all-phosphate baking powder. Hotbreads and cakes are at their best when Rumford-raised because Rumford's double-action is laboratory-controlled—never haphazard, *always uniform*. Two-thirds of the leavening takes place in the mixing; one-third in the oven heat,—giving thorough, efficient leavening that helps blend all the good ingredients into one fine flavor. And remember there can never be any bitter taste in Rumford-raised cakes or biscuits.

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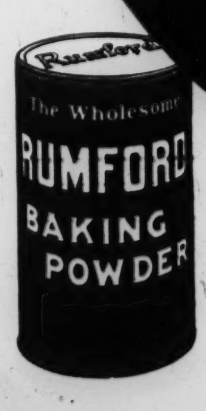
Note the valuable card in every Rumford can. You will want the Rumford Complete Cook Book it tells about and in which you will find the Date Lunch Cake recipe.

APRICOT NUT BREAD

2½ cups sifted flour
4 teaspoons Rumford Baking Powder
½ teaspoon salt
1½ cups dried apricots, cooked
½ cup chopped nut meats
2 tablespoons melted butter or other shortening
¼ cup sugar
1 egg
1 cup milk

Sift flour, baking powder, salt and sugar. Drain and chop cooked apricots and combine with chopped nuts. Add milk and melted shortening to well-beaten egg. Add apricots and nuts and mix well. Add to dry ingredients, stirring until well mixed. Turn into greased loaf pan and bake in moderate oven (350°) for 45-60 minutes.



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